VII/100

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

By M. KEMPSON, M.A.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

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REPORT

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N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, 1876-77.

No. 500.

FROM

M. KEMPSON, ESQ., M A.,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W.P. and Oudh,

To

C. ROBERTSON, ESQ.,
Offg. Secretary to Government, N.-W.P. and Oudh.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 5TH JULY, 1877.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of Government the annual report of this Department for the year 1876-77 in the form prescribed by the Supreme Government. The delay has been unavoidable, and may be accounted for by increased work with a reduced office, the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, and the neglect on the part of certain district school committees to send in their returns with punctuality.

2. Mr. Nesfield, formerly Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, made over charge of his appointment on 4th April to Mr. R. A. Lloyd as Officiating Inspector of the Oudh Circle, but before he went he drew up a report which was necessarily imperfect in statistical details, and consists chiefly in comments on the various institutions and the more recent measures in the department. I forward this in original. As the senior officer, I may be permitted to express my sense of the zeal and care which seem to me to have characterized Mr. Nesfield's administration.

3. In the following paragraphs I have endeavoured, notwithstanding various differences in system and detail, to incorporate the Oudh returns in the same shape as those which are used in the North-Western Provinces, so as to present a clearer comparative view, and to facilitate the assimilation in the school systems which must eventually be effected. Each province has something to learn from the other. In the drawing up of the Oudh details I have received important aid from Mr. Lloyd, who knew and supplied what was wanted with all possible expedition. The delegation to Oudh, during Mr. Nesfield's absence, of the best inspector in the North-Western Provinces is a guarantee that the interests of the province will receive the best attention. No violent changes will be introduced or experiments upset.

SECTION I.

Finance.

4. The following schedule gives the relations of expenditure between direction, inspection, and instruction for the North-Western Provinces :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	35,967	...	35,967	2·3
Inspection	1,76,709	...	1,76,709	11·7
Instruction	12,50,672	49,376	13,00,048	86·0
Total ...	14,63,348	49,376	15,12,724	...
Total 1875-76 ...	15,54,226	49,231	16,03,457	

The corresponding figures for Oudh are given below—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction...	24,997	...	24,997	4 6
Inspection	53,346	5,746	59,092	10 8
Instruction	1,57,429	3,01,099	4,58,528	84·6
Total ...	2,35,772	3,06,545	5,42,617	...

5. The North-Western Provinces distribution of the funds has the advantage in the largeness of the proportion which is laid out on "instruction;" but the main difference in the figures is the comparatively large proportion of "local" expenditure in Oudh. This is due partly to a difference in nomenclature. In the North-Western Provinces the halkabandi fund of four lakhs is called provincial, and debited accordingly. In Oudh the rural cess of one and a half lakh is treated as a local item. The local figures for Oudh include also the private expenditure in aided schools, rather over half a lakh. If this was included in the local outlay of the North-Western Provinces, two lakhs would have to be added to the account, and an improved appearance given to the schedule. Consistency in these matters will be advisable next year, and orders are required.

I observe another item in the "local" debits for Oudh, called "new local rate," amounting to Rs. 13,000. It appears that this consists of assignments made by the various district committees from "the two-thirds portion of the new local rate." The committees of the North-Western Provinces have no such useful means at their disposal. The Rs. 49,376 entered as "local" in the North-Western Provinces schedule will be found detailed in the summary statements of sections III. and IV. below.

6. Passing over the details of the cost of direction, which are very generally constant, I give the details for the cost of inspection, as below :—

	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries	1,30,236	36,500
Establishment	14,598	9,816
Servants and contingent	14,027	3,750
Travelling allowance	17,846	9,026
Total ...	1,76,709	59,092

This shows that 73 per cent. of the cost of inspection in the North-Western Provinces is paid in salaries to officers, and only 61 per cent. in Oudh, which is due to the fact that the former has a staff of 75 men, including European officers of the 2nd and 3rd grades, against 15 in Oudh. There are no sub-deputy inspectors in the latter province, and the reduction of half the number employed in the North-Western Provinces has not yet told much upon the total outlay.

As regards the management of the new province, instead of a director and two inspectors, an inspector and assistant are now employed, and this reduction of an inspectorship is the only retrenchment which has been effected in Oudh education.

7. The following table gives a comparative view of the cost to the Government of instruction in its own and in private schools, aided or unaided, in the North-Western Provinces, together with a view of the attendance, and the cost per head of each pupil for each class of school.

Taking the schools all round, it will be seen that Government paid Rs. 4 per head more for educating boys at aided schools than at its own, notwithstanding the high cost of the college departments and of the technical education given in the Thomason College, Roorkee.

It is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding the loss of under-graduate students, caused by the abolition of the college department at Bareilly, the capitation cost of education has fallen from Rs. 820 to Rs. 801.

	Number of schools.		Average daily attendance.		Cost to provincial funds.		Cost of each pupil.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Government Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ... Anglo-oriental ...	4	3	171	135	1,40,834	1,08,242	820·6	801·8
Colleges ... Oriental ...	1	1	289	295	22,670	22,918	78·4	77·7
High School Anglo-vernacular ...	15	13	2,774	2,684	1,69,741	1,43,555	61·1	53·4
Middle ... Anglo-vernacular ...	13	14	1,121	1,301	44,680	48,549	38·0	37·3
Middle ... Vernacular-oriental,	245	244	13,792	14,022	79,811	82,654	5·7	5·8
Lower ... Vernacular, boys ...	4,134	4,119	116,001	113,890	4,17,358	4,32,414	3·5	3·7
Lower ... Vernacular, girls ...	333	104	5,873	2,167	29,482	12,189	5·0	5·6
Special ... Engineering, medicine.	3	2	358	285	1,75,895	1,80,481	491·3	633·2
Special ... Normal, male ...	4	4	229	214	33,359	32,110	145·6	150·0
Special ... Normal, female ...	3	1	40	16	5,012	2,602	125·3	162·6
Total ...	4,755	4,505	140,648	135,009	11,16,342	10,65,714	7·9	7·8
Aided Schools.								
High ... Europeans ...	3	4	215	277	12,000	13,665	55·8	49·4
High ... Natives, Ang.-ver. ...	20	16	4,019	3,499	62,287	50,298	15·4	14·7
High ... Oriental	2	2	149	169	1,320	1,200	8·8	7·1
Middle .. Europeans ...	11	13	559	727	23,820	30,259	42·5	41·6
Middle .. Natives, Anglo-ver.,	120	45	7,192	3,808	63,444	40,656	9·3	10·6
Middle .. Vernacular ...	10	9	698	706	2,335	1,632	3·3	2·3
Lower ... Vernacular, boys ...	64	37	1,935	1,036	4,290	1,619	2·2	1·5
Lower ... Vernacular, girls ...	154	137	3,084	2,608	13,808	9,685	4·4	3·7
Special ... Normal, &c. ...	7	3	455	142	6,171	3,120	13·5	21·9
Special ... Undetailed ...	...	...	...	...	559	559	...	...
Total ...	391	266	18,216	13,012	1,90,034	1,52,693	10·5	11·7
Unaided Schools.								
Private and indigenous ...	4,923	4,792	48,294	48,516	896	962	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,069	9,563	207,158	196,537	13,07,272	12,19,369	...	...

The totals under the several component heads of the above statement will be found to correspond with those given in the summary and detail schedules of sections III., IV., and V. below. It is in fact drawn up from those schedules, and consequently the first, or financial, section of this report is the last written, nor can the whole go to press till it is prepared.

8. The loss of schools and scholars inseparable from the reductions which took effect during the year, and the saving to the Government which has accrued, are shown in the following exhibit :—

	Loss in schools.	Loss in scholars.	Saving.
			Rs.
Government schools	250	5,639	50,628
Aided schools	125	5,204	17,341
Total ...	375	10,843	87,969

The loss in schools, as will be shown in the succeeding sections in detail in the appropriate places, is due in Government schools chiefly to the closing of a large

number of girls' schools of the lower class, and in aided schools to the withdrawal of aid from subscription Anglo-vernacular schools of the middle class in the interior of districts.

A loss is recorded in private and indigenous schools also, but an increase in the daily attendance is entered ; but the valuation is unreliable.

9. The total cost to Government recorded in this statement is Rs. 12,19,369, to which a miscellaneous outlay of Rs. 31,303 has to be added to reach the total of Rs. 12,50,672 recorded in the provincial column of the abstract given in para. 4.

The details of this miscellaneous expenditure are as follow:—

	Rupees.
Rewards to authors : patronage native press ...	10,452
Scholarships in aided schools ...	96
Prizes given by inspectors ...	6,360
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	6,050
Grants for building ...	1,750
Purchase of books ...	6,595
Total ...	31,303

10. The Oudh 'instruction' statement is given below in a form exactly concordant with that for the North-Western Provinces. The comparatively meagre outlay on Government schools is due to the absence of expensive art and science colleges, and the exclusion of the cost of the village schools as a local item. There is a greater definiteness in the unaided school section, but indigenous schools are entirely omitted, according to the custom of the department in Oudh. In my opinion, so important and constant a feature of popular education should at least be approximately represented as in the North-Western Provinces, and orders are required on this point.

	Number of schools.		Average daily attendance.		Cost to provincial funds.		Cost of each pupil.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Government Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High school, Anglo-vernacular ...	11	11	1,282	1,429	50,055	49,597	39 0	34·7
Middle, Anglo-vernacular ...	20	20	1,865	1,965	20 198	21,842	10·8	11·1
Ditto, vernacular ...	52	56	4,065	4,573	16,433	18,006	4 0	3 9
Lower ... Primary town schools ...	63	57	2,492	2,346	2,483	2,171	0·9	0·9
Lower ... Village schools ...	1,128	1,136	35,413	38,969	294	162	0·0	0 0
Lower ... Girls' schools ...	76	74	1,522	1,479	4,972	4,654	3·2	3 1
Special ... Normal school, male ...	1	12	65	148	3,701	295	56·9	1·9
Special ... Ditto, female ...	3	4	23	23	920	822	40 0	35 7
Special ... Patwaris' schools ...	3	4	205	301	...	...	...	...
Total	1,357	1,374	46,932	51,233	99,056	97,549	2·1	1 9
Aided Schools.								
College ... Anglo-oriental ...	1	1	60	61	10,690	10,500	178·1	172 1
College ... Oriental ...	1	1	108	86	2,884	3,375	26·7	39·2
High school, Anglo-vernacular ...	3	3	744	777	13,392	12,965	18·0	16 7
Middle ... Europeans ...	1	1	43	45	1,920	2,144	44 6	47·6
Middle ... Anglo-vernacular ...	11	11	898	973	6,968	7,068	7·7	7·2
Lower ... Boys ...	10	16	475	634	1,002	1,233	2 1	1·9
Lower ... Girls ...	16	16	358	331	2,724	2,679	7·6	[illegible]
Special law class, Canning College ...	1	1	(42)	(43)	1,394	1,520	33 1	35 3
Total ...	44	50	2,690	2,907	40,974	41,479	15·2	14·2
Unaided Schools.								
H ... Europeans ...	1	1	195	218	...	...	...	...
H ... Natives ...	1	...	112	...	...	...	...	...
Mi ... Natives ...	1	1	49	57	...	...	...	...
Low ... Boys ...	15	13	406	339	50	...	...	...
Low ... Girls ...	1	4	13	69	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	19	775	678	50		...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,420	1,443	50,397	54,818	1,40,050	1,39,028	...	...

11. To this total provincial outlay of Rs. 1,39,028 a further miscellaneous expenditure of Rs. 18,401, detailed below, brings up the total to Rs. 1,57,429, which appears in provincial column of the abstract schedule in para. 4.

The detail is as follows, and a similar, but larger, outlay from local funds, to which we have nothing analogous in the North-Western Provinces, is included :—

	Provincial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grants for encouragement of literature	3,031	...
Scholarships	7,218	4,492
Prizes	1,500	3,462
Book depôt	5,348	10,119
Erection and repair of buildings	1,304	26,975
Total ...	18,401	45,058

It may be observed here that the expenditure on building and repairs in the above statement represents the outlay of the department from funds in the educational budget. The Public Works department has spent in addition Rs. 6,595, *viz.*, in repairs Rs. 3,737, and in minor works Rs. 2,858.

12. The following table gives a comparative view of the income drawn from other than provincial sources for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, not including among those of the latter the rural cess and new local rate, as before :—

	North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal assignments	58,058	49,595	4,192	4,139
Subscriptions and donations	3,642	2,945	6,806	12,181
Fees	38,751	33,114	20,986	23,303
Interest on endowments	12,628	10,001	774	1,312
Miscellaneous	1,279	884	246	983
Total ...	1,14,358	96,539	33,006	41,923

Here there is a remarkable contrast between the falling income of the North-Western Provinces and the rising income in Oudh, but there is now no fear of further fall in the one, so long as the assignments made by the municipalities are continued; and in the other increase appears to be unlikely, except under the same head. I shall notice each of the items separately.

13. (*I.*)—*Municipal assignments, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—I arrange these in a parallel exhibit by divisions, and with districts arranged in accordance with the order adopted in the Civil List, from which it will be easy to see where and to what extent increases and decreases have occurred, as well as to note the non-contributing districts.

Expenditure from municipal assignments, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Division (Meerut).		
Dehra Dún	600	600
Sahárunpur	1,05	2,440
Muzaffarnagar	1,185	759
Meerut	2,020	2,141
Bulandshahr	4,830	1,584
Aligarh	5,095	4,803
Total ...	13,835	12,327
II. Division (Agra).		
Muttra	2,400	2,455
Agra	2,286	2,345
Farukhabad	1,048	990
Mainpuri	290	275
Etáwah	700	853
Etah	2,010	1,943
Total ...	8,734	8,861
III. Division (Rohilkhand).		
Bijnor	2,276	871
Moradabad	4,060	3,668
Budaun	2,380	1,830
Bareilly	7,680	7,973
Sháhjahánpur	3,360	2 996
Total ...	19,756	16,738
IV. Division (Allahabad).		
Cawnpore	500	633
Fatehpur	434	402
Bánda	360	373
Hamírpur	...	...
Allahabad	3,000	2,620
Jaunpur	500	475
Total ...	4,794	4,503
V. Division (Benares).		
Azamgarh	120	249
Mirzapur	1,048	882
Benares	2,000	1,265
Gházipur	2,760	1,097
Gorakhpur	1,520	1,095
Basti	...	...
Total ...	7,448	4,588
VI. Division (Jhánsi).	Rs.	Rs.
Jhánsi	360	1,361
Jalaun	1,592	389
Lalitpur	317	317
Total ...	2,269	2,067
VII. Division (Kumaun).		
Kumaun	422	200
Garhwál	...	...
Tarai	300	300
Total ...	722	500
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,058	49,594
OUDH.		
I. Division (Lucknow).		
Lucknow	1,200	1,432
Unao	33	5
Bara Banki	240	240
Total ...	1,473	1,677
II. Division (Sitapur).		
Sitapur	362	382
Hardoi	402	402
Kheri	...	...
Total ...	764	784
III. Division (Fyzabad).		
Fyzabad	540	595
Baharaich	360	360
Gonda	300	150
Total ...	1,200	1,105
IV. Division (Rae Bareli).		
Rae Bareli...	312	333
Sultánpur	...	...
Partabgarh	240	240
Total ...	552	573
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,989	4,139

NB—There are 26 municipalities in Oudh, and 14 of these made assignments of Rs. 4,191, of which the sum of Rs. 4,139, as above shown, was spent. This assignment is about one per cent. of the whole municipal income of the province.

There is a difference of Rs. 200 in the total for 1875-76 between the calculation of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Neisfield. I take here the figures given by the latter in his report for that year.

14. (*VII.*)—*Subscriptions and donations.*—In the North-Western Provinces the small sum collected belongs to colleges and zila schools. Annual donations to the Agra College have been made for years past by the Gwalior and Bhartpur darbars, and are generally called in the accounts "contributions from native states." They amount to Rs. 392. The bulk of the sum, *viz.*, Rs. 1,797, is the amount of subscriptions paid for the benefit of zila schools.

In Oudh the officiating inspector reports as follows :—

These are collected by deputy commissioners from talukdars and other landowners, and are lodged at the treasuries as a floating deposit to be drawn against by bills signed by deputy commissioners and counter signed in this office. The collections in 1876 77 amounted to Rs 7,295, but balances to credit from the previous year's accounts rendered it safe to incur an expenditure of Rs. 12,181. Turtional expenses in Government schools and grants for building and repairs are the objects to which the subscriptions and donations are appropriated.

This plan of carrying on the balances of account is not allowed in the North-Western Provinces treasuries. Subscription funds must be lodged elsewhere to escape lapse. I may notice here that unexpended balances in the Oudh rural cess fund are carried on in the same way to the credit of the account of the succeeding year. I have often advocated the adoption of this principle in the case of the halkabandi fund of the North-Western Provinces. The elasticity of the system would be vastly improved, and the concession would be a great boon to the district school committees.

15. *(III.)—Fees.*—The following exhibits the rise and fall in the fee income for the various classes of Government schools :—

	North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	5,527	4,887	...	..
High schools	7,492	13,094	5,073	5,720
Middle schools	19,360	15,133	3,754	4,078
Lower schools	...	...	12,161	13,510
Total ...	32,379	33,114	20,988	23,308

The loss of income in colleges is due to the disappearance of Bareilly from the list. The net increase is due to the improved collections in the high schools. The fee rates were slightly reduced in the middle schools from the first, and there has been a falling off in the attendance at the oriental departments and tahsili schools. As yet no fees are taken in lower schools, North-Western Provinces, but the question has been discussed by the district school committees and noticed in several of the reports, as will be seen further on, and they are all against the levy of small sums even from the children of non-agriculturists. I myself disapprove of any distinction being made, and would have the schools free. If the parents pay fees they won't buy the schoolbooks, and if they won't buy schoolbooks tuition becomes a farce.

The increase in Oudh corresponds with the increase of pupils, and the average fee payment per scholar per month was a little over half an anna.

The inspector on this observes that "Oudh schools of all grades have large numbers of free pupils." The fee question in this circle has already been made the subject of a separate reference, and I need say no more in this place.

16. The short expenditure from endowments in the North-Western Provinces is due to irregularity in the drawings, and to the practice in some cases of reserving income. The accumulation of Rs. 1,400 under this head at the Agra College has recently been referred to. During the past month the system of debit and credit under this head has been re-arranged in correspondence with the Accountant-General.

In Oudh there are only two endowments attached to Government schools, called the Semri and Gonda endowments, of which the first belongs to the Rae Bareli zila school, and the latter to the Gonda school. It appears that the Thakurain of Semri gave a sum of Rs. 12,500 for the education of children born on the estate. Of this sum Rs. 10,000 was invested in land securities yielding 10 per cent., and the remainder set aside for the erection of a boarding-house. The Gonda endowment is an investment of accumulated subscription funds in 4 per cent. paper.

17. I conclude this section by suggesting that in future the halkabandi fund of the North-Western Provinces and the rural cess of Oudh be treated financially as local outlay, as now in Oudh, and that the balances unexpended at the end of the year may run on in banking account fashion. I see no reason also why the private expenditure in aided schools, as reported by their managers, and entered in the returns at the head of section V., should not be included in "local" expenditure in the abstract account of para. 4, as is the case in Oudh.

SECTION II.

University.

18. As no report appears to have been published this year by the syndicate, I can only tabulate the results of the examinations from the returns. I give the results for the North-Western Provinces and for Oudh separately as follow:—

(1)—*Results for North-Western Provinces.*

	Number of institutions sending up candidates.				*Number of candidates sent up.*					*Number of candidates passed.*					*Religious classification of passed candidates*				Percentage of passed.
	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions	Total	From Government institutions	From aided institutions.	From unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total	From Government institutions.	From aided institutions	From unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
Entrance or matriculation.	15	19	2	36	116	104	10	...	230	79	61	7	...	147	15	120	12	..	63·91
First arts ...	4	2		6	54	15	...	...	69	17	5	...	..	22	1	20	1	..	31 88
Bachelor of arts ...	4	...	..	4	23	...	...	...	23	18	...	...	...	18	...	15	3	...	78 26
Master of arts ...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	2	3	...	...
Total ...	25	21	2	48	198	119	10	...	327	119	66	7	...	192	16	157	19	...	58·71
Total 1875-76 ...	22	21	:	45	220	97	5	15	337	127	42	...	5	174	13	148	12	1	51 63

(2)—*Results for Oudh.*

	Number of institutions sending up candidates.				*Number of candidates sent up.*					*Number of candidates passed*					*Religious classification of passed candidates.*				Percentage of passed
	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions	Total.	From Government institutions.	From aided institutions	From unaided institutions	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From aided institutions	From unaided institutions.	Private students	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others	
Entrance or matriculation	11	3	2	16	61	20	24	...	105	34	14	12	...	60	11	41	8	...	57·17
First arts ...	...	1	...	1	...	18	...	...	18	...	12	...	...	12	1	11	...	...	66·66
Bachelor of arts ..	...	1	..	1	...	8	...	...	8	...	6	...	.	6	...	6	...	...	75 00
Master of arts ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	.	2	...	2	...	.	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	11	6	2	19	61	48	24	...	133	34	34	12	..	80	12	60	8	...	60 15

19. From these the following contrast may be made as regards the spread and results of university education in the two provinces :—

	Area, square miles.	Population.	Number of institutions.	Number of candidates.	Passed.
North-Western Provinces ...	81,300	30,800,000	48	327	192
Oudh	23,900	11,200,000	19	133	80

In the North-Western Provinces, with a population of 378 to the square mile, we have one school educating up to the entrance standard for every 1,700 square miles, that is, rather more than one such school for every district on the average. In Oudh, with 470 to the square mile, there is a high school for every 1,260 square miles.

The results in 1876 are that in the North-Western Provinces one lad out of every 160,000 of the population passed a university examination, and in Oudh one out of every 140,000.

20. The percentage columns are tolerably equal for the year under review, but the colleges of the North-Western Provinces have been beaten by the Canning College, Lucknow, in the F.A. examination. Contrasted with the total percentages for the area of the university jurisdiction in each of the three examinations, those for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh read well, always excepting the F.A. results in the former, of which more hereafter.

In the entrance examination the percentage of passed candidates was 55, in the F.A. examination 45, and in the B.A. examination 50, for the whole area over which the university exercises jurisdiction.

American P. M., Dehra.

Perhaps it may be as well to enter here the fact that a female student from an aided native Christian school* in the North-Western Provinces matriculated this year. This is the first instance of the kind in India, and I observe that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University are framing rules for a possible increase in candidature.

SECTION III.

Government Colleges.

21. The following is a summary of attendance and cost of these institutions, omitting Bareilly (closed on December 31st, 1876, after an existence of rather more than forty years) :—

Colleges.		Number.	Roll, 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Cost. Provincial.	Cost. Local.
					Rs.	Rs
General... (1)	Anglo-oriental	3	192	135	1,08,242	3,555
General... (2)	Oriental (Sanskrit) ...	1	346	295	22,918	100
Special ...	Engineering and medicine ...	2	288	285	1,80,481	...
	Total ...	6	826	715	3,11,641	3,655
	Total 1875-76 ...	8	915	817	3,38,898	5,656

The cost of the Thomason College at Roorkee was Rs. 1,59,228, and of the Agra Medical School Rs. 21,253.

22. The loss in attendance of 89 students is due to the closing of the Bareilly College and the law department of the Central College, and the saving is Rs. 27,000.

The average daily attendance is 86 per cent. only, against 89 last year, and the fall may be accounted for by the presence of larger numbers in the junior college class, and greater consequent absenteeism. It would appear that 70 per cent. only of the college classes were in regular attendance, which is 20 per cent. short of what it ought to be, and easily accounts for the failure of the junior class in the departmental examination, if not for the failure of the F.A. candidates.

The Principals have not reported that sickness was prevalent during the year, and their attention is necessary to the stricter enforcement of discipline in the first and second year classes.

23. The marginal statement shows the detail of attendance according to creed.

	Roll attendance.			
	Hindú.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.
Allahabad ...	63	5	9	77
Benares ...	424	5	...	429
Agra ...	30	2	...	32
Roorkee ...	105	35	72	212
Agra M. S. ...	21	53	2	76
Total ...	643	100	83	826

The proportion of Muhammadan students is 12 per cent., and they affect the Agra Medical School chiefly. They can hardly be expected to show in larger proportion in the general colleges, the bulk of the attendance at which belongs to the Sanskrit College at Benares.

Result of University and Departmental Examinations.

24. The highest examination which the university curriculum admits of, *viz.*, the M.A. degree in honours, was attempted by five students, of whom all were successful.

Their names, and the subjects in which honours were achieved, are as follow :—

1. Bapu Rao Dada, B.A., Muir Central College, honours in Sanskrit.
2. Raza Husain, B.A., ditto ditto, ditto Persian.
3. Ram Shankar Misr, B.A., Benares College, ditto Mathematics.
4. Amjad Ali, B.A., ditto, ditto Arabic.
5. Ashraf Ali, B.A., ditto, ditto ditto.

Each of these young men has obtained the M.A. degree, and all have done honour to their province. They have been brought up in Government schools from their boyhood, and have earned excellent characters, and should eventually, if an opening can be found for them, do good service in the public offices. The cost of the education of each to the State may be roughly estimated at Rs. 5,000 from alphabet to honours.

25. It is very noteworthy that three out of the five are Muhammadans, and the fact should be an encouragement to the Anglo-Oriental Muhammadan school at Aligarh to persevere. It is true they have gained honours in languages which were more or less familiar to them from their infancy, but the M.A. degree implies in addition a scholarly knowledge of English, and a fair amount of proficiency in mathematics as taught in English treatises.

The graduate in Persian was brought up at the Bareilly College. The graduate in Sanskrit came from the Central Provinces, and the Principal of the Muir College remarks :—

I must specially note the fact that honours in Sanskrit, during all the years of the university, have not hitherto fallen to any but the Sanskrit College in Calcutta, *whose professors are also examiners.*

The graduate in mathematical honours is the brother of the mathematical professor in the Benares College, who achieved the same distinction in 1870. He is now acting for his brother in this appointment.

26. The next statement shows the results of the university and departmental examinations of the four undergraduate classes, of which the 2nd and 4th went up for

the F.A. and B.A. examinations of the Calcutta University, including for the last time, to my regret, Bareilly :—

	4TH YEAR.					3RD YEAR.					2ND YEAR.					1ST YEAR.					COMBINED RESULTS.					Percentage of passed men.
	No. of candidates.	Passed.				No. of candidates.	Passed.				No. of candidates.	Passed.				No. of candidates.	Passed.				No. of candidates.	Passed.				
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.		1st division.	2nd division	3rd division.	Total.		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.	Total.	
Allahabad ...	8	...	7	1	8	9	1	2	...	3	18	...	1	5	6	12	...	1	2	3	47	1	11	8	20	42·55
Benares ...	7	...	5	1	6	13	2	5	...	7	15	1	1	2	4	26	...	2	...	2	61	3	13	3	19	31·14
Agra ...	6	1	2	...	3	4	...	1	...	1	10	...	1	3	4	6	2	1	...	3	26	3	5	3	11	42·30
Bareilly ...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	2	3	10	2	...	...	2	24	2	2	2	6	25 00
Total ...	23	1	15	2	18	27	3	8	...	11	54	1	4	12	17	54	4	4	2	10	158	9	31	16	56	35·44
Total 1875-76 ...	26	1	6	4	11	19	8	5	...	13	58	2	13	19	34	59	9	8	2	19	162	20	32	25	77	47·53

27. (1) *The B.A. Examination.*—The success of 18 out of 23 students in the degree examination reflects credit upon the instructive staff, and proves that the men themselves have worked diligently. Of the five who failed, four broke down in English, two of whom were from the Agra College. There were also two failures in this college in the science portion of the B course. The one Benares candidate who failed was below the standard in English, mathematics, and chemistry.

The Bareilly graduate is a Kumauni, the first of his race who has achieved the distinction.

28. (2) *The F.A. Examination.*—The failure which has occurred in this test is disappointing. A glance at the examination questions illustrates the remark I have often made, that the standard of proficiency required cannot be rached easily, except by unusually clever boys, in the two years succeeding matriculation. The Bengalis, who are more familiar with English as a *vehicle* of study, have less difficulty in mastering what is required. As Mr. Harrison remarks—"The F.A. course is a far greater advance on the entrance than the B.A. is on the former," and this is a fair way of accounting for the failure, especially as in the case of the Allahabad college there is no school department under the Principal's eye. For Benares, Mr. Gough states that "the result disappointed the very modest expectations left to us after the test examination, and is highly discreditable to the class."

29. I give below the details of failure, which show that English and the second language were the stumbling-block :—

	Number of candidates.	FAILED IN.						
		English.	Second language.	History.	Mathematics.	Logic.	Chemistry.	Psychology.
Allahabad	18	7	7	2	4	1	1	...
Benares	15	8	4	3	3	...	2	...
Agra	10	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	11	4	6	2	2	1	...	2
Total ...	54	23	20	8	9	2	3	2

30. (3) *Departmental examination of the third year class.*—For the examination of this class and the first year class, under preparation respectively for the B.A. and F.A. examinations next ensuing, a committee was appointed as below :—

English.—Mr. Pirie.
Mathematics and Physics.—Mr. Gall.
History and Philosophy.—Mr. Carter.
Persian.—M. Zia-ud-din Khan (Delhi).
Sanskrit.—Dr. Thibaut.

The last named only is a member of the Department of Public Instruction in these provinces, but had nothing to do with the instruction of the classes under examination.

The general result is satisfactory, and the Principals may fairly hope to repeat the success of the class above in the next B.A. examination, *if the standard of proficiency required by the examiners remains the same.*

Mr. Pirie found 3 only out of 27 examinees weak in English. Two of the essays sent in were "excellent productions," and one "would be well worthy of a place in the columns of any average Indian newspaper." The subject was the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

In mathematics six failed to reach the pass-mark of 33 per cent.

In physics a few really good papers only were sent in, but as a whole the class may be credited with having worked well. On looking over the mark lists I observe that the physics of the B course need more attention.

In history the answers did not show accuracy, and were wide of the mark. One of the youths (Bareilly) sent in an "exceedingly good" paper.

In philosophy, on the other hand, "a large majority were really very good."

The oriental examiners report favourably.

31. (4) *Departmental examination of the first year class.*—This class, which is the F.A. class in its first year of study immediately after matriculation, is always puzzled by the formidable array of new requirements, especially formidable to matriculants in the 2nd or 3rd division. Many of the students become idle in despair, and others fail to appreciate the severity of the departmental test, and are less painstaking than they should be, and irregular in attendance. Mr. Harrison rightly objects to the tendency shown by masters of aided schools especially to send up candidates for matriculation, who, if they pass at all, first scrape through, and are incapable of undertaking the F.A. course of study on equal terms with 1st division students, and thus drag the class down to a low level, and waste the professor's time. The collected class of the year under report abounds with low level students, and the result is shown in the small percentage of passed men. All scholarship holders who were behind the mark have been deprived, and many have been refused, promotion, so as to give them a third year of preparation.

32. The examiner in English notices the fact that this was the first year in which the new plan of teaching English for the entrance examination was tested in the passed matriculants. He is of opinion that there is "increased grammatical correctness, which is more than counterbalanced by increased poverty of ideas and diminished power of explanation." Again in the essays, "the spelling and composition are, as a rule, as good as could be expected, but matter and method both are wanting." And as regards matter, Mr. Pirie calls my attention to that ill-conditioned perversity of the *Bengali* students, which so often negatives the advantages of the English education they receive so readily. The subject of the essay was 'Railways in India,' and one of these youths says that the advantage they bring is counterbalanced by the disadvantages,

one of which is that money is taken from India to go into the pockets of English shareholders. Another states that in the good old days of the Shastras there were railways in the air, which were far superior to the degenerate contrivances of the moderns. Such little illustrations do not tell against the general value of English education, but they show the nature of the soil we have to till. I shall be curious to learn if the effect of the change of system referred to by Mr. Pirie is similarly observable in Bengal. Perhaps it is too early to pass an opinion. One of the objects of the Syndicate was "increased grammatical correctness," and as this implies improved accuracy of thought, a step has been gained.

In mathematics, as might be expected from the generally low intellectual condition of the class, the results were poor.

Defective algebra, coupled with parrot-like knowledge of geometry, is a sure sign of inferior ability. In the elementary chemistry which this class takes up "a considerable number failed to make a tolerably satisfactory appearance." Slovenly work was shown in the "prevalent habit" of leaving a fractional answer in complex terms with a note to the effect that the examiner might simplify it. The impertinence which this implies is extremely discouraging to tutors. It is equally trying in another way to find a lad gravely stating that Davy's lamp was a machine for making ice.

In history the class has satisfied the examiner. He observes, however, that the part of Jewish history included in the text-books had been left unstudied.

33. The following abstracts and extracts are from the reports of the Principals :—

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

After noticing unavoidable changes in the teaching staff which have occurred, Mr. Harrison notices the various classes and examination results in detail. These are recorded above, and need not be repeated here. He adds the interesting information that five of the B.A. men are now continuing their studies for honours in physics under the instruction of Mr. S. A. Hill; but the laboratory and apparatus are imperfect.

Only a small portion of the apparatus ordered from England for the use of our science classes has reached us, and no intimation has been given when the rest may be expected. Chemicals, an air-pump, and one balance have arrived, but the bulk of the apparatus for the practical illustration of electricity, magnetism, heat, and other branches of science is wanting.

34. The present quarters of the college are now too cramped, and the size of the rooms is insufficient for the instruction of large classes, but it is satisfactory to observe that the new building is making rapid progress in the most useful portions of the design. I quote the following remarks on the subject of the library :—

During the past year M. Nawal Kishore, the proprietor of the most active press in the North-Western Provinces, signified his wish to present a copy of each work issued by him as a memorial of the encouragement he had received during Sir W. Muir's tenure of office, and a large portion of the publications has already been sent. Many of the works of course are but of secondary importance, but the collection is extensive and unique, and when catalogued and arranged will prove very useful. By the gradual purchase of English works, which the annual budget allowance enables us to make, we have accumulated a satisfactory collection of the most necessary works of reference on English literature, but the shelves contain very few of the expensive scientific works which honour classes in physics require.

35. I quote the following paragraphs from Mr. Harrison's mention of the law class now closed, in full accord with the principles he entertains. I attach no significance to previous failures. If anything is to be got by success the class will succeed :—

In obedience to the orders of Government, No. 305A, dated 10th October, 1876, the law department of this college was closed on the 31st December, 1876. A scheme for the reconstruction of the English class as an aided one was proposed, but for its success certain modifications of the rules admitting candidates to the High Court examinations were necessary, and though an interchange of propositions took place, nothing has

yet been definitely settled. The former students, after lingering some time in hopes of its re-establishment, have now dispersed, several to the like classes at Lahore, others to Lucknow, the rest to their homes.

There is no doubt that the suggestion of the Court, to require from all candidates for its pleadership grade attendance on a course of English lectures in a recognised school (unless they are otherwise especially qualified), conjoined with a similar requirement from those who, answering in the vernacular, are candidates for pleaderships in the upper subordinate or judges' courts (which latter condition I privately advocated), would, if sanctioned, have filled both classes; and with the introduction of fees adequate for a professional education, or on the scale formerly adopted, would have given even higher emoluments to the professors. But Government ruled that such stipulations would be unduly hard upon those who preferred to study privately, or who could not afford the expense of the class and residence in Allahabad. I am not arguing the case, or I might urge that in England, and everywhere, a professional education, be it in law, medicine, or the church, is not to be had without a commensurate expenditure; and again, that with the restrictions given above, not the whole profession would be closed to the private or the poor student, but only two grades in it. However, the North-Western Provinces proper are now without a school for training in this important branch. I trust the want may be only temporary, and the difficulties of reconstruction may be got over, for a self-taught pleader will often with confidence encourage, and with pertinacity contest, cases which a trained lawyer would see at once to be utterly hopeless, and so, for lack of skill, both the time of the courts is wasted and the pockets of the public suffer. Few in Bengal will deny the great improvement in the mofussil courts since the period when law-teaching came in with the university, and educated pleaders are the rule and not the exception. It is axiomatic that with an improved bar the courts themselves must improve, to the comfort and benefit of the people.

In considering this subject it should not be forgotten that very few law-books have been translated into the vernacular. This point makes the necessity of an Urdu law class greater than that of an English one. The proportion of students from the Panjáb attending the sub-professors' lectures, which was large, indicates that the need of such a class was widely felt. It is therefore to be regretted that the Government plan does not contemplate the re-establishment of the vernacular class.

The result of the preliminary examination is exhibited in the table given in the appendix, and offers no cause for remark, except that, as the questions set in the English and Urdu classes were not identical, the marks gained in each do not furnish a comparison of merit between the two.

All our final class students went up for the High Court examinations. Their success or failure is not known yet, though three months have elapsed. Anticipating the issue of new rules for admission to these examinations, which are now unreservedly open to the world, 2,000 candidates presented themselves. Will any one assert that so vast a number are in any way fit to appear? Surely not; but each one was willing to risk the amount of his fee, trusting to chance to obtain some grade.

The very numbers attending of late years have precluded efficient supervision, for no building in Allahabad enables so many to be accommodated and separated, and much copying is inevitable.

36. I need not add to the above a renewal of the opinions expressed by me in my letter of the 4th January on the subject of reductions. Sir G. Couper and the Chief Justice are alike anxious to improve the means of legal instruction and to avoid waste of money in fancy professorships; but I hope that a law chair in the Allahabad College will be an essential part of any scheme which may be determined upon. The law department of the Central College should be affiliated to the Calcutta University in its law faculty, and the law degrees of the University be accepted by the High Court, North-Westrn Provinces, without reserve. The Bengal course may be in some details better suited to the Lower than the Upper Provinces, but the great point is the study of jurisprudence and the general principles of law, and it is obvious that any graduate who desired to obtain a practice in the North-Western Provinces would take care to add to his general accomplishments such special knowledge of Acts and Regulations as were necessary.

BENARES COLLEGE.

37. Mr. Gough was in charge of this institution the greater part of the year under review, and has written the report. He remarks as follows on the oriental side:—

As in former years, the lectures most frequented have been those in grammar, law, mathematics, and astronomy. The work of all the classes has been carried on with zeal and industry, and the reputation of the college as a seat of Indian learning has been well sustained * * * * * *

Valuable literary work has been done by the lecturers of the Sanskrit College, and the edition by P. Bal Sastri of the *Kasika Vrith*, a celebrated commentary on the sutras of Panini, in the *Pandit*, the monthly publication of the Benares College, is worthy of special mention.

There were 34 students in the Anglo Sanskrit department in December. The work has proceeded on the same method as in former years Care has been taken to admit no students but those whose proficiency in Sanskrit enables them to correct and compare their studies in English with their previous acquisitions in Indian literature and philosophy The senior students have been engaged specially upon the history of European philosophy. The process has been carried on with diligence and application * * * * * * The second class have been reading chiefly Fowler's Inductive Logic and Lethbridge's Selections from Modern English Literature.

38. In the English college Mr. Gough reviews the results of the examinations of the college department, which have been given above.

He observes that students Nos. 4 and 5 named in para. 24 as having obtained honours in Arabic, together with the degree of M.A., passed the B.A. examinations immediately preceding—that is, after graduating in the ordinary way, they at once proceeded to the further examination, which is a proof of their extensive and ready acquirements in the language. His remarks on the F.A. failure have been already quoted. On the first year class he says :—

The students were wanting in self-exertion, but it is fair to add that they also suffered from unavoidable changes in their instructors

39. I quote the concluding paragraphs of the Officiating Principal :—

In conclusion, the character of the year's work may be indicated in more general terms

The Sanskrit College maintains its old position There are among its students a considerable proportion of men of deep and extensive acquirements.

The Anglo Sanskrit department has proceeded steadily forward in its appropriate method Dr Thibaut has worked hard to raise the second class towards the level of the first The wide interval between the first class and the lower classes has always been a difficulty in the department The first consists exclusively of men of very respectable attainments, Indian and European Three of these have left the college during the present year to enter upon suitable employments.

In the English college the usual dispositions of the several classes have exhibited themselves in a very marked degree The efforts of the higher classes have been spontaneous, cheerful, and sustained The students in the lower classes—I mean the first year and F A classes—have, with several respectable exceptions appeared to look upon their studies as a drudgery, and to wish to make over their responsibilities to their lecturers They have shrunk from the self-exertion indispensable to efficient instruction

AGRA COLLEGE.

40. The following is the whole of the Principal's report on the college department —

For the entrance examination of the Calcutta University we were not able to send up more than seven candidates, of whom four passed, three in the second division and one in the third. For the F.A examination of ten candidates four passed, one in the second division and three in the third. In the B A. we were rather more successful, three out of six passing, one in the first division and two in the second One boy failed in English only, the last subject in which I had anticipated failure He was, however, unwell at the time, and this may account for the disappointment The intermediate classes, the 1st and 3rd, did fairly well in the departmental examination, and I think that the B A candidates for the present year have a very good chance of success The one honour student who should have presented himself for examination fell ill and was obliged to give up the idea The three students who passed the B.A examination are now (April 4) reading for honours in English, and ought to do well

41. The number of boarders in the three colleges are recorded in the margin, and it will be understood that the figures for Benares and Agra include boarders who belong to the school departments The loss of 87 in the register is due to the closing of the college department at Bareilly in part, which, as will be seen below, acted unfavourably on the school classes.

	Stipendiary	Non stipendiary.	Total.
Allahabad	2	8	10
Benares	54	34	88
Agra	14	59	73
Total ...	70	101	171
Total 1875 76 ...	88	170	258

SECTION IV.

Government Schools.

42. The following summary in the usual form gives the number of schools, details of attendance, and cost of the various kinds of schools in the North-Western Provinces :—

Schools	Number of schools.	Roll, 31st March.				Average daily attendance	Cost.	
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.		Provincial	Local.
							Rs.	Rs
High ... Collegiate and zila ..	13	2,655	472	33	3,160	2,684	1,43,555	11,669
Middle, (1) Zila	14	1,200	273	17	1,490	1,301	48,549	3,843
Middle, (2) Oriental department,	12	490	614	...	1,104	829	14,659	2,836
Middle, (3) Vernacular ...	232	12,567	3,152	77	15,796	13,192	67,995	3,270
Lower, (1) Halkabandi ...	3,981	118,043	19,028	...	137,071	108,368	4,92,133	908
Lower, (2) Primary girls' schools	104	2,105	557	...	2,662	2,117	12,189	193
Lower, (3) Municipal ...	138	4,8 9	1,539	21	6,399	5,522	251	22,682
Special, (1) Normal (male) ...	4	190	39	...	229	214	32,110	270
Special, (2) Normal (female) ...	1	11	4	...	15	16	2,602	...
Total ...	4,499	142,100	25,678	148	167,926	135,247	7,54,073	45,721
Total 1875-76 ...	4,747	148,482	28,007	115	176,604	139,829	7,77,443	43,574

43. Referring back to the "instruction" statement of para. 7, it will be seen that the number of schools here, *viz.*, 4,499, falls short of the number there by 6. These six are the colleges entered in the summary statement of section III., para 21.

The loss of schools by reduction falls almost entirely on the lower schools, *viz.*, 15 boys' schools and 244 girls' schools. The loss of pupils amounts to 8,678 on the register, and to 4,582 in average daily attendance, which is a proof so far of the inferiority of the schools reduced. Each class of school will be considered in detail below.

44. The corresponding summary for Oudh is thus given by Mr. Lloyd, and shows an increase of 17 schools and 3,770 pupils, no reduction corresponding to that which has taken place in the North-Western Provinces having been ordered in Oudh. The undetailed item refers to expenditure on the normal school at Lucknow, which has been broken up, and its place taken by 12 classes of pupil teachers, posted, as will be explained in the proper place below, at existing schools. This accounts for the greater part of the increase of 17 schools shown :—

Schools.	Number of schools	Roll, 31st March.				Average daily attendance	Cost.	
		Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Total.		Provincial.	Local.
							Rs.	Rs
High... Zila ...	11	1,371	429	19	1,819	1,429	49,597	7,190
Middle, (1) Anglo-vernacular, town.	20	1,599	841	1	2,441	1,965	21,842	8,772
Middle, (2) Vernacular, town ...	56	3,610	2,052	1	5,663	4,573	18,006	11,928
Lower, (1) Primary, town ...	57	1,514	1,214	8	2,736	2,346	2,171	6,267
Lower, (2) Village schools ...	1,136	39,508	9,523	84	49,115	38,969	162	1,22,351
Lower, (3) Primary girls' schools	74	782	988	...	1,770	1,479	4,654	3,786
Special, (1) Normal classes (male)	12	111	38	...	149	148	..	2,726
Special, (2) Normal classes (female)	4	6	16	...	22	23	821	225
Special, (3) Patwári schools ...	4	482	...	...	482	301	..	1,166
Undetailed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	445
Total ...	1,374	48,983	15,101	113	64,197	51,233	97,549	1,64,886
Total 1875-76 ...	1,357	46,045	14,276	106	60,427	46,932	99,056	1,58,522

45. In comparing the attendance in the two statements, the comparatively large proportion of Musalman pupils in Oudh, *viz.*, 23 per cent., is striking. The proportion is only 15 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Lloyd has noticed this, and I may as well quote his words :—

To one accustomed to the school statistics of the North-Western Provinces, this percentage of Muhammadans will probably look like a doubtful figure. Yet there is no reason to suspect it, for Mr. Nesfield has shown in his report of last year that Muhammadans in Oudh, so far from being less ready than Hindus to avail themselves of Government education, are even more ready. Muhammadans form one-tenth of the population in Oudh. In Government schools they have more than double that proportion of the school attendance to their name. In the Government schools of the North-Western Provinces the proportion of Muhammadans to the whole number of scholars is 15 per cent., while the proportion of Muhammadans to the whole population of those provinces is 14 per cent. To be equal to the Government schools of Oudh in respect of attracting Muhammadan scholars, the Government schools of the North-Western Provinces ought to have about 33 per cent. of their total enrolment Muhammadans.

The absence of Muhammadan pupils in the North-Western Provinces in this proportion is due in some considerable measure to the large number of indigenous schools which suit their line of culture. In Oudh the indigenous schools are not considered worthy of tabulation. It may be added to this that the large proportion of the village schools in the larger province teach only Hindi, except in the Upper Doab and in Rohilkhand, where it will be found that the proportion of Muhammadan boys is equal to that in Oudh.

The average daily attendance is 80 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces schools and nearly the same in Oudh.

46. As regards cost, I have already pointed out that the cost of village schools in Oudh is "local," and in the North-Western Provinces "provincial." As regards the "local" cost of the zila and town schools, which is so much larger than in the North-Western Provinces, I find that not only large sums are paid to this class of school from the rural cess, but that the assignments from the "new local rate" are almost entirely devoted to middle class schools. The subscriptions and municipal assignments are also devoted to town schools in chief. In the North-Western Provinces the greater part of municipal assignments goes to the support of a fresh series of free schools for the benefit of the poorer classes, who would otherwise remain without instruction. This plan I entirely approve of, and would like to see further progress in the same direction.

I.—HIGH SCHOOLS.

47. The following is a detail of the statistics of the summary at the head of this section for class I., North-Western Provinces :—

		Roll 1875-76.	*Roll*, 1876-77, *March* 31*st*.				Average daily attendance.	Cost
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.		
								Rs.
1	Benares	760	281	16	3	302	228 9	19,495
2	Agra	275	248	108	...	356	307 2	22 360
3	Bareilly	236	149	27	12	188	207·5	21,746
4	Allahabad	549	456	99	5	560	438·0	14,678
5	Etáwah	270	243	14	2	259	248·9	11,588
6	Moradabad...	152	132	23	...	155	124 4	11,376
7	Mirzapur	157	134	19	...	153	114 2	[illegible]
8	Aligarh	152	165	21	5	191	138 3	9,739
9	Sháhjahánpur	137	85	45	3	133	121·3	7,187
10	Cawnpore	281	258	30	...	288	237 4	8,163
11	Muttra	298	240	17	...	257	257 1	7,877
12	Farukhabad	153	165	14	1	180	148·1	6,310
13	Bánda	134	99	37	2	138	112 4	6,127
	Total ...	3,054	2,655	472	33	3,160	2684 7	1,55,224
	Total 1875-76 ...	...	2,535	499	22	3,054	2543 5	1,71,881

The number of schools is two less than the year before, by the reduction of the Budaun school to an inferior status, and of the Gorakhpur school to its original form as a purely oriental school. Increased attendance is registered at eight out of the thirteen, and is specially noteworthy in the Benares, Agra, and Allahabad schools. Calculated on the average attendance, the cost of each boy's education has fallen from Rs. 68 to Rs. 57, and the average attendance has improved also. Calculated on the roll attendance, it has fallen from Rs. 56 to Rs. 49. The roll attendance, when correctly estimated, is undoubtedly the proper diviser, for it is obvious that the average attendance at a school is affected by sickness and other hindrances, which have nothing whatever to do with the expenditure.

48. The following table has been drawn up by Mr. Lloyd to correspond with the above :—

		Roll, 1875-76.	*Roll*, 1876-77, *March 31st.*				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.		
								Rs.
1	Bara Banki	94	81	36	1	118	89	3,695
2	Unao	153	135	59	1	195	162	4,274
3	Sitapur	118	90	28	1	119	98	4,311
4	Hardoi	133	100	27	3	130	111	4,869
5	Lakhimpur	140	118	20	...	138	113	3,824
6	Fyzabad...	239	214	64	4	282	232	12,042
7	Gonda	165	139	24	...	163	131	4,374
8	Bahraich	150	125	54	3	182	127	4,701
9	Rae Bareli	154	140	55	2	197	139	6,367
10	Sultanpur	162	133	31	3	167	126	4,702
11	Partabgarh	105	96	31	1	128	101	3,567
	Total ...	1,613	1,371	429	19	1,819	1,429	56,787
	Total 1875-76 ...	...	1,228	364	26	1,613	1,282	56,320

49. From this it appears that there has been an increase in the attendance of 206 pupils. Compared with the North-Western Provinces list, the average roll attendance in the Oudh schools is 165 against 243, but the average cost of each school in Oudh is Rs. 5,162, or half the cost incurred in the North-Western Provinces. This calculation, however, includes the collegiate schools of the latter, which are much more expensively appointed than ordinary zila schools.

The average daily attendance is represented by the proportion of 78 per cent. only in Oudh against 85 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces. In Oudh the proportion of Muhammadans attending this class of school is 23 per cent. against 15 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces. It is to be observed that a large number of free students are admitted into the Oudh high schools. Orders have been issued for the correction of this mistake, and a uniform rate of fee has been introduced in place of rates assessed by the head-masters on parents' supposed incomes.

Comments upon the condition of each of the above schools in both lists will be given further on. I now turn to the results of the entrance examination, up to which all educate with varying degrees of success.

RESULTS OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1876.

50. These have been recorded in abstract in section II. above for institutions of all classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The results for Government schools only are as follow:—

	No. of institutions.	No of candidates.	Passed.				Percentage of passed.
			I.	II.	III.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces	15	116	2	40	37	79	68·1
Oudh	11	61	2	17	15	34	55·7
Total ...	26	177	4	57	52	113	63·8

Taking the total results, I look upon the number of passed candidates as fair, for, as was observed above, the percentage for the whole of the area over which the examination ranges was 55; but as regards quality the failure is conspicuous. It is most unsatisfactory that only four boys should have reached the first division standard in the Government schools. The object has been too much to get boys through rather than perfect their preparation. This perhaps was unavoidable in the case of most of the zila schools in both provinces, but that the three collegiate schools of Benares, Agra, and Bareilly should pass but one boy, out of the 57 sent up, in the first division is not creditable to the masters in charge.

51. Mr Nesfield, whose report has been submitted in original, remarks that 34 is the best total of passed candidates which has yet been recorded in Oudh. He further observes :—

In the North-Western Provinces the percentage of passed to presented candidates from Government schools was 68·1, but out of the 116 candidates who appeared from the Government schools in that province only two passed in the first division, whereas in Oudh two passed in the first division out of the 61. It should be remembered too that the only collegiate school in Oudh, namely, the Canning School, counts as an aided institution, whereas in the North-Western Provinces three of the Government schools which sent up candidates were collegiate schools.

52. The number of Government schools which educate up to the matriculation standard in the North-Western Provinces is small as compared with the number in Oudh. The reason is that private institutions of this calibre have been more extensively encouraged in the former under the grant-in-aid rules. There are 19 aided high schools in the North-Western Provinces against 3 in Oudh.

The results of the entrance examination in these schools will be recorded in its proper place in the next section.

53. The following exhibits in detail, school by school, the constituents of the schedule in the last paragraph but two above :—

North-Western Provinces.						Oudh.					
Schools.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.				Schools.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.			
		I.	II	III.	Total.			I.	II.	III.	Total
Benares ...	22	...	10	6	16	Bara Banki ...	5	...	...	1	1
Agra ...	7	...	3	1	4	Unao ...	2	...	...	2	2
Bareilly ...	28	1	5	12	18	Sitapur ...	7	2	2	1	5
Allahabad ...	17	...	10	2	12	Hardoi ...	8	...	4	3	7
Etáwah ...	6	...	1	2	3	Lakhimpur ...	2	...	2	...	2
Moradabad ...	5	1	2	1	4	Fyzabad ...	6	...	1	3	4
Mirzapur ...	5	...	...	2	2	Gonda ...	9	..	4	3	7
Aligarh ...	6		2	4	6	Bahraich ...	4	...	...	...	...
Sháhjahánpur,	2	...	...	1	1	Rae Bareli ...	6	...	2	2	4
Cawnpore ...	5	...	3	2	5	Sultanpur ...	11	...	2	...	2
Muttra ..	1	...	...	...	...	Partabgarh ...	1	...	...	...	...
Farukhabad ...	2		2	...	2						
Bánda ...	4	...		3	3						
Budáun ...	2	...	2	...	2						
Gorakhpur .	4	.	...	1	1						
Total ...	116	2	40	37	79	Total ...	61	2	17	15	34
Total 1875-76,	135	7	50	24	81	Total 1875-76,	42	2	11	2	15

The totals recorded in the last two lines of the above statement show a declension in the number and quality of the candidates in the North-Western Provinces, though the percentage of candidates passed is better. In Oudh, on the other hand, the improvement is marked in all respects.

The Moradabad, Aligarh, and Cawnpore schools have done well, and the two latter pass all their candidates. In Oudh the Sitapur, Hardoi, and Gonda schools have done well.

54. The general similarity of the results above recorded shows that the systems of instruction pursued in these schools are graduated on similar principles in both provinces. The nomenclature of the classes is the main point of difference. In the North-Western Provinces the 1st class is the entrance class. In Oudh the entrance class is the 9th. Another and more important difference is that the candidates for matriculation in the North-Western Provinces take up a classical oriental tongue, that is, Persian, Arabic, or Sanskrit, for their "second language," whereas in Oudh they take up a vernacular.

The former thus show a higher aim in the way of scholastic acquirements, and the passed boys are better qualified to proceed to the F.A. examination, in which only classical languages are allowed.

55. The details of failure in the next statement show what were the weakest parts of the instruction, or the hardest parts of the examination :—

North-Western Provinces.						Oudh.					
Schools.	Number of candidates.	*Failed in*				Schools.	Number of candidates.	*Failed in*			
		English.	Second language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.			English	Second language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.
Benares	22	3	1	4	6	Bara Banki	5	2	...	...	3
Agra	7	1	2	1	3	Unao	2	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	28	6	5	1	3	Sitapur	7	1	...	1	...
Allahabad	17	1	3	...	3	Hardoi	8	1	..	...	...
Etáwah	6	2	1	...	2	Lakhimpur... ...	2	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	5	...	...	1	...	Fyzabad	6	2	1	...	...
Mirzapur	5	2	...	...	2	Gonda	9	1	. .	...	2
Aligarh	6	...	...	...	...	Bahraich	4	4	...	...	3
Shahjahánpur	2	...	...	...	...	Rae Bareli	6	2	1	1	1
Cawnpore	5	...	...	...	...	Sultanpur	11	...	2	5	6
Muttra	1	1	1	1	...	Partabgarh	1	...	...	...	...
Farukhabad	2	...	...	...	...						
Bánda	4	...	1	...	...						
Budaun	2	...	...	...	...						
Gorakhpur	4	3	2	2	3						
Total ...	116	19	16	10	22	Total ...	61	13	4	7	16

The above figures show that the degrees of failure in the two provinces are very similar in character and degree. The North-Western Provinces have slightly the advantage. The ratio of actual to possible failure is 14 per cent., while in Oudh it is 16. But some difference is observable when the percentages of failure in the several subjects are considered; and the Oudh schools show to less advantage, except in second language. In both the subjects in which failure is most pronounced are English and elementary mathematics, as appears from the marginal table.

	Percentages of failure.	
	N.-W. P.	Oudh.
English	16	21
Second language	13	6
History and Geography ...	8	11
Mathematics	19	24

56. Mr. Nesfield remarks :—

In the Government schools the weak point has always been English Taught chiefly by natives, whose own idiom is sometimes at fault, and whose salaries are far smaller than those received by the head-masters of the Canning School and the Martinière, the students are placed at a great disadvantage. The number of failures in English, however, was smaller than in any previous year, only 13 out of 61 The subject of English teaching has received my constant attention for the last three years. The establishment of the middle school Anglo-vernacular examination and the increased prominence given to the English language in the entire curriculum, measures which have not yet had time to bear fruit in the matriculation result, will, it is hoped, render such failures still fewer in future years. * * * * * * Another weak point has always been mathematics. The number of failures shows that there has been no improvement in this respect, but increased prominence has been given to mathematics in the middle school examination, and hence improvement may be expected in a couple of years or so.

57. The examination of the 2nd and 3rd classes of the North-Western Provinces schools was entrusted to a Board of Examiners unconnected with the instruction of the classes. They were—

English.—Revd. S. Leupolt and Babu K. C. Basu, both belonging to aided mission institutions.

Mathematics.—M. Saugar Chand, B.A., and P. Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.
History and Geography.—Mr. Casabon and B. Baleshvar Prasad, B.A.
Persian.—M. Nisar Ali Beg.
Sanskrit.- Pandit Vindhya Prasad.

58. The number of boys examined is noted in the margin. I note this to show that the work involved is considerable. A recent order of the Government of India has ruled that educational officers are expected to conduct examinations of this kind without remuneration, notwithstanding the sacrifice of their vacation. Under these circumstances it will become necessary to find examiners from other provinces, or to restrict the selection to private persons.

	No. of schools.	No. in 2nd class	No in 3rd class.	Total.
Government schools,	16	156	214	370
Aided ditto	22	138	214	352
Total ...	38	294	428	722

59. The following is an abstract view of the results of the examination :—

	2nd Class.					3rd Class.				
	No of candidates.	I.	II.	III.	Total.	No. of candidates	I.	II.	III.	Total.
Government schools ...	156	34	34	9	77	214	6	12	7	25
Aided ditto ...	138	7	13	5	25	214	...	1	...	1
Total ...	294	41	47	14	102	428	6	13	7	26

The marking and the classification of these results are formed on the model of the entrance examination exactly, so as to enable tutors and pupils to appreciate the degree of success or failure which characterises their preparatory work for the matriculation test. As is always the case, the 2nd class fared better than the 3rd, because better accustomed to the stringency of a written examination, and better able to express themselves in a foreign language. One-third of the full marks in each of four subjects of examination is necessary to pass a boy, and if he fails in any one, he fails in all. The papers of questions were on the whole fair, but the examiner in English for the 3rd class pitched his requirements too high, and the result was a complete failure of the aided schools, and a limited degree of success in Government schools. The questions set by the examiner in mathematics also proved too severe for the average attainments of the class.

60. The examiner in English in the 2nd class, comparing his results of last year with the present, records " a marked improvement throughout almost all the schools."

The examiner in mathematics reports:—" You will have seen from the marks that the Government schools, as usual, acquitted themselves with credit, but that the aided schools in general failed, as they had done the year preceding. There is something radically wrong about the majority of these schools. I purposely set an easy paper in order to give all who had a fair knowledge of mathematics an opportunity of passing, and yet out of 138 boys only 49 passed. Many of the boys of the aided schools got nothing in either the morning or the evening paper, and I wonder on what principle they had been put in the 2nd class." I have noticed want of discipline in former years as the great defect of management in aided schools. If a boy is refused promotion he threatens to retire, and is weakly retained. The same difficulty was experienced formerly in Government schools, and I look to these examinations as the best corrective.

61. The examiner in English of the 3rd class, which has failed so entirely to come up to his standard, considers the results " rather unsatisfactory." He observes " an evident want of practising the boys to write out answers accurately and to the point."

The Muttra zila school receives praise as the best on the whole, and St. Peter's School, Allahabad, as " the worst in every way."

The examiner in mathematics explains that the bulk of the failures was due to want of knowledge of mensuration. This is a subject which I have recently added to Euclid in accordance with the requirements of the University, and being an application of geometrical principles, it is found difficult by boys whose mathematical ability consists mainly in memory, and who labour under the disadvantage of bad teaching also.

62. The failures are as follow for Government schools :—

	Number of boys examined.	*Failed in*				Percentage of failure.
		English.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Persian or Sanskrit.	
Second class ...	156	49	33	29	21	21
Third ditto ...	214	158	142	44	77	49

The last column indicates a fair condition of preparation for the matriculation of the current year by the second class. The third class is only half prepared.

63. School by school, the results of the departmental examination of the 2nd and 3rd classes are as follow for Government high schools :—

	2nd Class.					*3rd Class.*				
	No. of candidates.	I.	II.	III.	Total passed.	No. of candidates.	I.	II.	III.	Total passed.
Benares	26	3	5	2	10	45	1	2	1	4
Agra	16	8	1	...	9	9	1	...	1	2
Bareilly	21	5	5	1	12	35	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	18	4	4	...	8	21	...	2	2	4
Etáwah	11	1	5	2	8	11	...	2	1	3
Moradabad	6	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	1	1	...	...	1	10	1	1	...	2
Cawnpore	8	5	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	11	1	2	1	4	7	1	1	...	2
Sháhjahánpur	8	1	2	...	3	5	...	...	1	1
Muttra	6	1	3	...	4	8	2	...	1	3
Farukhabad	7	1	3	1	5	6	...	1	...	1
Bánda	6	2	3	...	5	8	...	...	...	...
Meerut	3	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Budaun	4	1	...	...	1	12	...	3	...	3
Total ...	156	34	34	9	77	214	6	12	7	25

Of college schools Agra and Bareilly have both beaten Benares in the 2nd class, and the zila schools of Etáwah, Cawnpore, Muttra, Farukhabad, and Bánda have done very well. In the 3rd class the schools have all more or less failed. The Gorakhpur school has now returned to its oriental status, and the Budaun school sinks to the rank of a middle school. The inhabitants petitioned against this measure, but English education up the matriculation standard is apparently not wanted by any considerable party in the place, and the few boys, whose parents permit them to study so far, can resort to Bareilly with convenience, if their anxiety for the kind of education is real. It will be seen from the report of the district school committee that the measure has not taken them by surprise.

64. It appears that the 2nd school classes in the Oudh high schools escape examination at the end of the year according to the arrangements in vogue. I hope this year to include them all in the North-Western Provinces departmental examination.

The 3rd class in the Oudh schools is considered to be the head of the middle section of the school, and was examined for the first time last year only. But the details of the examination do not correspond with the method and marking of the entrance examination, and the test is less valuable in consequence. The subjects of the University course are grouped into four branches of knowledge, *viz.*, (1) English, (2) second language, (3) History and Geography, (4) Mathematics; and the candidates who pass in all subjects are ranked in three divisions, 50 per cent. of the whole marks qualifying for the 1st division, 40 per cent. for the 2nd, and 33 per cent. for the 3rd. According to the Oudh plan the boys were examined in two second languages, one vernacular and the other classical, as well as in the other branches, and those who passed in all subjects were placed in two divisions, those who obtained 40 per cent. in each subject being in the 1st division, and those who obtained 30 per cent. and less than 40 per cent. in the 2nd division.

The results are not of a high order, but more was hardly to be expected on the first institution of the examination.

65. Mr. Nesfield records the following statement in his report, as per margin, and remarks in explanation (1) that all the pupils in the class were compelled to undergo the examination, whether they had any chance of passing or not; (2) that the standard was very much higher than what the schools had been accustomed to before; and (3) that a written departmental examination had never before been so strictly carried out.

	No. examined.	Boys passed.		
		1st division.	2nd division.	Total.
Bara Banki ...	13	...	1	1
Unao ...	8	...	3	3
Sitapur ...	8	1	2	3
Hardoi ...	12	1	3	4
Lakhimpur ...	10	...	1	1
Fyzabad ...	16	...	3	3
Gonda ...	15	...	2	2
Bahraich ...	8	...	..	...
Rae Bareli ...	21	...	4	4
Sultanpur ...	9	...	2	2
Partabgarh ..	8	...	2	2
Total ...	128	2	23	25

66. I observe that all these boys have received "senior English" scholarships of Rs. 4 each, which is too liberal an award, and moreover that 32 other boys who failed received prizes. Mr. Nesfield has not supplied the details of failure. At the end of the current year the departmental examination of the North-Western Provinces will include the Oudh boys in this as well as in the class above.

From the Head-Masters' and Inspectors' Reports, North-Western Provinces.

67. (1) *Benares.*—The school, as a department of the college, ceased to exist on the 31st December, and is now regarded as a separate establishment under the Principal's general supervision, though it no longer assembles in the hall of the college. The results of the examination of the first three classes have been recorded above.

The fact that there were no matriculants in the first division bears out the conclusion I formed last year that this class was below par. The proficiency of the lower classes is said by the Principal to be satisfactory.

(2) *Agra.*—The school is recovering its old status as regards numbers in the lower classes, which are still retained. In three years' time the Principal hopes to have an entrance class of respectable proportions. "The boarding-house is as full as it can be, and a very large proportion of its inmates are boys who receive no scholarship."

(3) *Bareilly.*—The decrease of 48 in the register of the upper school is due, in the head-master's opinion, to the closing of the college department. "The college department gave a prestige which the school alone must take a little time to establish for itself." As regards the failure of the third class, he has explained in a separate report, called for when the results were known, that the class has all along promised badly, and that the majority came up imperfectly grounded from the aided branch schools. More stringent regulations have now been introduced as regards promotion from these schools, and an improvement may be expected. The fourth and fifth classes show signs of imperfect early teaching more conspicuously than the third for the same reason. There can be no question whatever that for practical results the old plan of having a complete school from the alphabet to the entrance class under the Principal's eye answered better than the later system of disallowing elementary teaching in high schools, because high.

(4) *Allahabad.*—The numbers on the roll of this school attest its popularity. I can remember when it was a difficult matter to collect 100 boys, but that was before the transfer of the seat of Government from Agra. The demand of education is likely to increase in Allahabad, and the school-house needs considerable enlargement, and, if means were available, the work should be begun at once. A powerful and well organised feeder to the Central College will be a help to the latter. The success of the English teaching of the head-master, Mr. Gordon, is shown in the fact that of 17 candidates in the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, one only failed in English. In the departmental examination the classes below showed less proficiency.

(5) *Etáwah.*—Hume's High School passed this year under the temporary management of Mr. Budden, transferred from Sháhjahánpur, and the difference between the *materiel* and surroundings impressed him with a sense of the great comparative backwardness of the latter school The signs of good order and careful supervision which he observed in the Etáwah school are the results of Mr. D'Mello's administration, and his successor's acknowledgment of this reads in pleasant contrast with the commoner fashion of disparaging a predecessor. Mr. Budden has done his duty by the school, and though the matriculation results are not brilliant, because the candidates were weak, the classes below promise better things. The boarding-house sarai which belongs to this school contained 49 inmates, of whom 32 were "self-supporters," and by Mr. Kaye's kindness they have now a playground. The institution has been well managed by M. Hira Lal, the 2nd master, and the "school sports" have become a real part of the education imparted.

(6) *Moradabad.*—The head-master reports that hindrance to progress was caused early in the year by the vagaries of the 2nd master, a native graduate in honours. Insanity was the cause, and another master was appointed. The entrance examination results are the best yet achieved by the school, and will be an encouragement to the town, which is anything but intellectually inclined. One youth, who is now in the Central College, was in the first division, as has been already recorded. The head-master speaks strongly of the vacillation of the boys and their parents as one of the chief causes of the backwardness of the lower classes. Boys are taken away for a time and then come back for re-admission, and non-promotion on account of the failure which absenteeism produces is followed by a second withdrawal, and after an interval

by a fresh application for re-admission. The Muhammadans of Moradabad hold aloof from English education in a marked manner, and beyond a few poorly taught oriental schools they have no means of self-improvement.

(7) *Mirzapur.*—The inspector is of opinion that the classes are well and carefully taught in this school. The head-master deserves credit for the introduction of better order and discipline, and the tuitional results, which have for years past been below par, may be expected to improve.

The oriental department, which is maintained by endowment, continues to be well filled with Muhammadan students on account of the Maulvi's reputation for learning; but the classes are distinguished for nothing but proficiency in Arabic. Information by European channels is as unwelcome here as elsewhere.

(8) *Cawnpore.*—Notwithstanding the recent orders which restrict admission to boys who can pass examination in their own vernacular, the numbers have risen considerably in this school, and the building is now too small to admit of further increase in the register. "The crying want," says the head-master, "is a few more rooms." The progress of education is perhaps better indicated in these few words than in many elaborate reports, for I remember but a few years back the difficulty of collecting thirty or forty boys in a hired house under a teacher paid partly by Government and partly by a Bengali resident. There are now 415 boys on the roll. The teaching of the school is shown to be sound, according to the University standard, by the gradual and well sustained success of the candidates for matriculation, which has culminated this year in complete absence of failure, except in degree. The head-master, who is a graduate from the Benares College of the year 1868, deserves credit for working the school up to its present achievements.

(9) *Aligarh.*—There has been a rise in the attendance here, notwithstanding the opening of the Muhammadan school under a European head-master. Aligarh, however, is not a Muhammadan town, and the new school is for strangers. The matriculation candidates did very well, for all six passed, and of these two have joined the Agra College; and the preparatory classes promise fairly with careful attention.

(10) *Sháhjahánpur.*—The change of head-masters, which has been forced upon this school by circumstances, has been against it. Two boys went up for the entrance examination, but one was too ill to be examined when the time came; the other passed in the 3rd division. The officiating head-master has a poor opinion of the lower classes, and regrets that so little leisure is left to him from teaching to pay them greater attention. Of the boys on the roll seven study Arabic as a "second language," 50 Persian, and 59 Urdu. The 17 remaining study Sanskrit or Hindi.

(11) *Muttra.*—In this school the order regarding admission has told on the register, but as the accommodation is too small for the requirements already, the decrease is useful. Here, as elsewhere, the parents object to the removal of the lower classes from the head-master's supervision, and they are quite right. The head class happened to consist of one boy only, and he failed in the entrance examination in the subjects he knew best, and passed in mathematics, in which he was weak. The work of the next two classes promises well for the entrance examination of 1877, and the school throughout has been well conducted by P. Kidar Nath, whose term of service is drawing to a close.

(12) *Farukhabad.*—The rise in attendance is due to the abandonment of their English school by the American Mission. The outbreak of cholera in August necessitated the closing of the school for a fortnight, but the progress made is satisfactory. The result of the examinations shows good teaching in the upper classes, and considering the poor and ill-ventilated accommodation hitherto at command, the promotion of the school from the middle status has been justified. The new building is nearly ready for occupation.

(13) *Banda.*—The inspector finds this school in a sound state throughout, but rightly objects to the presence of a free school in the same building. It is creditable to the head-master to have passed three out of four lads in the entrance examination at the first attempt. The 3rd class failed in the departmental examination, and the head-master makes the mistake of blaming the examiners.

68. The Oudh schools will share in the North-Western Provinces departmental examination of the current year. At present the 2nd school class is not subjected to a written test of its progress towards matriculation. From Mr. Nesfield's report it appears that the roll of the eleven schools on March 31st was 1,819 boys against 1,613 of the year before, which is a very satisfactory increase. This gives an average high school attendance of 164 boys. In the North-Western Provinces this average is 243, but the towns are larger.

69. The following notes are taken from Mr. Nesfield's report :—

(1) *Bara Banki.*—The school is in moderately good order. The average daily attendance has improved, and the fee income is larger.

(2) *Unao.*—Great improvement has taken place within the last 2½ years under the present head-master ; and the results of the entrance examination, in which the two boys sent up passed, and of the examination of the 3rd class were creditable. The lower classes are efficient, and the attendance is larger.

(3) *Sitapur.*—As shown above, this school has done well in the entrance examination. The attendance remains stationary, but the fee collections are larger. The head-master has been transferred to Bara Banki at his own request.

(4) *Hardoi.*—This is one of the best schools in Oudh, and did well in the entrance examination, seven out of eight candidates having passed. The attendance remains the same as it was last year.

(5) *Lakhimpur.*—The staff of this school is reported to be too weak, and the inspector will enquire into the circumstances. The tuitional results are, however, regarded as satisfactory.

(6) *Fyzabad.*—This school is reported to be in better order than it ever was before, and the head-master's energy is approved. The attendance has increased by 43 boys, and the fee collection by Rs. 135.

(7) *Gonda.*—The tuitional results are pronounced good, and seven boys passed the entrance examination out of nine. There has been no increase in the attendance, and a decline in the fees.

(8) *Bahraich.*—This has increased in numbers, but not in efficiency. The teaching staff seems to be too small for the attendance.

(9) *Rae Bareli.*—The head-master receives credit for raising the tone of the school. The efficiency of the classes has advanced, and the institution is generally in good order.

(10) *Sultanpur.*—This school is also in good order, but only 2 out of 11 candidates were successful in the entrance examination. There has been a slight rise in the attendance and fee income.

(11) *Partabgarh.*—The school here is considered to be very promising. Two of the candidates for the entrance examination were too ill to compete.

70. The following table shows the numbers of residents, stipendiary and non-stipendiary, at present living in the boarding-houses attached to the several high schools of both provinces :—

High Schools, North-Western Provinces.	Number of Boarders.			High Schools, Oudh.	Number of Boarders.		
	Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Total.		Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Total.
Bareilly	15	48	63	Bara Banki	8	5	13
Allahabad	33	3	36	Unao	7	2	9
Etáwah	17	32	49	Sitapur	8	5	13
Moradabad	9	11	20	Hardoi	8	10	18
Mirzapur	7	2	9	Lakhimpur	13	2	15
Aligarh	17	35	52	Fyzabad	8	12	20
Sháhjahánpur	16	2	18	Gonda	15	10	25
Cawnpore	13	9	22	Bahraich	19	3	22
Muttra	18	11	29	Rae Bareli	13	4	17
Farukhabad	18	9	27	Sultanpur	4	6	10
Bánda	17	1	18	Partabgarh	7	13	20
Total ...	180	153	333	Total ...	110	72	182

The boarding-houses attached to the collegiate schools of Agra and Benares are not entered, as the return given at the end of section III. below includes all the inmates.

II.—Middle Schools.

(1)—*Anglo-vernacular.*

71. The following is the detail of attendance and cost of the inferior zila schools which belong to this subdivision :—

		Roll 1875-76.	Roll, 1876-77.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.		
1	Meerut ...	170	182	47	5	234	203·6	4,077
2	Budaun ...	121	72	32	...	104	98·5	6,266
3	Saháranpur ...	85	70	18	...	88	72·3	3,613
4	Muzaffarnagar ...	78	64	14	...	78	80 0	3,991
5	Bulandshahr ...	98	82	23	1	106	89 1	3,594
6	Bijnor ...	120	88	34	...	122	96·8	3,320
7	Etah ...	110	98	16	...	114	92·6	3,877
8	Mainpuri ...	122	97	3	...	100	100·0	4,069
9	Hamírpur ...	78	56	14	1	71	64·5	3,069
10	Kalpi ...	80	56	15	...	71	57·0	3,501
11	Jhánsi ...	105	82	18	6	106	85·7	3,059
12	Lalitpur ...	121	103	13	...	116	88·5	3,422
13	Fatehpur ...	95	83	10	...	93	78·5	3,089
14	Bareilly ...	117	67	16	4	87	93·7	3,445
	Total ...	1,500	1,200	273	17	1,490	1301·8	52,392
	Total 1875-76 ...	...	1,212	279	9	1,500	1222 7	52,640

72 There is one more school than in the year preceding, because the Budaun school has been reduced from the superior grade. Its place will, I hope, be taken by the Meerut school during the current year, and this question has been separately referred. The increased attendance at this latter school illustrates the advantage of a good and well placed school-house, which the institution has only recently been provided with. The rest of the schools have been in possession of suitable buildings for some years past. The attendance at 8 out of the 14 schools has somewhat declined, but there is little loss on the whole. The loss of 30 boys in the Bareilly school is linked with the disestablishment of the collegiate department. The proportion of Muhammadan boys remains much the same as before, about 18 per cent., which is a fair rate. The cost of educating each pupil lies between Rs. 30 and 40.

73. The following table has been drawn up by Mr. Lloyd to correspond with the statistics required from the schools of the North-Western Provinces :—

		Roll, 1875-76.	Roll, 1876-77, 31st March.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.		
								Rs.
1	Kakori	83	27	47	...	74	61	1,413
2	Daryabad	100	83	29	...	112	94	1,550
3	Radauli	107	54	55	...	109	94	1,510
4	Haidargarh	110	93	17	...	110	99	1,413
5	Fatehpur	124	68	32	...	100	72	1,398
6	Zaidpur	95	33	114	...	147	98	1,466
7	Purwa	140	136	10	...	146	121	1,913
8	Biswan	135	120	26	...	146	115	1,675
9	Mallanpur	107	90	14	...	104	90	1,056
10	Shahabad	131	96	54	...	150	136	1,983
11	Bilgram	149	82	69	...	151	130	1,519
12	Sandila	113	61	58	...	119	99	1,377
13	Mallawan	143	141	19	...	160	129	1,193
14	Muhamdi	150	88	54	...	142	124	1,767
15	Akbarpur	143	84	48	...	132	116	1,688
16	Tanda	104	68	37	...	105	77	1,776
17	Ajodhia	70	96	4	...	100	72	1,421
18	Atraula	109	58	61	...	119	78	1,542
19	Colonelganj	101	76	35	1	112	77	1,163
20	Jais	112	45	58	...	103	83	1,791
	Total 1876-77 ...	2,326	1,599	841	1	2,441	1,965	30,614
	Total 1875-76 ...	...	1,531	794	1	2,326	1,865	28,302

74. Thirteen out of the twenty schools on this list show an increased attendance, and the net increase is 115 boys. Compared with the North-Western Provinces schools of the same class, it will be observed that the latter are posted at minor sudder stations, and are properly zila schools, whereas the Oudh schools are situated at the tahsil towns in the interior, the sudder stations being all occupied by high schools. The policy of the North-Western Provinces has been altogether different. Anglo-vernacular schools not in sudder stations have always been aided schools, half the cost only falling on the public revenues. They have not prospered, and during the year under report they have been all closed, with a very few exceptions. An Anglo-vernacular school in the sudder station with a boarding-house attached is considered a sufficient provision for English teaching. Nevertheless, there are many large towns in the interior of districts where an Anglo-vernacular school, supported by the State alone, would be equally acceptable with the Oudh schools now under notice, though the value of English teaching is not so recognized as to induce the people to subscribe. In the same way it may be safely asserted that these Oudh schools would soon dwindle to nothing in many cases, if the present system was replaced by the grant-in-aid plan. A very low rate of fee has been taken hitherto, and a large proportion of the boys pay no fee whatever, and this, coupled with the fact that the school charges fall chiefly upon the provincial revenues, ensures a large attendance. The average school-roll is 122 boys. The reality of the desire for English is now about to be tested by a more suitable fee rate, and a decreased attendance will certainly follow; but the principle is a right one that gratuitous education should not be allowed in schools of this class.

75. The fourteen inferior zila schools of the North-Western Provinces have a much more expensive establishment than the twenty Oudh schools. The average cost of the former is Rs. 3,742, and of the latter Rs. 1,530 only.

EXAMINATIONS.

76. The head classes of the North-Western Provinces schools were examined on paper, as usual, by the same Board which examined the corresponding class in high schools. The results are given below :—

	Number of boys examined.	Number passed.				Number who failed in			
		I.	II.	III.	Total.	English.	Second language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.
Meerut	8	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	2
Budaun	12	...	3	...	3	9	1	3	1
Sahâranpur	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Bulandshahr	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	5	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2
Etah	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Mainpuri	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
Hamírpur	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Kalpi	5	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	3
Jhánsi	5	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1
Fatehpur	4	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	2
Total ...	60	...	11	13	24	32	3	13	12

77. English is always the difficulty with this class of school, which educates only up to a point of proficiency when written examinations are for the first time encountered and little real progress has been made in idiom and facility of expression. The results are better than usual, but there are no boys in the first division. The Jhánsi school has done best, and the Lalitpur school worst: and both are in Bundelkhand. The failure of the Meerut class is due to the weakness of the teaching staff. The school has so rapidly grown in numbers that it was found difficult to instruct the upper class successfully without injury to the lower forms, and of the two evils the worst was avoided. Two of the teachers also left in the middle of the session for appointments of superior emolument outside the province. The school is, however, in a generally promising state, and the fee income has risen from Rs. 391 to Rs. 548.

78. The Oudh schools were examined for the first time in regular form in 1876, and it appears that six out of the twenty schools had no first class up to the required standard. This examination was the same as that described in para. 64 above for the 3rd class in high schools, and the result is given in the marginal statement, which shows that the schools are at present in a backward condition. Mr. Nesfield attributes this want of success to the same three general causes which were mentioned by him with reference to the failure of the corresponding classes of high schools. (Para. 65 above.)

	Number examined.	Number passed		
		1st division.	2nd division.	Total.
Kakori	5	...	...	...
Daryabad ...	6	...	1	1
Radauli	1	...	...	...
Haidargarh ...	4	...	1	1
Fatehpur ...	3	...	...	...
Zaidpur	8	...	1	1
Purwa	7	...	...	...
Biswan	4	...	1	1
Shahabad ...	8	...	...	...
Mallawan ...	5	...	...	...
Muhamdi ...	5	...	2	2
Akbarpur ...	10	1	1	2
Tanda	9	...	...	...
Jais	3	...	1	1
Total ...	78	1	8	9

79. I may also insert here the following useful extract from his report, which speaks of the poverty of the teaching, and the wisdom of reducing the number of the schools :—

Six [seven] out of the thirteen [fourteen] schools examined failed to pass a single candidate at the middle school examination. At Kakori the English teaching staff is too weak. At Fatehpur the head-master, though he does his best, seems to be unable to teach efficiently up to the necessary standard, for I have always found his pupils backward whenever I have examined the school. At Purwa and Shahabad

the failure cannot be ascribed to a similar cause, but the teaching in past years has been inefficient, and the pupils in the highest class were badly grounded. Mallawan is likely to do better in the next examination. It failed to pass any candidate on this last occasion, as the class had only been formed six months beforehand, but two boys were almost successful. The failure at Tanda was owing to the insufficient attainments of the head-master, and a new head-master has been sent.

One good result derivable from the annual middle school examination is that the marks of the examiners will afford a decisive criterion as to what schools should be retained on the Anglo-vernacular footing, and what should be de-Anglicized. If the pupils of a school fail from year to year to obtain the middle school certificate, it may be fairly inferred that the amount of English which the school can teach is too small or too faulty to be of any practical utility. When it has thus been discovered that a school is incapable of fulfilling the object of its existence, it will be expedient to reduce it to the vernacular grade, and apply the savings to the strengthening of the English teaching staff at some other tahsili school which has proved itself more capable of teaching up to the standard and more worthy of the expenditure. It has never been the policy in Oudh to confine the teaching of English to the district school at headquarters; for there are many large tahsil towns in Oudh where a demand for English exists, and where the population (exclusive of Government clerks, &c.) is larger and more intelligent than at the sudder station. But it never can be a wise policy to continue the teaching of English in schools which cannot reach the lowest standard compatible with utility, and the pupils of which cannot undergo any general test in open competition. The number of English-teaching schools in Oudh is already smaller than it was, and if the above principle is consistently carried out, it may be decreased still further.

80. The next table shows the extent to which the boarding-house system has been introduced among the schools of the class in the two provinces. The fact that the schools in the one are zila schools accounts for the comparatively superior provision of this sort which they enjoy:—

North-Western Provinces.	Boarders.			Oudh.	Boarders.		
	Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Total.		Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Total.
Meerut	7	12	19	Haidargarh	...	4	4
Budaun	13	2	15	Fatehpur	...	10	10
Sahâranpur	16	8	24	Purwa	...	3	3
Muzaffarnagar	25	26	51	Mallawân	...	3	3
Bulandshahr	6	14	20	Akbarpur	...	1	1
Bijnor	...	...	...	Colonelganj	...	1	1
Etah	14	6	20				
Mainpuri	19	3	22				
Hamirpur	4	...	4				
Kalpi	6	10	16				
Jhânsi	7	...	7				
Lalitpur...	5	6	11				
Fatehpur	21	11	32				
Total ...	143	98	241	Total ...	...	22	22

(2)—Oriental.

81. With the exception of the Gorakhpur and Jaunpur schools, the oriental schools entered in the list below are special departments attached to Anglo-vernacular zila schools for the benefit of Muhammadans (Muttra not included). The ordinary course of instruction in Persian and Arabic, which is considered indispensable by this class, is permitted, but elementary mathematics and history and geography in the vernacular are required in addition.

82. The details of attendance and cost are given in the accompanying statement, in which it will be noticed that, though the schools are meant for Muhammadan boys

(except Muttra), the Hindu element is large. It is made up of Kayasths, who desire to acquire Persian in pursuit of a livelihood. The cost of the Gorakhpur school is relatively large because it had an English staff up to December 31st:—

Number.	Schools.	Roll, 1875-76.	Roll, 31st March, 1877. Hindu.	Mussalman.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.
							Rs.
1	Gorakhpur oriental zila school	218	64	37	101	68·29	4,013
2	Jaunpur ditto ditto	113	60	57	117	88 50	2,091
3	Agra oriental department	89	...	51	51	48·00	1,181
4	Bareilly ditto	68	14	52	66	49·08	1,187
5	Allahabad ditto	50	11	35	46	37·00	1,200
6	Cawnpore ditto	79	22	105	127	50·09	1,125
7	Mirzapur ditto	149	95	61	156	119·67	1,420
8	Moradabad ditto	95	18	67	85	62·10	1,173
9	Shâhjahânpur ditto	99	4	68	72	77·99	1,134
10	Budaun ditto	67	5	40	45	44·93	923
11	Muttra ditto	141	181	...	181	188·34	1,196
12	Meerut ditto	66	16	41	57	46·02	902
	Total	1,234	490	614	1,104	829·96	17,545
	Total 1875-76	...	513	721	1,234	923·3	17,609

83. The schools were examined in July, and it was found that the scheme of studies had been so neglected that it was almost impossible to set common questions. The prejudices of the maulvis and their pupils make it hopeless to expect compliance with the curriculum above described.

I have already referred the question of closing the majority of the departments. They were experimental from the first, and the experiment has failed. The following is a comment taken from the report of the Budaun district school committee:— "The attempt to unite a study of those branches of knowledge which modern civilization calls for with the effete course of oriental learning seems likely to prove a failure. It appears that the pupils will not accept instruction in history, geography, and mathematics, and this defeats the object of Government in supporting the oriental department."

84. The statement varies from that of the preceding year by the addition of the Gorakhpur school, reduced from the Anglo-vernacular status, and the reduction of the Saháranpur oriental department. On the whole there is a loss of 130 pupils, which is divided between nine schools. Increase has occurred at Cawnpore, Mirzapur, and Muttra only, of which the latter is not a Muhammadan school.

There are no schools of this class in Oudh

(3)—*Vernacular.*

85. The following statement shows the details for the amalgamated provinces complete, and includes the tahsili and pargana schools of the North-Western Provinces, as well as the corresponding vernacular town schools of Oudh :—

	Number of schools.	Roll, 31st March.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.		
							Rs.
I. Circle	74	3,620	1,626	...	5,246	4,325	25,913
II. ditto	78	4,281	537	...	4,818	4,215	22,296
III. ditto	69	3,913	973	...	4,886	4,103	20,656
IV. ditto (Oudh)	56	3,610	2,052	1	5,663	4,573	29,934
V. ditto	11	753	16	77	846	529	2,398
Total ...	288	16,177	5,204	78	21,459	18,735	1,01,199
Total 1875-76 ...	285	15,731	5,061	87	20,879	17,044	98,778

The general similarity of this class of school in both provinces enables me to group them at once together, and it is entirely owing to the addition of the Oudh schools that the schedule shows an improvement upon last year's return. North-Western Provinces schools are less by one, and have 41 fewer boys this year, whereas the Oudh schools are four more in number, with an increased attendance of 620 boys. The loss of boys in this useful class of school in the North-Western Provinces belongs chiefly to the 2nd circle, where 108 fewer have been registered, but I cannot find that the inspector has even noticed the declension. On this point a few words will be added when I take up the details of each circle. The decrease of 25 in the hill circle attendance is said to be due to epidemic disease.

86. In comparing the statistics of this important class of schools in the two sections of the united provinces, two features are at once apparent, *viz.*, that the Oudh schools are considerably more expensive than those in the North-Western Provinces, and are considerably better attended. I am inclined to think that the one is the consequence of the other. The average cost of a middle class vernacular school in Oudh is Rs. 534 against Rs. 307 in the North-Western Provinces, but the average roll in the former is 100 boys against only 68 in the latter. At the same time in looking at these figures it has to be remembered that the North-Western Provinces embrace a larger area and more striking diversities in the constituents and distribution of population. In some of the districts the tahsili towns are little better than ordinary villages, and the school-going portion of the population is limited in proportion. I see nothing satisfactory in the comparative cheapness of the North-Western Provinces schools of this class, because I know that they are underpaid. They are now passing beyond the control of the department to which they have been a credit, and may be improved and extended by the various committees, if they can secure larger allotments. The great point is to increase the attendance, which I need not say is the most important factor in all school statistics. To it alone is due the fact that though the Oudh schools of this class cost so much more than those of the North-Western Provinces, yet the annual cost of each boy's education is only 8 annas more in the former than in the latter, *viz.*, Rs. 5 in Oudh and Rs. 4-8 in the North-Western Provinces.

Results of the fifth annual middle class vernacular examination.

87. This was managed, as before, by the Principal of the central college with the aid of two native professors for the literature papers, and three other examiners

for mathematics and general subjects. The distribution of the candidature is shown in the following statement:—

Schools.	I. Circle.			II. Circle.			III. Circle.			Total.		
	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Tahsili and pargana...	52	129	49	62	166	89	44	182	45	158	477	183
Halkabandi ...	24	35	5	71	102	51	102	246	37	197	383	93
Inferior zila ...	...	...	...	1	5	1	3	14	4	4	19	5
Total ...	76	164	54	134	273	141	149	442	86	359	879	281

As regards candidature this table is an improvement on last year in two ways: (1) five more tahsili schools and 53 more pupils competed; (2) nine fewer halkabandi schools and 12 more pupils competed.

88. I have received no complaints regarding the conduct of the examination, and the examiners reported no cases of copying. In one of the districts the unexpected failure of two crack schools in a favourite subject gave rise to a rumour, due probably to the conceit of the teachers, that the examiner had been purposely unjust. This rumour at last reached Allahabad in an official form, and was at once belied by a reference to the original answer papers, which were not worth a mark more than they had received.

89. The general results of the examination are shown in the schedule below. It will be observed that the Kumaun circle has not yet approached the test, but the inspector informs me that he hopes to have a few candidates for the next examination:—

	Number of candidates.					Number passed.				Percentage of passed.	Failed in				Percentage of failure.	Optional subjects.				Percentage of passed.
	Religion.		Language.								Language.						Passed in			
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		Hindi.	Urdu.	History, Geography, and Natural Science.	Mathematics.		Number examined.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	
I. Circle ...	131	33	88	126	164	4	17	33	54	32·9	15	65	21	83	37·4	55	18	...	...	32·72
II. do. ...	269	4	270	3	273	6	56	79	141	51·6	60	...	18	103	22·1	1	...	...	...	...
III. do. ...	399	43	375	67	442	8	32	46	86	19·4	248	33	146	309	55·5	11	1	...	...	9·09
Total ...	799	80	683	196	879	18	105	158	281	31·97	327	98	189	495	42·39	67	19	...	...	28·35
Total 1875-76	714	99	614	199	813	19	183	108	310	38·1	111	120	182	451	35·4	87	56	3	...	67·92

90. Upon this I remark that 66 more candidates appeared, almost entirely from the 3rd circle, which is not satisfactory after the warning against admitting unprepared candidates which the inspector has constantly received. The proportion of Muhammadan boys is only nine per cent., which is three per cent. lower than the year preceding, and 22 per cent. of the whole were examined in Urdu against 24 per cent. before.

The percentage of passed boys is about 32, or six per cent. below the last results, and the percentage of failure corresponds in the degree of decline thus indicated.

91. The details show clearly that the falling off is due to the excessive candidature of the 3rd circle. The 2nd circle maintains its place of superiority, and passes more than half its candidates. It is shown also that mathematics is the most trying subject. No less than 56 per cent. of the boys failed to reach the minimum mark. Want of accuracy, rather than want of intelligence, is the cause. In literature and grammar rather more than half pass the standard. I may add here that the examiners are of opinion that the tahsili schools of the North-Western Provinces in which Urdu and Persian are taught are now prepared to pass the standard of the entrance examination of the Panjab university. This, in my judgment, is true of the cleverest boys only, but anyhow it speaks well for the schools as a class, that though they are middle schools by constitution, they work up to what is considered a high class standard in another province. It would be easy to test the statement by sending the boys up, but unfortunately the examination fee (Rs. 10) is prohibitive. The chief difference between the two examinations is that Persian is not "optional" in the Panjab. It is necessarily optional here, because the majority of our tahsili schools teach the vernacular, without facilities for adding classical studies to the curriculum, which would be necessary if they were affiliated to the Panjab university.

92. Of the 32 districts into which the province is divided (not including the hill territory), Dehra Dún, Sháhjahánpur, and Banda, which sent up only 15 candidates between them, passed none. The districts of Bijnor, Fatehpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, and Gorakhpur are very little better, having passed from two per cent. to eight per cent. only of the numerous candidates they sent up.

It will be observed that none of these backward districts belong to the 2nd circle, in which the worst district, Hamírpur, shows 27 per cent. of passed candidates. This result, taken together with the parallel indications of the four previous years, shows the superiority of the practical management of the 2nd circle by the late inspector, Mr. Lloyd.

93. The important class of schools which we are considering has now been made over to the management of the district school committees, and the results of the succeeding examinations will be a test of the advisability of the change. If the general excellence of the schools of the 2nd circle is maintained, and if the schools of the 1st and 3rd circles in the idle districts improve, the measure will have been useful *pro tanto*. A change in the inspection system, which is now under contemplation, *viz.*, the plan of having divisional instead of circle inspectors, will be a help to the committees, and serve to harmonise the working agencies.

94. The eleven districts named in the margin have succeeded very well. They are placed in order of merit, and the percentages of passed boys vary from 50 to 73. The Gházipur district is a remarkable exception to the usually low level of the 3rd circle, and the credit is due to the deputy inspector. Nearly one-half of the boys who passed the examination in this circle belong to the Gházipur district, and the whole of the eight boys who passed in the 1st division in this circle belong to six schools in the same, *viz.*, to four tahsili and pargana schools and to two halkabandi schools. Further remarks will be found in the Gházipur report.

	Districts.		Number of candidates	Percentage of passed boys.
1	Farukhabad	...	23	73
2	Gházipur	...	19	71
3	Jalaun	...	27	70
4	Etáwah	...	27	68
5	Agra	...	36	63
6	Bulandshahr	...	21	57
7	Muzaffarnagar	...	16	56
8	Benares	...	27	55
9	Muttra	...	24	54
10	Mainpuri	...	32	50
11	Budaun	...	16	50

95. It may be added here that to obtain a place in the first division a boy must win 55 per cent. of full marks, which is a standard 5 per cent. higher than that of the

entrance examination of the Calcutta university. Of the 18 boys who stand in the first division, the three who head the list with over 60 per cent. of full marks are as follow :—

Bhavani Sahai	...	*Tahsili school, Gházipur*	...	69·
Ram Dial	...	*Bakevar halkabandi school, Etáwah*	...	62·5
Amjad Ali	...	*Sahaswan tahsili school, Budaun*	...	60·9

Further, of the 18 boys in the first division, 7 belong to tahsili schools, 6 to pargana, and 5 to halkabandi schools; and these last belong to the same three districts to which the three leading boys abovenamed belong, *viz.*, Gházipur, Etáwah, and Budaun.

96. An examination of a similar character to that of which the results have just been described was attempted in 1876 for the first time by Mr. Nesfield in Oudh; but the supervision of the printing of the question papers was in dishonest hands. "I was compelled," says Mr. Nesfield, "to cancel the results immediately after the examination was over, as it was discovered that the question papers in their passage through the press had been sold by the late sahrishtadar in my office." Generally, a little too much confidence seems to be placed in Oudh in the subordinate officials of the department. Trial and observation are absolutely necessary to establish the reliability of a native employé of whatever grade, and the majority of the Oudh employés are comparatively new men. I observe, too, that a habit of unfairness in the system of examination in vogue before this unsuccessful attempt to hold a general examination seems to have crept in, and the low morality of the boys was due, as a matter of course, to the culpable indifference of their native superiors. The late Director says:—"Cheating, which had been comparatively easy in the system in force prior to 1876, was rendered so difficult by the safeguards adopted in the new scheme that no alternative was left to the dishonest except to try the questions beforehand, and they found a ready and convenient instrument in the sahrishtadar." From my experience of the relations which exist between the head of an inspector's office and the deputy inspectors and other subordinates of the circle under him, I have no difficulty in discerning how the traffic was established in this particular instance. Suffice it to say that in all probability the boys were not the original purchasers.

"It was not possible to have a second written examination," says Mr. Nesfield, "and each deputy inspector was commissioned to hold an oral examination in his own district for the award of the annual prizes and scholarships."

With three European inspecting officers in the province it should have been possible to have devised a safer test, and I place no confidence in the allotment of rewards under the circumstances. The results and the number of boys examined and rewarded are not distinctly stated, but it appears that 41 scholarships were given to boys in the class *below the first*, "who intended to remain in school one full year longer."

97. As compared with the classification of the schools in the North-Western Provinces, the main difference in Oudh was that the lowest class was there reckoned as the first, and the head class as the seventh. The nomenclature has now been changed to correspond with that of the senior province; and I have inserted in its place below a table of the classification, status, and progress of the schools, drawn up by Mr. Lloyd, after much trouble and correspondence, to tally with those adopted in the North-Western Provinces circles, and subject to test and correction by himself after personal visitation in the touring season.

98. Mr. Nesfield's report gives information respecting each school district by district, but space is not available for a larger quotation than the following summary.

Although there is no general written examination by the results of which the progress or otherwise of the schools under report can be treated this year, yet there is sufficient ground for affirming that they are in quite as healthy a state as they have been in any previous year. Every school has been examined orally four or five times during the past year either by the deputy inspector or by some graded officer. The general defect in almost all these schools is that there are too many pupils in the three lowest classes and too few in the highest classes: and this is a point to which the attention of deputy inspectors should be directed. Some of the schools are still badly housed, but there is now reason to hope that every one of them will, at no very distant date, be supplied with a good school-house; for the Public Works Department has declared its intention to adopt (with some improvement) our first-class village school plan, according to which a house can be erected for a little over Rs. 1,000. Such a house will be as useful for the purpose required as houses which have been erected at a cost of three or four times that amount.

Results of oral examination, and inspection statements.

99. The status and progress statements are given below in the usual form, according to the reports of the inspectors after personal examination. The attendance columns therefore show the number of boys present on the occasion.

The Oudh return is based on the registers at the end of the year, and shows that 27 per cent. of the number of boys at school were in the lowest class on March 31st, 1877. This is a detail of importance, and the returns of next year for the North-Western Provinces circles will be drawn up in the same way.

So far as the indications of the tables now given may be judged from, the proportion of boys in the lowest class of the tahsili schools in the North-Western Provinces is larger than that in Oudh; and, as will be noticed below in the case of halkabandi schools, it is the desire of the teachers to bring the proportion down, which accounts in some measure for the falling off in the number of boys.

Primary education satisfies the wants of the parents in many of the towns where middle schools are placed. Nevertheless the boys who so regularly attend, whether in the upper or lower classes of these schools, are well taught, as a rule; and "efficient" instruction may be predicated of more schools than appear in the return. Their character as "efficient" is often ruined by the smallness of the roll when compared with the population or by the largeness of the lower forms, both of which points are always taken into account by the inspector in grading the schools.

100. In the marginal schedule I have shown the numbers of efficient and inefficient schools by the inspectors' reckoning after personal examination, except in the case of Oudh, where the same principles of valuation have not been introduced, and the return now given is the result of correspondence and report. The proportion of efficient and inefficient schools is pretty well balanced in all parts of the province except in Rohilkhand in the first circle, and in some of the larger districts with poor towns and a less friendly population.

	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.
I. Circle	14	60	74
II. do.	39	39	78
III. do.	31	36	67
IV. do. (Oudh) ...	34	22	56
V. do.	5	6	11
Total ...	123	163	286

In all these cases it is hoped that the transference of management to the local committees will strengthen the hands of the deputy inspectors, on whom all the real work falls. The curtailment of expenditure which is involved in the reduction of one sub-deputy inspector in each district should be an encouragement to the teachers by lightening their burdens, a principle of administration which is often lost sight of by inspectors in all departments, and may in the case of the Oudh schools partly account for their success.

101. *I. Circle.*

Number.	Districts.	Number of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined. I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Status. Efficient.	Inefficient.	Progress. Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Dehra Dún ...	2	82	3	3	2	8	12	10	35	73	...	2	...	2	...
2	Saháranpur ...	6	422	6	8	24	33	67	77	165	380	...	6	1	5	...
3	Muzaffarnagar...	8	509	13	24	43	48	78	83	165	454	2	6	1	7	...
4	Meerut ...	7	458	17	19	30	46	54	56	159	381	1	6	3	4	...
5	Bulandshahr ...	8	675	24	41	53	77	90	104	226	615	4	4	2	6	...
6	Aligarh ...	9	948	32	49	54	76	127	152	414	904	5	4	4	5	...
7	Bijnor ...	6	356	10	28	37	58	61	47	91	332	1	5	1	4	1
8	Moradabad ...	8	457	13	29	37	54	77	93	126	429	...	8	3	4	1
9	Budaun ...	7	649	9	14	23	35	81	110	297	569	1	6	3	4	...
10	Bareilly ...	8	539	9	16	31	37	62	82	204	441	...	8	1	5	2
11	Shábjahánpur ...	5	288	2	7	16	33	49	45	123	275	...	5	...	2	3
	Total ...	74	5,383	138	238	350	505	758	859	2,005	4,853	14	60	19	48	7
	Total 1875-76 ...	74	5,253	123	226	356	499	819	865	...	2,888	13	61	13	57	4

In this return I regret to see so few signs of improvement on former years. Whether it is that the tests of efficiency are too severe, especially in the particular which deals with the ratio between the muster of boys and the population of the towns, or that the schools have become less popular, I cannot determine from the inspector's or the committees' reports; but the fact that nearly half the boys were in the lowest class on the occasion of the inspector's visit indicates that the parents take their boys away from school almost as soon as they are entered in many places, and that primary education is all that they require.

102. The inspector seems to be of opinion that the decrease in attendance in some schools is caused by the establishment of free schools in the same town. He believes also that our course of study in Urdu will never be popular while Muhammadans and Kayasths want Persian only. In other words, the tendency of the people to fall back to their old ways is still evident; and perseverance through more than one generation is necessary to produce effect. Our tahsili schools have not yet been thirty years in existence, and though they have fulfilled the design of their founder, Mr. Thomason, in modelling the vernacular instruction of the village schools around them, and in supplying teachers (*vide* the remark of the Aligarh committee quoted below), it is not yet to be supposed that they will be universally accepted as a substitute for indigenous teaching.

103. *II. Circle.*

Number.	Districts.	Number of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined. I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Status. Efficient.	Inefficient.	Progress. Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Muttra ...	7	574	5	20	46	50	138	73	210	542	3	4	1	6	...
2	Agra ...	14	879	6	29	53	74	168	28	85	443	2	12	7	5	2
3	Etáwah ...	5	257	1	8	18	28	32	9	7	103	4	1	...	5	...
4	Etah ...	6	400	13	20	41	38	95	35	108	350	2	4	...	5	1
5	Mainpuri ...	5	334	18	20	20	19	44	13	68	202	2	3	...	4	1
6	Farukhabad ...	9	692	24	37	53	72	86	109	222	603	6	3	2	7	...
7	Cawnpore ...	12	683	7	24	52	33	95	103	255	569	6	6	1	6	5
8	Hamírpur ...	7	409	...	...	29	22	56	56	167	330	4	3	2	5	...
9	Jalaun ...	5	254	...	...	26	23	43	...	...	92	4	1	2	2	1
0	Jhánsi ...	6	311	1	8	25	25	40	38	129	266	5	1	2	3	1
1	Lalitpur ...	2	93	...	...	13	7	20	12	32	84	1	1	1	...	1
	Total	78	4,886	75	166	376	391	817	476	1,283	3,584	39	39	18	48	12
	Total 1875-76 ...	78	5,283	89	202	385	416	817	361	1, 124	3,394	37	41	...	...	...

The decline in the roll attendance in the period between the inspections recorded in the two succeeding years in the above table is strange when taken in connection with the continued success of the schools in the examinations. The declension is observable chiefly in Cawnpore, and though it appears that the numbers rose again after the inspector's visit, the condition of the schools in that district is not satisfactory in this respect, and the reports throw little light on the matter. The deputy inspector thinks the reduction of the number of sub-deputy inspectors a sufficient explanation. The actual reason appears to be that the closing of aided English classes attached to some of the schools caused the numbers to fall off.

104. *III. Circle.*

Number.	Districts.	Number of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
				I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Fatehpur ...	7	431	13	15	27	33	55	65	117	325	2	5	2	1	4
2	Bánda ...	10	421	10	12	25	39	69	82	98	335	3	7	6	2	2
3	Allahabad	9	412	8	20	30	40	71	68	119	356	1	8	4	2	3
4	Mirzapur ...	3	175	13	8	11	10	28	41	54	165	1	2	2	...	1
5	Benares ..	2	183	6	9	6	16	15	21	40	113	1	1	1	...	1
6	Gházipur ...	10	927	32	34	57	77	153	207	246	806	8	2	9	1	...
7	Azamgarh ...	9	723	44	41	53	72	117	145	206	678	8	1	7	2	...
8	Jaunpur ...	5	384	12	11	14	44	69	54	120	324	1	4	3	2	...
9	Gorakhpur ...	7	562	22	20	21	36	66	119	237	521	2	5	6	1	...
10	Basti ...	5	465	22	23	28	37	63	106	110	389	4	1	5	...	...
	Total ...	67	4,683	182	193	272	404	706	908	1,347	4,012	31	36	44	11	12
	Total 1875-76 ...	69	4,884	157	169	260	418	802	978	...	2,784	34	35	49	16	4

The muster of boys at the inspector's visits has been much improved this year, and the mistake of neglecting the lowest class has been avoided. Gházipur, Azamgarh, and Basti show well. A considerable proportion of schools has improved throughout the circle, and the more backward districts seem to be advancing. That the number of efficient schools has somewhat fallen off is due to the fact that the circle has changed hands and a stricter valuation of status been enforced.

105. *IV. Circle—Oudh.*

Number.	Districts.	No. of schools.	Class-roll, 31st March.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Lucknow ...	11	42	75	116	162	172	187	303	1,057	5	6	7	1	3
2	Bara Banki ...	2	7	15	19	19	23	33	68	184	2	..	1	...	1
3	Unao ...	10	66	104	114	172	186	196	305	1,143	7	3	2	7	1
4	Sitapur ...	12	38	68	117	137	172	209	341	1,082	5	7	8	3	1
5	Hardoi ...	4	21	35	56	75	67	66	86	406	3	1	2	1	1
6	Kheri ...	4	12	35	56	79	71	99	145	497	4	...	2	2	...
7	Fyzabad ...	2	3	21	34	28	38	36	43	203	1	1	1	...	1
8	Gonda ...	2	22	45	40	33	35	37	69	281	1	1	2	...	...
9	Bahraich ...	2	5	24	29	32	35	41	49	215	1	1	1	1	...
10	Rae Bareli ...	2	7	20	26	33	25	34	41	186	2	...	2	...	...
11	Sultanpur ...	2	4	23	30	28	26	36	42	189	1	1	1	1	...
12	Partabgarh ...	3	...	19	40	30	27	42	62	220	2	1	2	1	..
	Total ...	56	227	484	677	828	877	1,016	1,554	5,663	34	22	31	17	8

In this return the classification has easily fallen into correspondence with the North-Western Provinces returns, and shows well by contrast. The comparative smallness of the proportion of boys in the 7th class, and the comparative fulness of the first and second classes, indicate good management, and I observe that the Lucknow and Sitapur districts are the only ones in which the inefficient schools out-

number the efficient. The average muster of boys is 101 per school, against only 60 or 70 in the North-Western Provinces, and the average daily attendance is higher.

106. *V. Circle.*

Number.	Districts.	No. of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined. I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Status. Efficient.	Inefficient.	Progress. Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Kumaun ...	6	363	9	11	19	36	35	45	120	275	4	2	4	1	1
2	Garhwál ...	4	379	6	8	28	44	55	61	99	301	1	3	3	...	1
3	Tarái ...	1	62	...	1	3	9	18	15	12	58	...	1	1	...	...
	Total ...	11	804	15	20	50	89	108	121	231	634	5	6	8	1	2
	Total 1875-76...	10	756	19	17	35	68	115	123	246	581	6	5	8	2	1

The return for the hill circle shows improved attendance at the time of the inspections, but the statement at the head of the section shows a decrease of 25 boys at the end of the year, which is attributed to the sickliness of the season. The number of boys in the first and second classes is less than it was, but there are enough of them to make an attempt at the middle class written examination, if they are really taught up to the standard required.

Orders have now been issued that all boys in the first classes of tahsili and pargana schools will appear as a matter of course in the annual examination.

107. On the whole it appears that this important class of school is in a satisfactory condition in Oudh, and works fairly up to the standard laid down. In the North-Western Provinces, on the other hand, while very many of the schools are in excellent order, and maintain a well-deserved reputation, there are too many on the list which can never be expected to reach the standard, because the quality of the population in the places where they are posted is inferior, and more than a primary education is not desired by the parents. The Oudh plan of ranking all such as "primary town schools," in contra-distinction to "village schools," will be adopted.

LOWER SCHOOLS.

108. (1) *Halkabandi* in the North-Western Provinces and *village* schools in Oudh are the most interesting and important under this category, and I group them together for the sake of comparison below. The 57 *primary town* schools in the Oudh return are merely branches of high or middle schools, which seem to fill well in sudder stations, and do not require special notice.

	No. of schools.	Roll, 31st March. Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.
							Rs.
I. Circle ...	1,285	31,600	10,671	...	42,271	33,236	1,56,687
II do. ...	1,111	34,513	1,565	...	36,078	28,844	1,27,213
III do. ...	1,428	46,210	6,707	...	52,917	42,842	1,36,819
IV do. (Oudh)	1,136	39,508	9,523	84	49,115	38,969	1,22,512
V do.* ..	157	5,720	85	...	5,805	3,446	12,322
Total ...	5,117	157,551	28,551	84	186,186	147,337	5,55,554
Total 1875-76 ...	5,102	157,832	28,575	68	186,475	145,886	5,32,491

109. Here again the inclusion of the new fourth circle in the return redeems the loss of halkabandi pupils, which would otherwise have been more distinctly visible. The North-Western Provinces have registered this year 3,333 boys fewer and Oudh 3,044 boys more. The reasons for the diminished attendance in the North-Western Provinces are broadly three. The *first* is the action of the new rules which were laid down three years ago for the determination of "efficiency." One of the most important and stringent of the principles adopted was that no school could claim the merit

of efficiency in which, however large the attendance, it was found that the bulk of the boys was in the lowest classes. Consequently the teachers, anxious to have their schools ranked as efficient, and so to claim promotion, began to strike off the names of boys in the lower forms, and even to refuse admission to new-comers, so long as they were able to make good the other demand for efficiency in the matter of attendance, *viz.*, a certain number of boys on the roll to be calculated with reference to the population of the village. The *second* cause is the vigilance which has been exercised by the committees in striking off the names of irregular attendants in the upper as well as lower classes. The *third* cause is that the committees, here and there, believing the teachers to be capable of instructing only a certain number of boys, have purposely limited the attendance.

On the whole, therefore, it may be concluded that the loss of boys implies increased efficiency in the schools.

I may add here that the first of the above causes has told on the tahsili schools also.

The scrutiny which has been thus exercised in the North-Western Provinces will produce the same effect in Oudh. The average daily attendance there, *viz.* 82 per cent., is unreliable.

110. The marginal abstract which is given here shows the average roll of a halkabandi school in all the circles, and also the percentage of inefficient schools in each. It will be seen from this that, according to the deputy inspectors' valuations, the village schools in Oudh are better attended and more efficient than those of the North-Western Provinces as a whole. But the greater degrees of variation in intelligence and in the distribution of the rural population, which characterise the circles of the North-Western Provinces, account for their statistical inferiority. In several districts the average roll exceeds that given for Oudh, but falls to 25 in some of the districts of Bundelkhand, and is not much better in Rohilkhand. And as to the percentage of inefficient schools, it is probable that much greater equality would be registered if exactly the same standards of valuation could be enforced.

	Average roll.	Percentage of inefficient schools.
I. Circle ...	32	79
II. do. ...	33	41
III. do. ...	37	78
IV. do (Oudh)...	43	32
V. do. ...	38	70

111. The following are the usual tables of attendance at examination and status and progress for all the circles. The record for Oudh has been drawn up by Mr. Lloyd, who has accepted the ideas of the deputy inspectors for the present, and promises to check their valuations on tour:—

112. *I. Circle—B. Schools.*

Districts.	No. of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Dehra Dún ...	9	222	...	...	3	21	27	29	87	167	...	9	2	4	3
Saháranpur ...	125	3,790	7	14	113	300	473	437	1,534	2,878	24	101	36	61	28
Muzaffarnagar,	108	3,356	4	9	195	350	456	497	1,146	2,657	44	64	55	40	13
Meerut ...	186	5,181	...	...	128	344	517	563	2,039	3,591	22	164	83	45	58
Bulandshahr ...	104	3,428	..	3	132	372	509	501	1,155	2,672	37	67	67	15	22
Aligarh ...	165	5,735	9	9	287	465	659	639	2,179	4,247	67	98	99	33	33
Bijnor ...	100	2,915	...	18	121	286	404	407	862	2,098	13	87	23	21	56
Moradabad ...	110	3,287	...	16	93	279	483	481	987	2,339	12	98	47	34	29
Budaun ...	94	4,057	7	30	136	244	376	366	1,435	2,594	1	93	38	32	24
Bareilly ...	147	5,532	2	18	148	391	569	562	2,030	3,720	17	130	65	31	51
Sháhjahánpur ...	106	3,200	...	...	89	216	359	388	1,261	2,313	24	82	42	54	10
Total ...	1,254	40,713	29	117	1,445	3,268	4,832	4,870	14,715	29,276	261	993	557	370	327

113. On this the inspector remarks :—

The number of schools is nearly the same as last year. The number of efficient schools has risen from 218 to 261. Some of the districts have apparently improved and some declined. I say apparently, because the different deputy inspectors probably still feel somewhat uncertain as to the degree of strictness to be applied to this class of school in recording the numbers of passed boys. The greatest advance would seem to be in the Aligarh district, whereas Meerut, Bijnor, Budaun, and Bareilly would seem to have fallen off. The deputy inspectors of the four latter districts, however, are possibly more rigid examiners than the deputy inspector of Aligarh ; yet, on the other hand, it may be borne in mind that Hindi schools abound in Aligarh, and that Hindu students like Hindi, whereas those who read Urdu read it in a way, but always hanker after Persian.

These comments throw little light on the relative progress of the schools, and as Mr. Constable and his assistant were on tour in every district, they might have arrived at more definite conclusions. Too much play has perhaps been allowed to the fancies of the deputy inspectors, and the inspector has been directed to repeat instructions for their guidance, according to the general principles issued by this office, having for their object the attainment of a more uniform estimate of status.

114. *II. Circle—B. Schools.*

Districts.	No. of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Muttra ...	26	1,496	...	7	54	124	344	44	118	691	15	11	6	15	5
Agra ...	170	5,054	...	8	102	362	991	5	29	1,497	70	100	32	112	26
Etáwah ...	91	2,450	...	6	146	247	317	...	...	716	50	41	32	43	16
Etah ...	61	2,171	...	10	83	219	503	29	106	950	51	10	7	50	4
Mainpuri ...	62	1,926	3	7	105	167	286	19	45	632	45	17	8	41	13
Farukhabad ...	95	3,540	14	26	164	297	557	18	46	1,122	77	18	31	47	17
Cawnpore ...	144	5,418	15	81	294	406	787	25	45	1,653	119	25	42	85	17
Hamírpur ...	70	2,649	...	...	102	193	382	...	...	677	21	49	15	46	9
Jalaun ...	72	2,245	...	...	114	166	330	...	...	610	24	48	13	43	16
Jhánsi ...	44	1,138	...	2	40	98	158	...	...	298	20	24	7	21	16
Lalitpur ...	17	457	...	...	12	28	69	...	...	109	5	12	3	9	5
Total ...	852	28,544	32	147	1,216	2,307	4,724	140	389	8,955	497	355	196	512	144

115. I note that this statement differs from that of the 1st circle in showing the actual record of status made by the inspector and his assistant on tour, instead of being based on the returns made by the deputy inspectors throughout the year. The latter shows 1,114 schools in the 2nd circle, of which 912, or over 80 per cent., are inefficient, whereas according to the inspector's valuation for 852 schools 41 per cent. only are inefficient.

The condemning factor in the estimate of status in all these schools is the classification, and when the deputy inspectors find that half the attendance is massed in the lowest classes, they are quite right in calling the schools inefficient.

116. The weak point in the inspector's statement is the non-attendance of the 6th and 7th classes, but this is due to the fact that the schools had to come from a distance to be examined, and the younger boys could not attend. Yet, undoubtedly, their presence was necessary to the formation of an exact opinion of the classification and tuitional success of the schools. The next step for the deputy inspectors, after thus recording the general inefficiency of the schools, is to work them up in the weak points by the aid of the committee's influence.

117. *III. Circle—B. Schools.*

Districts.	No of schools examined	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI	VII.	Total.	Efficient	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary	Declined
Allahabad ...	200	6,647	19	60	181	471	873	1,132	2,156	4,892	26	174	58	50	92
Bánda ..	117	3,415	8	20	119	262	479	716	1,750	3,354	7	110	29	40	48
Fatehpur ...	106	3,501	12	75	138	289	390	512	1,172	2,588	35	71	61	28	17
Jaunpur ...	120	4,971	21	33	176	327	604	671	1,374	3,206	74	46	31	61	28
Azamgarh	174	7,628	84	181	338	546	953	1,062	1,867	5,031	32	142	43	90	41
Benares ...	94	3,210	25	55	146	252	376	444	738	2,036	23	71	30	53	11
Basti ...	133	4,563	11	27	155	305	527	697	1,825	3,547	35	98	82	36	15
Gházipur ...	150	5,404	34	77	204	433	817	837	1,316	3,718	62	88	69	59	22
Gorakhpur .	200	8,811	61	71	218	385	716	933	1,908	4,292	7	193	66	128	6
Mirzapur ...	104	3,567	8	14	70	195	325	375	743	1,730	8	96	49	33	22
Total ...	1,398	51,737	283	613	1,745	3,465	6,060	7,379	14,849	34,394	309	1,089	518	578	302

118. This return gives a complete view of the schools according to the estimate of the deputy inspectors, checked by the visitations on tour made by the inspector and assistant. The chief cause of the comparatively large estimate of inefficient schools is due to their failure in point of classification; in other words, to the exceeding fulness of the lowest classes. This is a defect which a better choice of teachers is the chief means of rectifying, and has already engaged the attention of committees.

119. *IV. Circle—(Oudh).*

Table of class-roll, status, and progress for village schools, Oudh circle, 1876-77.

Number.	Districts.	Number of schools.	Class-roll, 31st March.								Status.		Progress.		
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Lucknow ...	72	...	...	353	561	580	706	1,279	3,479	48	24	37	25	10
2	Bara Banki ...	130	...	...	432	745	1,001	1,215	2,515	5,908	74	56	79	42	9
3	Unao ...	110	...	..	389	572	825	958	2,301	5,045	89	21	24	77	9
4	Sitapur ...	122	...	...	531	668	813	941	1,930	4,883	90	32	107	11	4
5	Hardoi ...	99	...	...	402	562	669	746	1,612	3,991	72	27	56	29	14
6	Kheri ...	72	...	...	327	469	467	568	1,380	3,211	60	12	50	17	5
7	Fyzabad ...	82	...	..	516	613	713	753	739	3,334	54	28	30	27	25
8	Gonda ...	104	...	...	529	839	1,084	1,139	1,097	4,688	62	42	72	24	8
9	Bahraich ...	86	...	...	399	665	913	953	964	3,894	35	51	55	21	10
10	Rae Bareli ...	97	...	...	626	757	801	821	1,190	4,195	50	47	51	26	20
11	Sultanpur ...	92	...	...	353	688	1,128	773	1,010	3,952	73	19	53	39	...
12	Partabgarh ...	70	...	..	416	464	547	473	635	2,535	63	7	33	29	8
	Total ...	1,136	...	...	5,273	7,603	9,541	10,046	16,652	49,115	770	366	647	367	122

120 The Oudh return has already been noticed as contrasting favourably with those of the other circles The classification is superior, and Bahraich is the only district in which the inefficient schools outnumber the efficient. Mr Nesfield is of opinion that these schools have been more successful than any other part of the educational work of Oudh, and quotes the remark of the Government of India that as regards village schools in the Central Provinces, the Panjab, and Oudh, the latter "can show the best return for its expenditure." I am of opinion that the same thing may be said this year with reference to their comparative superiority to the halkabandi

schools of the North-Western Provinces, but in justice to the latter it must be remembered that Oudh is an exceptionally favourable area.

121. Mr. Nesfield notes the gratifying circumstance that the increase of 3,044 pupils this year is due not so much to the opening of more schools as to the growing popularity of those already in existence. The standard which is set before the deputy inspectors and teachers for attainment is that "in a school with five classes, the two lowest shall not contain more than a quarter of the total; in a school with four classes not more than a third; and in a school with three classes not more than one-half;" but it appears that when this standard is not attained the school may still be ranked as efficient, whereas in the North-Western Provinces the non-attainment of a similar standard at once condemns the school as inefficient. This laxity in the mode of estimate has no doubt told favourably on the Oudh return. Taking the schools together, the boys in the two lowest classes contain more than half the total.

122. *V. Circle.*

Kumaun Circle—B. Schools.

Districts.	No. of schools.	No. of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
				I.	II	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Kumaun ...	100	80	2,616	2	29	51	158	365	408	824	1,832	24	76	28	26	46
Garhwál	45	32	1,745	...	10	30	141	246	297	638	1,362	22	23	23	9	13
Taráí ...	12	9	270	3	3	4	20	59	45	115	249	2	10	6	3	3
Total ...	157	121	4,651	5	42	85	314	670	750	1,577	3,443	48	109	57	38	62

123. In this circle there has been a fall of rather over 100 boys in the attendance, which the inspector attributes to the extreme unhealthiness of the year. The villagers send their boys unwillingly, for there is work for them in the fields, but this is not peculiar to the hills. He saw himself 91 of the schools, and his assistant 30, and has advised change of localities in some instances for the consideration of the committees. The Taráí schools are those posted in the Kashipur tahsil. The general distribution of the 157 schools is as follows:—100 in Kumaun, 45 in Garhwál, and 12 in Kashipur.

(2)—GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

124. The reductions which were effected during the year under report leave but a sorry return under this head for the North-Western Provinces. Two hundred and twelve schools and four thousand three hundred and sixty girls have vanished, whose teaching, however poor and pointless, only cost the State between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 a year for each child. I regret that the experiment has succumbed to the difficulties of the situation, and to the want of appreciation from natives and Europeans alike which it has encountered.

The following shows the details up to date :—

	Number of schools.	Roll, 31st March.			Average daily attendance.	Cost.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.		
						Rs.
I. Circle	28	395	296	691	541	2,635
II. do.	42	1,040	54	1,094	900	4,305
III. do.	23	407	155	562	438	4,590
IV. do. (Oudh)	74	782	988	1,770	1,479	8,440
V. do.	11	263	52	315	238	852
Total ...	178	2,887	1,545	4,432	3,596	20,822
Total 1875 76 ...	392	6,561	2,374	8,935	7,089	37,341

In this it will be observed that the IV. circle (Oudh) retains nearly the same number of schools which it had last year. An average roll attendance at each school just exceeds 20 girls, as also was the case last year.

125. The residuum of schools in the 1st circle is 28 among ten districts, of which number Aligarh absorbs ten. The inspectress has visited all these, and reports 13 to be efficient, "according to the spirit of the rules laid down by the Director," that is, she required "a fair proportion of pupils in the upper classes, a fair roll, and, above all, a fair instruction in all the classes. All girls who had been three months in school were required to be able to write letters and figures to dictation." There were 6 first grade, 16 second grade, and 6 third grade schools, and all but one of the first set were efficient. The inspectress regrets "that it should have been found necessary to close so many schools at once instead of gradually weeding out those whose improvement was hopeless," but thinks at the same time that the abolition of bad schools has had a useful effect.

126. The examination statement is as follows:—

Districts.	*I. Grade.*			*II. Grade.*			*III. Grade.*			*Total.*		
	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.
Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Meerut ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2
Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	3
Aligarh ...	2	...	2	5	...	5	1	1	2	8	1	9
Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Moradabad ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Budaun ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3
Bareilly ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
Total ...	5	1	6	7	9	16	1	5	6	13	15	28

127. In the 2nd circle there are 22 schools of the first grade, 16 of the second, and 4 of the third, and of the whole number 17 are classed by the inspector as efficient. The remainder fail chiefly in classification.

The return is given in full below:—

Districts.	*I. Grade.*			*II. Grade.*			*III Grade.*			*Total.*		
	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.
Muttra ...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	5	5
Agra ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	1	4	6	1	7
Etáwah ...	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5
Etah ...	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	3	5
Mainpuri ...	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5
Farukhabad ...	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	5
Cawnpore ...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Hamírpur ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jalaun ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jhánsi ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lalitpur ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	8	14	22	6	10	16	3	1	4	17	25	42

Districts.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.
Allahabad ...	2	...	2
Bánda ...	...	1	1
Fatehpur .	...	1	1
Jaunpur ...	3	...	3
Azamgarh ..	2	...	2
Benares ..	3	...	3
Basti ...	3	...	3
Gházipur ...	3	...	3
Gorakhpur...	1	1	2
Mirzapur ...	1	2	3
Total ...	18	5	23

128. For the 3rd circle the schools have not been graded according to rule by the inspector, but the distribution and status of the 23 remaining schools is shown in the margin; but the valuation is taken from the deputy inspectors' returns, and is perhaps too creditable to be exact. Nevertheless I find from Mrs. Etherington's report that she found the majority of the schools getting on fairly, and as the bad schools were closed, the remainder may be regarded as relatively good. She observes:—

In re-arranging the girls' schools in the different districts, so as to bring them within the present very limited sum allotted by the Government, it has been my object not to retain a great number of schools, but to keep on those which were most satisfactory. In most districts I have been able to do this, though I have had to close some schools which promised well.

129 In Oudh the officiating inspector has been unable to make up a return of status on the plan in force in the North-Western Provinces, but the marginal list shows the distribution and attendance in the several districts. One school more, since closed, is entered in this statement than appears in the summary. The Musalman attendance is larger than the Hindu in this circle. Mr. Nesfield observes that "the principal Muhammadan schools are in the Lucknow city and district, and the chief Hindu schools in or near Pihání in the Hardoi district. Those which are in villages are for the most part maintained by the rural cess, the rest by provincial funds."

Districts.	Number of schools.	Roll.
Lucknow	18	512
Bara Banki	3	61
Unao	1	22
Sitapur	7	137
Hardoi	16	384
Kheri	8	222
Fyzabad	2	47
Gonda	6	149
Bahraich	1	20
Rae Bareli	1	20
Sultanpur	5	99
Partabgarh	7	119
Total ...	75	1,792

As regards instruction he reports that—

The girls' school curriculum came into force from January 1876. As it was made considerably easier, some of the schools are now making efforts to teach up to its several stages; but in the subject of arithmetic almost every school is still decidedly below the prescribed standard. The province of the deputy inspectress of schools extends only to Lucknow and its neighbourhood. Each school has received about seven visits, and this does not include visits made by those head-masters of boys' schools to whom the supervision has been entrusted. The schools which are provided with a deputy inspectress ought to be the best in the province, but this is by no means the case. The report of the circle inspector on the Lucknow schools is far from favourable. The new curriculum has scarcely been attempted in most of them, and the attendance is irregular. The best girls' schools which I met with in the last camping season were those in the Kheri district. In these the curriculum was more systematically carried out, and the teaching less nominal than elsewhere.

130. As regards classification, it may be observed that 946 of the 1,792 girls enrolled on the school books according to the above return are in the last class, that is, about 54 per cent. The same difficulties occur in Oudh as in the North-Western Provinces, but perseverance, and the encouragement which may be given by district officers, will, I hope, save the schools from abolition.

131. I conclude this section of the report with the following extract from Mrs. Etherington's paper:—

I hope that in a year or two the Government of the North-Western Provinces will be able and willing to do more for the encouragement of female education than has hitherto been done. The first and most important step in that direction would, I think, be the establishment for the North-Western Provinces of a really efficient female normal school with a well trained European mistress. Without such an institution it is in vain to look for teachers worthy of the name, and, apart from qualified teachers, Government girl' schools cannot be made as attractive to the pupils and as efficient as I should like to see them. I have more than once urged the necessity of such a school, and am now, after a more prolonged experience, convinced that in the matter of female education the want of good female teachers is the great drawback. The children will come to school readily enough, and, generally speaking, there is no serious objection on the part of parents to send them, and whatever of prejudice may exist is yearly decreasing, but the schools are not attractive, and the class of teachers we have cannot make them so. The people generally do not believe that Government is in earnest in wishing to educate the girls of the country, for they think that if it were, greater encouragement would be given to those engaged in the work. In many villages the school has to be held in a place not more attractive than those in which they keep their cattle, house-rent to the extent of two or three rupees a month not being

allowed. In the same villages in many cases the boys' school is held in a substantial building, erected at the expense of Governn ent. With a suitable house, such as might be rented in almost any village, and a properly trained female teacher, I do not think, from what I have seen after repeated visits to all the towns and villages of the 3rd circle in which there have been schools, that there would be much greater difficulty in drawing girls to school than is experienced in towns and villages in England.

132. The need of a greater outlay than has yet been allowed for the creation of training schools has recently been advocated by the late Miss Carpenter in a letter to the Secretary of State for India, which has been published for information in this country. Experience has now shown that small normal schools under native management, the object of which was to cover the area more completely, are not likely to succeed. Normal schools under European mistresses are required at all the chief centres of education, and in addition to this, if lump sums were placed at the disposal of each for the establishment of schools as opportunity occurred, and as teachers were available, in the surrounding country, permanent success would be secured. But all this is based upon the probability or improbability of large surplus revenues being available. We are now educating a portion of the male population nearly gratuitously, and if any considerable proportion of the females is to be educated, the outlay must be increased largely. I do not hold with the opinion that female education "will in due time naturally follow the general education of boys" (para. 54, last annual report) in oriental countries, if 'naturally' means that the educated natives will pay for it themselves. The State must do it, if it is to be done at all.

(3)—MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

133. These schools, which are free schools intended for the instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic of the pauper class, have, I regret to see, diminished by 39, owing to withdrawal of part of the assignments in certain localities, as recorded in para. 13 above. The following statement shows their distribution, attendance, and cost :—

	No. of schools.	Roll, March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.		
							Rs
I. Circle	54	1,667	863	...	2,530	2,311	11,019
II. do.	35	1,416	214	...	1,630	1,335	6,160
III do.	47	1,703	431	...	2,134	1,785	5,502
V. do.	2	53	31	21	105	91	282
Total ...	138	4,839	1,539	21	6,399	5,522	22,963
Total 1875-76 ...	177	5,091	2,149	..	7,240	5,832	23,473

134. The average enrolment in this class of school is 46 by the return, so that they are better attended than village schools, the reason being that they are ordinarily placed in large bazars. The chief objection which is raised to them by inspectors is that they attract boys who would otherwise be sent to the tahsili schools, where the teaching is better and the discipline less lax. Mr. Constable mentions the schools at Ghaziabad, Manglaur, and Dehra as excellent of their kind.

Districts.	No. of schools examined.	No. on the roll.	Status.	
			Efficient.	Inefficient.
Muttra ...	1	77	1	...
Agra ...	1	50	...	1
Mainpuri ..	2	76	2	...
Farukhabad ...	3	102	..	3
Cawnpore	4	149	2	2
Jalaun ...	5	223	...	5
Jhánsi ...	2	70	1	1
Lalitpur ...	1	24	..	1
Total ...	19	771	6	13

135. The inspector of the 2nd circle visited 19 schools belonging to eight districts in the circle, and pronounced six to be "efficient," as shown in the marginal statement. He found that four of the schools had gone beyond the primary education for which they had been opened, and had a third class, and one of the Mainpuri schools (Sadhopur) had even advanced to a first class. On the whole the instruction was fair, but the discipline was of the indigenous school order.

136. The inspector of the 3rd circle gives a complete return by the aid of the deputy inspectors, and I reduce this into the marginal form. The Ghazipur and Benares schools have pushed beyond the elementary status improperly, and the deputy inspector of the former district thinks too highly of the schools in consequence. In all the other districts the schools have not attempted instruction beyond the 4th class standard.

Districts.	No. of schools examined.	No. on the roll at the time.	Status	
			Efficient.	Inefficient.
Allahabad ...	5	234	...	5
Bánda ..	3	115	...	3
Fatehpur ...	4	137	...	4
Jaunpur	4	236	3	1
Azamgarh ...	1	53	1	...
Benares ...	10	424	1	9
Ghazipur ...	9	341	5	4
Gorakhpur,	5	342	...	5
Mirzapur ...	6	242	...	6
Total ...	47	2,124	10	37

137. The two schools entered in the 5th or Kumaun circle both belong to Kashipur. One is for the Hindus and the other for Muhammadans, and are reported by the inspector to be both popular and useful, and the instruction is confined, as a rule, to the children of indigent parents.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

138. The following table gives the details of attendance and cost for the five remaining schools of this series, male and female :—

Districts.	Roll, March, 31st.			Average daily attendance.	Cost.
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.		
					Rs.
Meerut	34	22	56	46·2	9,727
Agra	69	5	74	71·7	10,988
Benares	63	12	75	76·1	9,775
Almora	24	...	24	20·4	1,890
Aligarh (female)	11	4	15	16·5	2,602
Total ...	201	43	244	231	34,982

The first of these was closed on March 31st on account of the irremediable unhealthiness of the site, and a plan is now before the Government for establishing normal schools for each division instead of for each circle, so that its loss may be made good. Such normal schools will be more direct and practical in their effect upon vernacular school teaching, as well as be more popular from their comparative accessibility.

139. The certificate examination took place in February, with the following results : —

Districts.	No of candidates.	Certificates.		
		Grade I.	Grade II.	Total.
Meerut	36	5	32	37
Agra	72	22	28	50
Benares	75	26	25	51
Almora	24	...	...	...
Total ...	227	53	85	138

These returns are satisfactory for Agra and Benares, and the comparative failure at Meeru its explained by the sickness of the pupil teachers. At Almora the total failure of the men was due to their want of practice in written examination. They sent up

their answers in the mathematical papers without the 'working,' and were consequently rightly plucked by the examiner; and as no certificate is granted unless the candidate passes in all subjects, the certificate return is blank. Both the inspector and the head-master of the school are to blame for this result, and the latter will be changed when an opportunity occurs.

140. The female normal school at Benares was closed during the year in consequence of the reduction of girls' schools. That at Aligarh still remains, and seems to have worked well. The inspectress reports that "twice as many women have gone out as teachers as in the previous year, and that some of them have received the higher rates of pay at once. One of the best pupils I ever had in the school was appointed superintendent of the aided Hindu girls' school in Bareilly on Rs. 10 per mensem; another went to a school in Bulandshahr on Rs. 8; the rest got third grade teacherships on Rs. 6. I have as yet received no applications for Musalman mistresses, and indeed the number of schools is now so small that I do not anticipate much demand for any, either Hindu or Muhammadan."

141. The abolition of the Lucknow training school was reported in the last Oudh Educational Report, para. 97, and the alternative method of providing schoolmasters for village schools described. It is premature to pronounce an opinion on its prospects of success in the way of supplying a better class of men. In brief, the plan is this. The subject selected for training receives his year's teaching at a vernacular middle school instead of at a normal school, and if he passes examination is posted on a small stipend as an apprentice to a schoolmaster of experience, so as to learn the duties of the work, for a second year. He then spends a third year as a probationary schoolmaster on his own responsibility, and thereafter if he gives satisfaction is granted a certificate. Thus candidates for teacherships need never leave the district, and no deputy inspector need be at a loss for men to supply vacancies; but it is equally obvious that they can receive no training or teaching which is superior to that which any boy in a middle school receives; and, further, that they have no opportunity of emulation among themselves, or of contact with the superior experience and intelligence possessed by a normal school staff, or of personally becoming acquainted with the samples of school apparatus and methods of instruction which normal schools are intended to illustrate.

The scheme is economical because it involves no establishment, and I find from the returns that 70 pupils cost Rs 223 during the first year, and 79 others Rs. 2,543 during the second year, in stipends only.

It does not appear how the supply of certificated teachers for middle class vernacular schools is to be maintained, now that the normal school has been abolished, for the plan above described applies to village school requirements only.

At present each district is supplied with one normal class, and I find that the attendance varies from 7 to 24

142. The same plan has been adopted for the training of female teachers. Small batches of women, varying from 2 to 14 in number, are attached to existing girls' schools, and draw stipends on condition they are prepared eventually to go out as teachers.

The officiating inspector says: "From all I can learn, there is very considerable difficulty in getting the women to fulfil their engagements. They refuse to go out to schools at a distance, and will take service only in the town where they have been trained."

The places selected are Niwazganj (Lucknow), Malihabad, Pihani, and Misrikh.

SECTION V.

Aided Schools, North-Western Provinces.

143. The following is the usual summary statement under this head. I have slightly condensed it by including one orphanage high school with the remainder of the same class :—

Class.	Description.	No. of schools.	Roll, March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.		Grant-in-aid.	Private funds.
								Rs.	Rs.
High,	(1)—European schools ...	4	3	1	315	319	277	13,665	23,847
	(2)—Anglo-vernacular for natives.	16	3,300	734	388	4,422	3,499	50,298	62,498
	(3)—Oriental ditto ...	2	82	103	...	185	169	1,200	1,826
Middle,	(1)—European schools ...	13	...	...	880	880	727	30,259	63,168
	(2)—Anglo-vernacular for natives.	36	2,510	678	524	3,712	3,069	30,365	53,245
	(3)—Orphanages ditto ...	9	94	1	715	810	739	10,291	11,002
	(4)—Oriental ditto ...	9	481	273	108	862	706	1,632	4,065
Lower,	(1)—Native boys ...	37	1,046	233	72	1,351	1,076	1,619	5,523
	(2)—Native girls ...	137	1,417	1,449	302	3,168	2,608	9,885	17,966
Special,	Normal and industrial ...	3	...	...	162	162	142	3,120	4,061
	Total ...	266	8,933	3,472	3,466	15,871	13,012	1,52,134	2,47,201
	Total 1875-76 ...	391	13,923	5,038	3,539	22,500	18,216	1,95,684	2,83,927

144. The loss of 125 schools and 6,629 pupils, with a saving to the Government of Rs. 43,550, or about Rs. 6-8-0 per annum for each child, needs some explanation. A comparison with the summary for 1875-76 discloses the points where the shears have been applied. The grants-in-aid were withdrawn from 75 Anglo-vernacular schools of the middle class, from 37 vernacular schools for boys, and from 17 vernacular schools for girls. There is an apparent loss only of 4 high schools for natives, which arises from a correction in last year's return. As it was pronounced needful to retrench, there is no question but that the withdrawal of aid from the subscription Anglo-vernacular schools outside sudder stations has caused less harm and less retardation than if any other class of school had been condemned. No doubt they represented a certain amount of effort made by the people themselves to obtain a better class of education for their children than could be had in the vernacular schools, and this is the sole reason why they were aided in the first instance, but it has been found in the majority of cases that the effort was unwillingly sustained or fraudulently counterfeited. Even under the most careful inspection, than which nothing is more difficult to maintain when secretaries of committees and inspecting officers are often changed, there was always a feeling of uncertainty as to whether the teachers received their share of pay from the subscription funds, or whether the fee entries in the accounts were *bonâ fide* transactions. The teachers dare not complain, because if the school was closed they lost their living, and they preferred to make a false affidavit to ruining themselves or compromising the tahsildar or other people by whose influence the schools were established. It is to the credit of the *élèves* of our schools and colleges that they were always unwilling to accept those teacherships, but the consequence was that inferior men had to be put in, and hence the instruction was rarely satisfactory. It will be, I think, a fair test of reality if any of the schools survive the withdrawal of the grant-in-aid, and I find the attempt is being made here and there.

145. It will be remarked that more native girls' schools of the lower class are aided than any other species of private school. This is a good feature in the return, though it amounts to an acknowledgment on the part of the Government that it is

unable to manage them itself. Undoubtedly local management is more likely than any other to meet the difficulties of the question, and the control and interest of resident Europeans, private or official, is far superior to that of native departmental officers.

Next year's summary will probably show still further reduction in the number of schools, for in some cases the grants were continued to the end of the official year, and the now closed schools appear in the return.

146. The names and statistical information received from the managers will be found in the appendix.

The following details are given for high schools in the order in which they appear in the return:—

(1)—*High Schools for Europeans.*

These are four in number, which is one more than last year. The additional school is the school opened at Agra under a committee of influential residents. The number of pupils on the register at the end of the year is shown in the margin, and I add a column showing the amount paid by the parents according to the returns of the managers. In the first case the amount entered includes board and lodging as well as tuition, and it thus appears that Roman Catholic parents can obtain a high school education with board and lodging on the hills for their sons at a rate which is about the average cost of board alone. The Government and the institution itself pay for the tuition entirely without expense to the parents, as I pointed out when the question of aid first came up. My own opinion was, and is, that other sections of the European community are entitled to equal privileges at least.

Schools.	Roll.	Fees.
		Rs.
St. George's, Mussooree, R. C....	77	12,000
St. Peter's, Agra, R. C. ...	50	2,400
Boys' High School, Allahabad...	119	6,548
Do. do., Agra ...	69	2,093
Total ...	315	23,041

147. Only two of the institutions abovenamed sent up candidates for the last entrance examination, *viz.*, Nos. 2 and 3. No. 4, a new school, has not yet reached the standard:—

Schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed				Failed in			
		I.	II.	III.	Total.	English.	Second language	History	Mathematics.
St Peter's, Agra	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3
Diocesan school, Allahabad	7	1	3	1	5	...	1	1	2

The Allahabad school has done well, and the work of the first class as well as the general management of the institution entitle it to public confidence. The passed lads have entered their names at the Muir College. This is just as it ought to be. There is no reason whatever why European and native undergraduates of the Calcutta University should study at separate institutions, when the staff of professors at the Government college is European.

(2)—*High Schools for Natives.*

148. The number of these schools is 16 against 19 the previous year, in the record for which certain middle schools had been erroneously classed. Only schools which educate satisfactorily up to the entrance examination standard are entitled to rank and aid as high schools. According to strict rule two or three other schools should have been omitted.

149. The following is a list of the schools, including one orphanage (No. 16), grouped according to the societies which maintain them :—

Schools.	Roll, 31st March, 1877.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.		Grant-in-aid	Private funds.
1. St. John's, Agra, C. M. S.	220	71	51	342	286	4,943	6,608
2. Jay Narain's, Benares, do.	440	98	32	570	455	5,400	2,448
3. St. Peter's, Allahabad, do.	232	27	22	281	218	3,000	394
4. Meerut, do.	120	109	17	246	230	3,165	4,107
5. Azamgarh, do.	108	23	6	137	103	1,800	2,100
6. Jaunpur, do.	156	21	2	179	144	1,980	2,772
7. Gorakhpur, do.	236	64	38	338	260	3,000	3,240
8. Cawnpore, S. P. G.	268	32	9	303	223	3,300	5,012
9. Benares, London Mission	327	114	21	462	312	4,800	6,660
10. Mirzapur, ditto	168	43	10	221	166	2,850	5,767
11. Almora, ditto	260	9	4	273	211	3,600	2,463
12. Ghâzipur, Lutheran Mission	195	45	29	269	211	2,760	4,344
13. Agra, Victoria, subscription	238	58	2	298	270	4,700	4,800
14. Ghâzipur, Victoria, do.	168	16	3	187	154	2,160	2,442
15. Bengalitola, Benares, do.	164	2	...	166	139	1,360	1,328
16. Shâhjahânpur, American Orphanage ...	6	2	142	150	117	1,480	1,013
Total	3,300	734	388	4,422	3,499	50,298	62,498

The above represents a well-attended batch of schools, all at sudder stations, and all drawing and deserving a fair amount of public favour. The average muster of each school is 280 boys, and the daily attendance reported is about 80 per cent. Their cost to Government may be expressed by saying that it is about equivalent to that of an average middle class Anglo-vernacular school on the Government establishment; or, in other words, by aiding these schools the Government enables them to assume the high school status, and the money would be perfectly well spent if the tuition was satisfactory. The roll of the same sixteen schools last year was 10 more than this, but the attendance at half of the schools has increased. The chief decline has been at the Meerut, Azamgarh, and Jaunpur schools of the Church Mission Society. The large attendance of 570 boys at Jay Narain's, Benares, remains precisely the same. The percentage of Muhammadan boys is 16, which is rather higher than that registered for Government schools of the same class. The reason probably is that the mission schools happen to be posted in towns where the proportion of the Muhammadan population is comparatively high.

Examination results.

150. The table below shows the results in detail of the Calcutta University entrance examination and of the departmental examination of the 2nd and 3rd school classes by the Board of Examiners named in para. 57 above, and by means of the same question papers :—

Schools.	Entrance examination.					2nd Class.					3rd Class.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.				Number of candidates.	Number passed.				Number of candidates.	Number passed.
		I.	II.	III.	Total.		I.	II.	III.	Total.		
1. St. John's ...	9	...	2	2	4	18	2	3	1	6	19	...
2. Jay Narain's ...	17	...	4	5	9	10	1	2	1	4	16	...
3. St. Peter's ...	11	...	4	1	5	24	...	...	...	...	24	...
4. Meerut ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	4	...
5. Azamgarh ...	3	...	1	2	3	3	1	...	..	1	3	..
6. Jaunpur ...	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	3	...
7. Gorakhpur ...	5	...	3	1	4	6	...	...	1	1	6	...
8. Cawnpore ...	5	...	3	1	4	11	...	...	...	...	17	...
9. Benares ...	7	...	1	6	7	16	...	...	...	...	17	...
10. Mirzapur ...	3	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	5	...
11. Almora ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	8	...
12 Ghâzipur ...	4	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	1	1	11	...
13. Agra, Victoria	3	...	2	...	2	7	...	2	...	2	7	...
14. Ghâzipur, do....	3	...	...	1	1	5	1	1	...	2	12	...
15. Bengalitola ...	4	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	16	1
16. Shâhjahânpur Orphanage ...	4	...	3	...	3	6	1	2	...	3	7	...
Total ...	81	...	24	24	48	130	6	12	5	23	177	1

151. The entrance examination results are better than usual. Last year the same schools sent up 70 candidates for matriculation, of whom 39 failed. By careful attention to the more thorough preparation required by the departmental examination of the preparatory classes, the managers will eventually succeed better than they do. The bad grounding given in the lower classes tells severely upon the proficiency of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and it appears that, notwithstanding the fact that the examiners in English, the chief subject of failure, were missionaries engaged in the instruction of boys for the matriculation test, and therefore well able to judge of the requirements, only 20 boys out of 124 in the 2nd class, and only one boy in the 3rd class, could attain the minimum pass-marks in all subjects.

152. The failure at St. Peter's School, Allahabad, is conspicuously flagrant, and yet the staff should be well aware by this time that if their pupils are to have a chance of success in the continuation of their studies, after matriculation, in the Muir College, it is necessary that the preparatory training for the matriculation examination should be as thorough and direct as possible. It is not fair to the boys who come to them to teach a pass-mark amount of qualification only, or to allow their obvious neglect of preparation for the departmental examination. The school does not deserve the title of a high school under the circumstances, and it is doubtful whether the grant-in-aid can be said to be usefully expended. The Meerut school sent up no candidates, and had only 8 boys in the preparatory classes, but I have retained it on the list for the present in hopes it may recover status. In the case of all these schools I have supplied the managers with the mark lists in every subject, so that each and all may recognise the defects which have been exposed.

153. I notice a singular circumstance in the large attendance of Muhammadans in the last named school as compared with the zila school. There are 109 in the one against only 47 in the other, the total rolls being much the same. The probability is that the mission school course admits of more leisure for oriental studies, and less restriction in the selection of books. The Anglo-vernacular studies suffer in consequence. The comparatively large number of Muhammadans in the London Mission School at Benares is probably due to its position in the cantonment bazar.

(3)—*Other High Schools.*

154. Two more schools are entered as high schools because they claim to give instruction in orientals of the highest recognised standard in Persian and Arabic. They are both in Ghâzipur, one under the management of a Muhammadan scholar, and attended chiefly by Muhammadans; the other a kind of oriental department to the subscription school, which is affected mostly by the sons of Kayasths and professional Hindus for the sake of Persian studies. They are both improvements upon the ordinary run of indigenous schools, and some show of regular attendance, discipline, and class teaching is maintained.

(4)—*Middle Schools for Europeans.*

155. These are thirteen in number, eight for boys and five for girls, as shown in the detailed statement below. The average size of a school of this class is between 60 or 70 children, and the average monthly aid paid by the Government for the education of each child is Rs. 2-13, which is less than one-third of the whole cost. These rates, however, vary in different schools, and it has been found impossible to prescribe a uniform standard of assistance. It is satisfactory to note that the number of these schools is greater by two than the year before, and the attendance by 216.

156. The following list shows the roll attendance in March, the amount of fees reported by the managers, and the aid given by Government :—

No.	Schools.	Roll.	Fees.	Grant-in-aid.
	(1)—BOYS.		Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway school, Sahâranpur	40	694	480
2	Do. do, Tundla	28	408	480
3	St Paul's Orphanage, Agra, R. C.	98	1,200	3,000
4	Ordnance school, Cawnpore	11	442	480
5	Memorial ditto, ditto	116	2,676	3,600
6	City free ditto, Allahabad	115	...	1,380
7	Fort school, Allahabad	18	654	600
8	Diocesan school, Naini Tal	101	...	5,624
	(2)—GIRLS.			
9	Woodstock, Landour	21	8,991	1,800
10	Canning Protestant school, Agra	51	7,764	3,780
11	R. C. Orphanage, Agra	123	720	1,800
12	Girls' high school, Allahabad	98	5,656	4,500
13	Diocesan school, Naini Tal	60	...	2,735
	Total ...	880	29,205	30,259

157. The above figures are taken from the managers' returns. No fees have been credited to the fee column in the case of Nos. 8 and 13 because tuition is included in boarding, and boarding charges are not properly admissible. Other managers have entered them. The school No. 5 on the list has been created by the energy of Dr. Condon, the civil surgeon, and supplying a want among families who belong to non-conformist congregations chiefly, is tuitionally under the charge of American Methodist missionaries from Lucknow. The school has hitherto been aided as a mixed school for boys and girls, though separate buildings were occupied. The girls' school has now been moved to the old civil lines and is a separate school.

I note that the diocesan schools at Allahabad and Naini Tal are prosperous. The enlargement of Sherwood (No. 8) is rapidly progressing, and the premises occupied by No. 13 are well situated and suited for the purpose.

(5)—*Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Middle) for Natives.*

158. I have already (para. 144) commented on the large reduction in the number of schools of this class which formed part of the retrenchments ordered by the Government during the course of the year. The 36 schools now entered include 4 schools for native girls, which will be noticed presently. Of the schools for boys, I give here the details of those six only which sent up candidates for the departmental examination, remarking that the first and third are still subsidized as high schools, and that the fourth is aided at an exceptional rate :—

No.	Schools.	*Roll, 31st March.*				Average daily attendance.	*Cost.*	
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.		Grant-in-aid.	Private funds.
							Rs.	Rs.
1	Dehra, A. P. M.	174	20	8	202	162	1,800	2,359
2	Sahâranpur, A. P. M.	128	39	17	184	132	1,200	2,623
3	Moradabad, A. M E. M.	106	14	27	147	134	2,210	3,839
4	Aligarh Anglo-Oriental Muhammadan, ...	8	114	1	123	65	4,550	*9,847
5	Fatehgarh, subscription	101	20	...	121	103	640	1,608
6	Agra, Mufid-am	444	72	...	516	387	2,400	3,200

The four girls' schools (middle) are as follow :—

No.	Schools.	Roll, 31st March.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.		Grant-in-aid.	Private funds
							Rs.	Rs.
1	Dehra, Christian girls' boarding school ...	...	...	109	109	107	1,800	3,400
2	Agra, Church Mission Society (Katra) ...	...	2	31	33	26	360	530
3	Moradabad, Christian girls' boarding school ...	..	...	48	48	44	240	1,260
4	Mirzapur, London Mission	38	54	36	128	104	600	859
	Total ...	38	56	224	318	281	3,000	6,049

159. With respect to the boys' schools above noticed, the last (No. 6) is the one which does unexceptionally good work as a *middle* school. It educates boys up to the 3rd class standard, and no further. The others approximate to the standard of a high school, and the school at Aligarh has lost no time in its advance according to the intentions of the founder, which are to have an independent high school and college for Muhammadan youth. I shall quote below the report of the district school committee on this school (*vide* Resumé of the committees' reports in appendix). Nos. 2, 3, and 5 sent up two, three, and one candidates for the last entrance examination, and each passed one boy.

160. The following is the result of the departmental examination :—

No.	Schools.	2nd Class.					3rd Class.				
		No examined.	No passed			Total.	No. examined.	No. passed.			Total.
			I.	II.	III.			I.	II	III	
1	Dehra, A P. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
2	Saháranpur, ditto ...	3	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
3	Moradabad, A. M. E M. ...	4	...	..	...	...	6	.	...	...	...
4	Aligarh, Anglo-oriental ...	2	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
5	Fatehgarh, subscription ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
6	Agra, Mufid-am ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	1	1	...	2	39	...	...	...	...

The examiners were the Board named in para. 57 above for the conduct of the whole series of two school classes, and the same papers were set to these boys as to the boys of the 2nd and 3rd classes in zila schools, superior and inferior alike. The 3rd class, which is the head class of middle schools, has failed in these instances, as elsewhere, and, generally speaking, all the boys were weak in English from want of exercise in written examinations.

161. The remainder of the 36 schools on the general list, though they do not yet reach the standard defined by this examination, are far above the rank of lower schools, and are therefore properly placed.

With regard to the girls' schools, the only remark worthy of record here is that a girl educated in the native Christian girls' boarding school at Dehra passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University in the 2nd division in December last. This is the first instance of the kind which has occurred, and will be a ground of encouragement to those who are interested in the promotion of education among the native Christian community, which is bound in virtue of its privileges and principles to show the way. The girl is the daughter of the native Christian master of the

Dehra boys' mission school, and I have supplied her with means of continuing her studies to the next higher examination of the university.

(6)—*Orphanages, Native.*

162. The following is a list of the native male and female and mixed orphanages which draw aid from the State. All have been inspected and are found to be generally well managed and successful. The best is perhaps the old Sikandra institution in the neighbourhood of Agra for both sexes :—

No	Orphanages.	*Roll, 31st March.*				Average daily attendance	*Cost.*	
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.		Grant-in-aid.	Private funds.
							Rs.	Rs.
1	Saháranpur, A. P. M., boys	...	...	26	26	25	360	600
2	Agra, C. M. S., boys and girls	2	...	317	319	319	3,000	4,080
3	Asrapur, S. P. G., boys and girls	88	1	44	133	78	2,750	130
4	Bareilly, A. M. E M., girls	...	...	158	158	158	2,100	3,384
5	Agra, R. C., girls	...	...	59	59	55	1,200	1,200
6	Benares, Bap. M., girls	...	...	21	21	19	161	103
7	Sigra, C. M. S., girls	...	...	39	39	39	360	1,051
8	Ghazipur, Luth. M., girls	...	...	40	40	31	120	125
9	Srinagar, A. M. E M., girls	4	...	11	15	14	240	329
	Total	94	1	715	810	738	10,291	11,002

The Hindu boys entered for the Asrapur orphanage school belong to the neighbouring village of Nawabganj, and receive secular instruction in a school-house in that village together with the orphans. The girls are taught separately at Asrapur. The Government has already been informed that the male orphans have been transferred to Roorkee, where the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has a branch establishment.

163. I do not propose to prolong this section with lists of the lower schools. These will be found with full detail in the appendix. They have nearly all been inspected and reported upon as fulfilling fairly the objects of their institution.

AIDED SCHOOLS IN OUDH.

164. The following summary has been drawn up by Mr. Lloyd, the officiating inspector, to correspond with that placed at the head of this section for the North-Western Provinces :—

		Number of schools.	Roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	*Cost.*	
					Government grants-in-aid.	Private funds.
					Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	(1) Anglo-oriental	1	85	61	10,500	15,351
	(2) Oriental	1	152	86	3,375	4,622
High schools ...	(1) Anglo-vernacular	8	1,065	777	12,965	18,193
Middle ...	(1) European (girls)	1	56	45	2,144	2,851
	(2) Anglo-vernacular	11	1,156	973	7,063	8,790
Lower ...	(1) Vernacular (boys)	16	833	634	1,233	2,063
	(2) Ditto (girls)	16	637	331	2,679	6,438
Special ...	Law classes, Canning College ...	1	78	43	1,520	2,080
	Total	50	3,984	2,907	41,479	60,388
	Total 1875-76	44	3,751	2,690	40,974	63,008

165. By far the most useful and important of the Oudh educational institutions is the aided Canning College, of which the Principal remarks that "there is no college out of Bengal, and few in it, so popular." The reasons for its popularity are not far to seek. It has a stronger English staff than mofussil colleges in general, and one which is directly responsible to the public. It is unfettered with the prejudices which militate against the acceptance of missionary education, and is native in origin without being native in character. Unlike the cities of Agra and Benares, the educational field in Lucknow is only sparsely occupied by rival institutions.

166. The roll on March 31st consisted of 836 boys, which is an increase of 87 on the previous year, *viz.*, 85 undergraduates of the university in the college department and 152 students in the oriental department, as shown in the above summary, and 599 boys in the Anglo-vernacular high school, or school department. This increase is partly due to the closing of the native Martinière. The income from fees was Rs. 4,480, but the Principal is rightly dissatisfied with the fee system in force, and protests with justice against the plan which prevails of admitting free students, of whom there are 67, in addition to 65 holders of scholarships who are also excused fees. I have communicated on this subject with the president of the committee of management.

167. The following table shows the results of the Calcutta University examinations :—

Examinations.		Number of candidates.	No. passed.			
			I.	II.	III.	Total.
Entrance examination	...	14	2	7	4	13
First examination in arts	...	18	1	3	8	12
B. A. examination	...	8	3	2	1	6
M. A. do.	...	3	*Two* passed in physical science			
B. L. do.	...	4	*Three* passed the examination.			

The entrance examination results are very good, and shows the careful training of the school classes.

In the F. A. examination the Canning College has beaten all the institutions in the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab, and in the B. A. examination stands second to the Muir Central College only in the number of passed men, and beats it in the quality of the proficiency displayed. One of the two students who passed the examination for M. A. degree in physical science passed with honours, and only three others in the presidency attained the same distinction.

168. Mr. White has carefully analysed and compared the results obtained in the above examinations by colleges elsewhere, and may be satisfied that he and his staff have been successful beyond the average in getting good work out of their pupils. The provision of a new building will be a great convenience to the college as such, but no new accommodation is contemplated for the school classes at present.

169. The oriental department is, as usual, the least satisfactory part of the institution. "It was instituted for those who were prejudiced against English education in any form, and who would learn the literature of their own country or nothing at all, or for those who were too poor to pay fees for being taught English."

The Principal further informs the president of the committee that "it would seem, since you were pleased to increase the salaries of the Maulvis and Pandits, that in proportion to the encouragement given their energy had decreased." These teachers object to any test of their work, and shirk the Lahore University College curriculum, by which Mr. White is very properly minded they shall be put to

proof. I am of opinion that the grant paid by Government to this part of the institution should be reduced until the upper classes are more efficiently prepared for the Lahore standard. It is this same standard which I have in view for the oriental departments of the Anglo-vernacular schools in the North-Western Provinces, but the prospect is all but hopeless, owing to the passive opposition of the Maulvis. The principle that all public school work should be tested by public examinations is a good one, yet I may be reminded that the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit departments of the Benares College have never yet submitted to any public or competitive test.

170. The other two aided high schools in Oudh are the Raja-ka-Bazar school in Lucknow (C. M. S.) and the school at Balrampur maintained by the Raja. Mr. Nesfield remarks upon these as follows :—"The Raja-ka-Bazar school, Lucknow Church Mission, sent up four candidates for the Calcutta entrance examination, but none passed. On the other hand, eight out of nine candidates sent up for the Panjab university entrance examination passed. The school did extremely well in the middle school examination.

"The Balrampur school presented two candidates and passed one in the matriculation examination. The weak point in the school has always been the inefficiency of the subordinate staff, and consequently it is not surprising that the pupils failed signally in the middle school examination."

171. The results of the entrance examination for the aided high schools in Oudh stand as follows :—

Schools.		Passed.				Failed in			
		I.	II.	III.	Total.	English	Second language.	History.	Mathematics
Canning College	14	2	7	4	13	1	...	...	...
Raja-ka-Bazar, C. M. S.	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	4
Balrampur	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
Total ...	20	2	8	4	14	6	2	2	5

Compared with the statement given at para. 150 for aided schools in the North-Western Provinces, by which it is seen that 48 out of 81 candidates passed from 14 schools, the percentage of passed boys for Oudh is higher, but this result is due entirely to the success of the Canning College school department.

172. The only aided school for Eurasians and Europeans in the above list is the La Martinière girls' school, which has improved under the management of Miss Auld. Mr. Nesfield found all the classes "in a satisfactory state."

There is, however, another school for Europeans, called the Christ Church Diocesan School, under the management of the chaplain, which received a grant of Rs. 40 per mensem last year. It has a roll of 41 boys and 2 girls, of whom 18 belong to parents who are too poor to pay fees.

173. The aided Anglo-vernacular schools of the middle class are Mission schools, with the exception of that maintained by the Raja of Mahmudabad in the Sitapur district, and this last is reported by Mr. Nesfield to be "the only one out of four examined which did creditably in the middle school examination." There is only one aided Mission out-station school of this class, *viz.*, that at Khairabad, which belongs to the American Society. The rest are posted in the city and suburbs of Lucknow.

174. The 16 aided vernacular boys' schools consist of eight "primary town schools" belonging to the American Mission, as noted in the margin, with respect to which the inspector's report is "by no means unfavourable," two Church Mission schools in Lucknow, and a vernacular dependency of the Anglo-vernacular school in Mahmudabad.

Gonda	1
Bahraich	4
Colonelganj	3
Total ...	8

175. The 16 primary girls' schools entered in the statement (para. 164) are reckoned in the detail given in the margin. Mr. Nesfield considers the first two sets "neither worse nor better than the Government schools of the same class." The Lalbagh school has been entered by the inspector as primary or lower, but it appears to be an Anglo-vernacular institution, worthy of ranking with middle schools. A large majority of the pupils are native Christians, but there is also an East Indian or European element. The school is well attended and now registers 97 girls.

Lucknow, American Mission ...	7
" Church Mission Society ...	6
" Lalbagh American Mission ...	1
" Zanana Agency	1
Paunahpur, American Mission ...	1
Total ...	16

176. As regards the law classes at the Canning College, it will be observed that the number attending is not included in the total, as the classes are reckoned in the general attendance at the college recorded in the first three entries of the schedule (para. 164). It has been already mentioned that three out of four candidates sent up obtained the degree of B. L. The professorship held by Mr. Thomas has now been abolished. The Principal remarks:—"During the seven years this class has been in existence only one outsider has joined it. The fee is prohibitory. As a sequel to the abolition of the professorship, it might be worth while considering whether the fee for outsiders might not be reduced."

Unaided Schools.

Unaided Private Schools, North-Western Provinces.

177. The return prescribed by G. O No. 14, dated 17th March, 1877, has been so irregularly and imperfectly drawn up by the committees, in respect of the unaided private schools, that the information which I have to give is incomplete.

The Allahabad return, for instance, which was received on the 13th current, that is, after the manuscript of the earlier portion of this report had gone to press, omits the school of the American Mission (on the Jumna) entirely. The returns for next year will be more satisfactory, as the committees will have a longer interval in which to make inquiries.

178. The following is a list of the private schools which have been returned by the committees, *viz.*, 13 middle schools and 8 lower (girls):—

Schools.	Roll, March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Estimated cost.
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total		
Middle.						
1. Shikohabad, subscription	19	1	...	20	16	No information given.
2. Mainpuri, A. P. Mission	132	24	11	167	135	
3. Ditto, bazar school	30	...	...	30	25	
4—10. Cawnpore, seven subscription schools ...	162	16	3	181	152	
11. Pilibhit, endowed school	134	66	3	203	161	
12. Meerut, sudder bazar school	54	22	...	76	70	
13. Banda, S. P. G. Mission	89	38	...	127	88	
Lower (girls).						
14—21. Gathwal, eight schools Am. Mission ...	67	...	...	67	52	
Total ...	687	167	17	871	701	12,800

The schools Nos. 1 and 4—10 on this list are Anglo-vernacular schools from which the grants-in-aid have been withdrawn, as explained above. No. 2 was formerly an aided school, and belongs to the same society as the Jumna school at Allahabad. It is a useful school, but the education given is all but gratuitous, and it thus offers an attraction which is not possessed by the zila school. The Pilibhit school was examined by the inspector on tour, and seems to be in a fair state. It is supported out of the proceeds of Drummondganj. The sudder bazar school at Meerut acts as a feeder to the zila school in the city, and a concession has recently been made in its favour by which boys who proceed thence to the latter school are excused the admission fee.

Unaided private schools in Oudh.

179. The following is a list of the schools of this class in Oudh which furnish returns to the inspector and are open to inspection :—

Schools.	Roll, March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian	Total.		
High school.						Rs.
1. Lucknow Martinière, Europeans	...	...	213	213	213	28,715
Middle school.						
2. Bhinga school, Bahraich	68	12	...	80	57	599
Lower schools.						
3. Lucknow, Choupatya	54	...	...	54	36	150
4.—13. American Mission, ten schools	245	68	15	323	246	477
14. Boundi school, Bahraich	44	10	...	54	29	325
15. Pipehra school, Gonda	40	...	...	40	28	58
16.—19. American Mission, four girls' schools	40	45	...	85	69	282
Total ...	491	130	228	849	678	30,606

180. The La Martiniere College, which heads the above list, was under the management of Mr. Sykes, Officiating Principal, during the chief part of 1876.

"The record of the past year," in the words of the Officiating Chief Commissioner (prize distribution, 1st December, 1876), "is a record of earnest, conscientious hard work on the part of the teachers, and of intelligent application and attention to their studies, and of uniform good conduct on the part of the scholars, of the boys as well as of the girls, and is very creditable to all."

I quote the following from the introductory address of Mr. Stobart, the Principal, on the same occasion :—

The happy state of the college of to-day has not been the work of one year or of any single individual. It is the outcome of years of patient work, from which failure and disappointment have not been absent, but in which the high leading principle has been kept steadily in view, of making the Martinière what it ought ever to continue, the first and best English school in India.

By accumulation of interest the funded capital of this college has vastly increased, and yields at the present time above Rs. 70,000 per annum. Of this sum Rs. 54,500 is yearly granted in support of the college. One hundred foundation scholars are fed, clothed, and educated free of all charge, and in addition 100 boarders are entertained at a charge less than the average expenditure.

The results of the Roorkee and Calcutta University examinations are thus given by the inspector :—

Roorkee examination.		*C. U. entrance examination, 1876.*	
Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
6	4 in 1st department 2 in 2nd department	15	6 in 1st division 6 in 2nd division.

181. The remaining schools do not call for individual notice. No. 15 is the sole survivor of ten village schools opened by the Balrampur Raja, of which Mr. Nesfield says—"Three years ago I applied to have the ten schools placed under departmental control, but the offer was declined, and the schools appear to have died out for want of proper supervision."

The girls' schools (Nos. 16—19) are under the Reverend Mr. Radley, of the American Mission. Two are in Colonelganj, in Gonda, for Muhammadan girls, and two in Bahraich for Hindus. Mr. Radley writes :—" These schools are under the direct superintendence of Mrs. Radley, who examines them at regular intervals. They are interesting, but are carried on under the usual difficulties attending all efforts for educating girls in India. We have the girls from four to six years, that is, while they are from eight to twelve years of age, when, owing to the pernicious custom of early marriage, they are taken from school to household drudgery and premature maternity. Could we continue our hold upon them four years longer the progress they would make in study and culture would be surprising as well as gratifying. As it is, we must be content with seeing the girls leave school just as they are beginning to learn * * * * *. We would be glad to see schools for girls multiplied in this land. Given educated mothers, and the next generation of India's people would be far in advance of the present."

I should be glad to assign funds in aid of these schools if possible. Mr. Radley has applied for a grant-in-aid, but his request has not been complied with hitherto. Private agencies, aided by Government, and subject to inspection, are the best means of meeting this chief educational necessity of India.

Indigenous Schools.

182. The following statement shows the attendance and estimated cost of these schools in the North-Western Provinces :—

	Number of schools.	Roll, 31st March.				Estimated average daily attendance.	Estimated cost.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.		
							Rs.
I. Circle	2,289	15,174	13,673	53	28,900	23,058	1,23,849
II. do.	1,154	11,079	3,857	...	14,936	11,986	65,266
III. do.	1,343	12,933	3,686	...	16,619	13,362	44,866
V. do.	6	188	...	4	192	110	288
Total ...	4,792	39,374	21,216	57	60,647	48,5[illegible]6	2,34,269
Total 1875-76	4,854	...	...	...	59,891	...	...

The committee's returns make no attempt at classifying these schools, and I am unable to include Oudh because no census of the schools has been collected of late years. I think this is a mistake, and hope to correct it in the report for next year. It will be noticed that the Muhammadans are over 30 per cent. of the whole number of scholars registered, and that in the 1st circle, where they abound, the proportion is not far from one-half. Nineteen of the schools entered in the 1st circle are girls' schools, but they muster only 145 girls among them.

WARDS' INSTITUTE, BENARES.

Superintendent—Babu Kedar Nath Paludhi.

Visitor—Principal, Benares College.

183. From the superintendent's report it appears there are 15 inmates of this institution whose ages vary from 10 to 20 years. Of these one is a Muhammadan from Patna, the remainder are Brahmins and Kshetryas. All except one attend the college, and the marginal note shows the classes in which they stood during 1876-77.

1st class, Anglo-Sanskrit department			1
Entrance class	..	...	2
3rd class	...	...	2
4th „	...	...	5
5th „	...	...	3
6th „	...	...	1
	Total	...	14

In addition to their school studies in English they are encouraged to take up Sanskrit and other languages, and special attention is given to arithemetic. Six of the boys learned the rudiments of surveying, and instruction was given in music and drawing. They are introduced to the practice of manly exercises, and are said by the superintendent to have "improved more or less in strength, agility, and appearance."

184. Mr. Griffith writes :—"The minors' progress in their studies is hardly satisfactory. Not one minor has distinguished himself, and several have made but little advance during the year. They are not remarkable for intellectual ability, and they lack the inducements to exertion which influence the majority of our schoolboys. In several cases also long absence from the institution on account of religious ceremonies has prevented the progress which might otherwise have been expected."

185. The forwarding letter from the Secretary, Board of Revenue, contains the following remarks :—

There are now, it appears, only 15 wards, and Mr. Ricketts observes that in many instances wards have been absent, and for no explained cause, very much more than the prescribed maximum period of 63 days. In three instances the length of absence in the year amounted respectively to 219, 168, and 139 days. Of the 15 wards only three are from the North-Western Provinces, and in the cases of the Rajas of Maudha and Kantit, who were absent respectively 111 and 87 days, the attention of the Collectors of Allahabad and Mirzapur will be drawn to these indulgences and their repetition prohibited, except for urgent reasons to be represented to, and approved of by, the Commissioner.

The educational progress of the wards will be adequately reviewed by you, but Mr. Ricketts, with reference to the visitor's remarks [above quoted] on the unsatisfactory progress of the wards, would add that it is a subject of common remark by Collectors and others acquainted with the boys that they learn next to nothing, and Mr. Ricketts himself knows that this is the case with the Raja of Maudha, who might have been better taught at his own home, as he has only a mere smattering of English and Urdu. Mr. Ricketts considers that if progress in music has been no greater than that in drawing, as shown by the specimens submitted, it would certainly be advantageous to give up both subjects; and as to surveying, the maps submitted must be judged in all cases but one, since the boundary measurements in the maps exactly tally, a result which could not be obtained even by professional surveyors on the system practised by the boys.

186. With regard to this I observe that absenteeism to the extent which was allowed, apparently of necessity, would sufficiently account for want of progress in the absentees. Nevertheless, considering the ages of the wards and the extra studies they undertake, and the time which is very properly devoted to out-door exercises, I am not disposed to think that they are culpably backward. There is certainly one boy of these in the 4th class who has reached the age of 17, but then there is another in the same class whose age is 12½ only. The boys in the 5th class are 13 and 14 years old, and the one in the 6th class is between 10 and 11. One of the 3rd class boys is 15, and one of the entrance class 16, which is the lowest age at which candidates can matriculate.

The specimens of pencil drawing show neither taste nor touch, but the lads have apparently only just begun, and are aged 13 and 14. The four ground-plans are copies only, and not specimens of original work, and should not have been sent in. I conclude with observing that, if the wards are entered in the classes of the collegiate

school at all, it should be the first business of the superintendent to see that they work up to the standard in each case, and until this is done, and yearly promotion earned, not to introduce extra studies and accomplishments. The wards seem to take well to manly exercises. I notice in the list two boys from Kuch Bihar. If these are related to the young Raja, who recently visited Naini Tal, they have an excellent example of manliness and gentlemanly bearing before them.

SECTION VI.

Scholarships.

187. The distribution of scholarships for the past and current years is given in the statement below for the North-Western Provinces :—

Scholarships.	Where held ordinarily.	1876.		1877.	
		Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
			Rs.		Rs.
M. A. @ Rs. 25	Central College ..	3	900	4	1,200
B. A. @ „ 18 ...	Any Government college	28	6,048	21	4,536
F. A. @ „ 10 ...	Any Government college	44	5,280	35	4,200
Sanskrit, Rs. 2 to 7	Benares College ...	30	1,200	30	1,200
Anglo-Sanskrit, Rs. 2 to 20	Benares College ...	21	1,680	21	1,680
Matriculation, Rs. 4 to 5	High schools	16	840	20	1,128
Zila, Rs. 8	Zila schools	130	4,680	130	4,680
Vernacular examination, Rs. 4 ...	Zila and normal schools	44	2,100	40	1,920
Total ...	... ...	316	22,728	301	20,544

188. All these scholarships are tenable for one year only, so that students who fail in the intermediate departmental examinations in the two years' course of either the F. A. or B. A. candidates are liable to lose their holdings, and this I believe to be a needful spur, especially in the case of the first year class of matriculated men. All of the scholarships are awarded on the results of the university or departmental examinations at the close of the academical year, except the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit scholarships in the Benares College, which are assigned on the Principal's nomination, and the zila scholarships, four to each district, which depend on the nominations of the district school committees and the inspectors.

I may add here that the scheme is about to be revised in an economical sense by the order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and with a view of bringing the endowed scholarships at the three colleges into greater prominence. The distribution of the undergraduate scholarships in the three colleges for the current year is given below, and serves as an index to the quality of the men at each :—

Colleges.	M. A.	B. A.	F. A.	Total.
Allahabad	3	7	15	25
Benares	1	11	11	23
Agra	...	3	4	7
Total ...	4	21	30	55

189. The following table, drawn up in correspondence with the one given above for the North-Western Provinces, shows the Oudh system:—

Scholarships.	Where held.	1876.	
		Number.	Cost.
			Rs.
M. A. @ Rs. 15 and 16	Canning College	4	860
B. A. @ Rs. 8 to 12		7	828
F A. @ Rs. 5 to 7		28	1,515
Matriculation @ Rs. 4	High schools	53	1,767
Junior scholarships @ Rs. 3	High and middle schools	44	1,071
Vernacular town @ Rs. 2	Middle school	41	1,173
Total ...		177	7,214

Areas considered, the number of scholarships assigned from provincial funds in Oudh is larger than that provided in the North-Western Provinces, but the amounts are calculated at a lower rate.

190. As in the North-Western Provinces, the matriculation and junior scholarships are open to Government and aided schools alike. The F. A. scholarships also are open to the matriculants from the Canning College and the Government high schools; but I find that a preference is given to the students who come to study at the Canning College from the Government schools, on the ground that their maintenance costs more than that of youths who reside in the place. The Principal of the Canning College is understood to object to this preference. The objection is a fair one in my opinion, on the principle that scholarships of this kind should be assigned to the best men without exception.

191. The question of the employment of students in the public service was mooted by my *locum tenens* last year in paras. 96—99 of the annual report. This seems to me hardly the correct way of putting the subject forward. The object which the Government has to consider is, not how to find employment for men educated in the public schools, but to ensure that the persons who enter the public service possess certain certificates of qualification. It then rightly follows that, if the system of education pursued in the public schools is the best which can be had under the circumstances, the standards of qualification adopted in those schools are the best test of merit in candidates for admission to the public service.

After a careful review of the system of admission which has been adopted for several years by the Bombay Government, and of the tentative orders on the same subject recently issued in Oudh, Sir George Couper has issued a resolution on the subject which will shortly appear, and to which I assign a place in the appendix.

CONCLUSION.

192. This report has already reached an unusual length, owing to the incorporation of the Oudh statistics, though I have omitted all that could well be spared from the subject-matter, and have dropped here and there abstract statements of no paramount importance.

I conclude with a summary of schools and scholars for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as follows :—

Classification of schools.		N.-W. Provinces.		Oudh.		Total.	
		Number of schools.	Roll, 31st March, 1877.	Number of schools.	Roll, 31st March, 1877.	Number of schools.	Roll, 31st March, 1877.
Colleges ...	Government ...	4	538	...	...	4	538
	Aided	...	...	2	237	2	237
High schools ...	Government ...	13	3,160	11	1,819	24	4,979
	Aided	22	4,926	3	1,065	25	5,991
	Unaided	...	...	1	213	1	213
Middle schools ...	Government ...	258	18,390	76	8,104	334	26,494
	Aided	67	6,264	12	1,212	79	7,476
	Unaided	13	804	1	80	14	884
Lower schools ...	Government ...	4,223	146,132	1,267	53,621	5,490	199,753
	Aided	174	4,519	32	1,470	206	5,989
	Unaided	4,800	60,714	17	556	4,817	61,270
Special schools ...	Government ...	7	532	20	653	27	1,185
	Aided	3	162	1	78	4	240
	Total ...	9,584	246,141	1,443	69,030	11,027	315,171
	Total 1875-76 ...	10,069	262,394	1,420	65,271	11, 489	327,665

193. A further condensation of the contents of the above table yields the schedule given in the margin, from which it appears that only one boy in 500 is receiving a collegiate education, and that 84 in every 100 are at primary schools. The area of the whole territory being 105,380 square miles, we have a school for every 9 square miles on the average ; and if the population is roughly reckoned at 42 millions, and the old proportion of one-twelfth be allowed to represent the boys of a school-going age, we have 9 per cent. of this fraction at school. In other words, about one boy in eleven of those who ought to be at school is at school.

	Number of schools.	Roll, 31st March, 1875.	Percentage.
Colleges	6	775	·2
High schools	50	11,183	3·6
Middle schools	427	34,854	11·0
Lower schools	10,513	267,012	84·7
Special schools	31	1,347	·5
	11.027	315,171	100

194. The following statement shows the proportions of outlay on each class of school, Government, aided, and unaided, both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

		North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.		Total.		
		Provincial.	Local.	Provincial.	Local.	Provincial.	Local	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	Government ...	1,31,160	3,655	...	...	1,31,160	3,655	1,34,815
	Aided ...	...	...	13,875	19,973	13,875	19,973	33,848
High schools ...	Government ...	1,43,555	11,669	49,597	7,190	1,93,152	18,859	2,12,011
	Aided ...	65,133	88,171	12,965	18,193	78,128	1,06,364	1,84,492
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	28,715	...	28,715	28,715
Middle „ ...	Government ...	1,31,203	9,999	39,848	20,700	1,71,051	30,699	2 01,750
	Aided ...	72,547	1,31,480	9,207	11,711	81,754	1,43,191	2,24,945
	Unaided ...	...	12,000	...	599	...	12,599	12,599
Lower ...	Government ...	4,44,603	23,783	6,987	1,32,404	4,51,590	1,56,187	6,07,777
	Aided ...	11,304	23,489	3,912	8,602	15,216	32,091	47,307
	Unaided ...	...	2,35,000	...	1,292	...	2,36,292	2,36,292
Special ...	Government ...	2,15,193	270	1,117	4,592	2,16,310	4,862	2,21,172
	Aided ...	3,120	4,061	1,520	2,080	4,640	6,141	10,781
	Total ...	12,17,848	5,43,577	1,39,028	2,56,051	13,56,876	7,99,628	21,56,504

195. The following abstract of the above statement shows the total cost of each class of school, with the proportions per cent. of the expenditure, and the two final columns are obtained by using the factors in the attendance abstract. Stated roundly, the whole outlay on education is distributed into five parts, of which one goes to colleges, general and technical, two to high and middle schools, and two to lower schools. Again, the cost of establishment in the several classes of school varies from Rs 7 per mensen for a lower school to Rs. 2,342 per mensem for a college, and the average cost of a single school, taking them in the mass, is Rs. 17 monthly.

Classes of school.	Total cost	Percentage of outlay	Average cost of each school	Average cost of each pupil
	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1,68,663	8	28,110	217
High schools ...	4,25,218	20	8,504	38
Middle " .	4,39,294	20·5	1028	12
Lower " ...	8,91,976	41	84	3
Special " ...	2,31,953	10·5	7,482	179
Total ...	21,56,504	100	195	7

Lastly, the relative costliness of the education given at the colleges, general and special, is obvious from the last column, and is due to the comparative smallness of the attendance. The cost of education is reasonable in high schools, being Rs. 3-2 per mensem for each pupil on the roll. In middle schools the cost per head is only Re. 1 per mensem, and in lower schools 4 annas.

196. The reports of the district school committees of the North-Western Provinces appear below in the usual abstract form, and concern chiefly the status and progress of vernacular education, middle and lower.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

RESUME

OF THE

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEES, 1876-77.

FIRST DIVISION.

DEHRA DUN.

MR. J. H. HARRISON, *Secretary.*

THERE is nothing of interest to notice in the proceedings of the year. The attendance in the lower vernacular schools remains much the same, for the villages are small, and the only way to bring more boys under instruction is to open more schools. As Mr. Harrison remarks, the land-revenue cess is insufficient for the purpose, being "comparatively much less than in any of the plains districts." The committee record that "the want of halkabandi schools is felt in many villages, and for the establishment of those it is hoped that Government may either provide funds from the savings of other districts or from other funds, such as town, nazul, patwári, and chaukidari." On this point the Commissioner, who forwards the report, is silent. There are of course no savings from other districts, except the unavoidable unexpended balances at the end of the year, which are claimed by the committees with eagerness, and could be advantageously utilised in each, but which lapse to the Government.

The only school which educates up to the middle class vernacular examination standard is the tahsíli school in Dehra itself, which has a roll of 50 boys or so, on the average. Three boys were sent up this year, but failed; and the Secretary remarks on this that the best boys had gone to compete for the sub-overseers' examination at Roorkee. But if these boys were on the register, and the Roorkee examination was not synchronous with the departmental, they should have appeared at the latter.

The sub-deputy inspector in charge of the district is commended by the committee, and has recently received promotion.

SAHARANPUR.

THE report of the Saháranpur committee has been drawn up by the head-master of the zila school.

The attendance at the 125 halkabandi schools, *viz.*, 3,851 boys, is rather larger than the year before, though one of the schools has been closed. Urdu is the language of instruction in 101 schools, and there are 14 schools in which the attendance exceeds 50 boys. The majority of the school-houses are lent by the zemindars. Only 24 are the property of Government, of which four were built last year.

Nothing is said of the tuitional status of the tahsíli and pargana schools, but the attendance has slightly risen. The details of inspection and examination have already been supplied in the departmental report. The report contains information as to the zila school and its boarding-house, and the aided schools, which need not be repeated here.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.

MR. DONOVAN, *Secretary.*

THE number of, as well as the attendance at, halkabandi schools has fallen off. There are 111 schools against 115 of the previous year, but new schools will be opened. The attendance is about 31 boys at each school, on the average, against 30 last year. The slight decrease in numbers is considered to be of no significance, but attention is undoubtedly necessary to prevent further lapse, and the example of the Aligarh committee, to be noticed below, may be followed with advantage.

The attendance at the tahsíli and pargana schools has not improved, but the committee remarks that the registration is more exact than heretofore. The Muzaffarnagar and Shamli tahsíli schools are the best, and both did fairly in the middle class vernacular examination.

The committee remark :—

The numbers attending private unaided schools are very large, but no doubt some of these schools meet wants unprovided for by the State, *i.e.*, supply commercial and religious instruction The 1,456 boys learning *sarrafi* are probably all traders' sons, and 1,137 put down as reading Arabic are probably getting lessons in the Kurán.

MEERUT.

Mr. J. H. Twigg, *Secretary.*

The number of village schools remains the same (192), but the attendance is less. On this the committee remark :—"The small diminution (260) in the number of scholars is probably due to the new rule of taking a one-anna monthly fee from non-agricultural families who use these schools." As the Officiating Commissioner points out, the fees thus raised have not been paid into the treasury, as they ought to be, and the Secretary has been addressed on the subject. In the matter of buildings the committee have come to the conclusion that it is better to rent houses than build schools, and Mr. Elliott agrees with them on the score of economy. In this district the majority of the school-houses are lent by the zemindars. There are 44 school-houses proper only. So far as tuition goes, I generally find that the best schools are those which occupy built school-houses, but as the school-houses were originally provided for the best schools, this is no argument against Mr. Elliott's opinion. In the matter of teachers, the closing of the normal school at Meerut is noticed with regret. I have addressed the Government on the means of replacing this institution, which was abolished on sanitary grounds. The large number of boys in the lowest classes of the lower schools is noticed by the committee as a sign of their inefficiency, and the main difficulty in the way of improvement in this respect is rightly stated as "the *vis inertiæ* of the people themselves, who do not care to send their children to any sort of school." The Secretary's personal inquiries have strengthened this conclusion, and he adds—"the committee believe that a great and general stimulus to village education would result from an order requiring a knowledge of Nagri from chaukidars and chaprasis." A more direct measure is suggested in the payment of rewards to those teachers who fill the upper classes. This plan was tried with success by the inspectors when the schools were under their control, and it is within the competence of the committees to give it further and more systematic effect.

The middle class vernacular schools are six in number, and the best attended is that in the city of Meerut, which has 130 boys, "notwithstanding the rivalry of the mission and zila schools." Only four boys passed the departmental examination, and the failure was in mathematics. One boy gained admission in the lower subordinate department of the Roorkee College. On this the Secretary remarks :—"With regard to the Roorkee examinations, which are held in each district by means of papers transmitted through the post, the committee believe that their remarks of last year on the danger of fraud have been borne out by facts." I have heard nothing to this effect previously, but it is quite possible mishaps may have occurred. Experience shows that no precaution against fraud in public examinations in this country can be safely omitted.

Mr. Twigg concludes his full, practical, and interesting report with a notice of the work thrown upon the committee by the rules laid down in G. O. 25A, dated 9th February last. They anticipate considerable difficulty in the management of the office work. It seems probable eventually that a special English clerk will be required in all the larger districts.

BULANDSHAHR.

P. Hargyan Singh, *Secretary.*

The Officiating Commissioner finds "a want of intelligence and of the fruits of personal observation and experience" in the contents of the report of this committee.

The 105 halkabandi schools are divided into 15 1st class, 31 2nd class, and 59 3rd class schools. The attendance has increased by 42 boys during the year. Several schools were personally inspected by the members of committee and found "satisfactory."

The middle class vernacular schools in this district, eight in number, are among the best in the circle, and each receives notice in the committee's report, but I am sorry to observe a decrease of more than 100 boys in the attendance, and no satisfactory explanation is given of this decline. The Sikandrabad school is the best in the district of its class, and fulfils the high standard of efficiency which has been adopted by the inspection department.

Mr. Elliott remarks as follows :—

There is a decrease in the numbers at the tahsili and town schools. The Secretary gives long extracts from Mr. Constable's remarks but nothing is said to show that either that officer or the local committee have done, or intend to do, anything to carry out a single one of the proposals and suggestions made.

The committee to whose charge these schools are now entrusted will no doubt attend to the hint thus given.

The Anglo-vernacular schools at Sikandrabad and Anúpshahr, from which the grants-in-aid have been withdrawn in common with those assigned to this class of school in other districts, are still maintained by the committee.

ALIGARH.

Mr. Fuller, *Secretary.*

As regards the condition of education in the district the committee observes : —

"Excluding the zila school from calculation, out of the 10,080 children taught in the district, 7,297 received their education in part or wholly at Government expense. To teach them there has been an expenditure of Rs. 40,281, and Rs. 4,551 of this was provided from local (chiefly municipal) funds." The expenses incurred in private schools are not included in the above account.

Three more halkabandi schools were opened, and 5,790 is the registered attendance, against 5,577 the year previous. The Secretary remarks that the average attendance, 4,257, is in his opinion rather overstated. A rough census which the committee caused to be taken on one day throughout the district gave 3,900 as the figure.

The following extract shows the care which Mr. Fuller has exercised in the management of these schools :—

The attendance, it is hoped, will in the following year considerably increase, since the committee (sensible that it is the weakest point in the present state of the halkabandi schools) have laid great stress upon it, and in future teachers will be promoted in great measure according to the number of the boys they teach, and not so much to the progress one or two of them have made * * * * In order, as far as possible, to prevent the teachers from virtually becoming private tutors to one or two sharp pupils to the detriment of their school as a whole, the committee have in most schools forbidden the teachers to give instruction above the standard laid down for the 3rd class, and by restricting halkabandi education to the sphere for which it was intended, it is hoped that it will have more general utility.

The opinion of this committee on the subject of school-houses tallies with that of the Meerut committee noticed above. In the matter of teachers the excellent plan has been adopted of making the selection from the youths who have passed the middle class vernacular examination. If to this could always be added a year's training at the normal school, nothing better could be desired. Some drilling in method and class teaching is absolutely necessary. The increasing desire for Urdu in place of Hindi schools is noticed by the committee, and they are hampered by the difficulty of obtaining men who are conversant with both forms of the vernacular.

The only point in the condition of the tahsíli and pargana schools which receives notice is the want of good buildings. The Secretary remarks :—

There are nine schools of this class open in the district, of which only three are held in a fitting Government building, and considering the great benefits they confer on halkabandi schools by carrying on the instruction of their more advanced pupils and maintaining the standard of vernacular education in the district, the committee are of opinion that it would be better to build some school-houses for these schools, which are permanent centres of instruction, than to fritter away money in the construction of small mud buildings for halkabandi schools.

I agree with the committee in this view so long as the expense is met, as it should be by rule, from the provincial allotment for public works under the control of the Commissioner, and I have suggested to them to apply to that officer for funds in a future budget. The town of Háthras has a good aided Anglo-vernacular school, on which the following remarks are made :—" The Háthras school has long been a pet of the municipality, which has provided it with an excellent school-house surrounded with a well-kept garden and adorned with a conspicuous clock-tower. The state of this school is excellent, as is partly evidenced by its popularity. The head-master compensates for any little deficiencies in his learning by eminent respectability, and it would be a matter of great regret were Government to cut its annual grant of Rs. 600, which has, however, been continued for the current year." On this I may observe that, amid the reduction of grants to Anglo-vernacular schools not in sudder stations, this, and one other school only, has been allowed to retain its allotment.

I am glad to notice the following report of the Anglo-Muhammadan institution :—

The condition of the Anglo-Muhammadan college continues to be most satisfactory, though possibly as yet the principles on which it is founded have not become sufficiently well diffused and recognised to warrant a continuance of prosperity in failure of the personal influence of Saiad Ahmad Khan, its main supporter. Boys from all parts of India are boarding in the college, and very warm support is given from Haidarabad and Mysore.

The details of attendance are given in section V. of the annual report.

Both Mr. Mulock and Mr. Fuller have personally inspected the schools of three parganas, and their opinion is that " while the teaching was up to the standard advisable for halkabandi schools, the attendance was very small, and to increase this will be the aim of the committee during the ensuing year."

SECOND DIVISION, AGRA.

MUTTRA.

MR. STEEL, *Secretary.*

MR. STEEL having been recently transferred from Etah was unable to draw up a report. The Officiating Commissioner, in forwarding the statistical return for the district, writes :—" In forwarding the Muttra educational return without any report, I have the honour to remark that this is probably due to the recent complete change of staff."

I find that with the same number of halkabandi schools (114) as last year, the roll attendance, *viz.*, 3,880, is better by 184 boys. The schools in this district are exceptionally well attended, and the average enrolment is over 40, whereas the average for the provinces is about 10 less. The seven tahsíli and pargana schools are also well attended by an average of over 80 boys per school. The Kosi and Rayah schools generally have more than 100 boys in attendance daily, and this has been the case for several years past.

The return of the committee shows five aided girls' schools of the middle class, but the entry and classification are incorrect.

AGRA.

MR. CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary.*

THE committee report that " the teachers are on the whole doing their work satisfactorily, and the inspector's reports are favourable." The village schools (hal-

kabandi) are 173 in number, the same figure as for the year previous. Of these schools 116 confine instruction to the four classes of which a lower school ordinarily consists, and the remainder have pupils under further instruction, but none who are up to the first class standard of a tahsili school. "The committee have not yet seen their way to charging the children of the non-agricultural rural population for part cost of their education. Such a measure would, it is thought, have a simply deterrent effect." The 14 tahsili and pargana schools seem to be in fair order. "The Kotla school has been moved to Achnera, supplying a want at the latter place, while the former is fully provided for by the Thakurani's private school."

"Forty-one of the pupils from these schools went up for the middle class vernacular examination (36 actually present), and 23 of these passed."

The committee regret that it was found necessary to withdraw the grants-in-aid to the subscription Anglo-vernacular schools. They observe :—"The inhabitants have usually shown a laudable desire to retain English instruction by voluntary subscriptions, but the time has hardly yet come when such institutions can maintain themselves without aid in rural districts."

FARUKHABAD.

MR. DENNISTON, *Secretary.*

THE educational status of this district has improved under the constant and methodical attention of the committee to the subject.

The number and attendance of the village schools have both risen, the former by five schools, and the latter by 223 boys; and the classification has become more satisfactory in consequence of the direct attention paid by the deputy inspector, at the suggestion of the committee, to the backward state of the lower classes. Forty-four per cent. of the total attendance is now in the lowest class against 52 per cent. last year, and Mr. Denniston rightly observes that the opening of new schools or the transfer of others necessitates the existence of large classes of beginners. The absenteeism of the teachers of this class of school has received careful attention, and the committee have drawn up rules for guidance. Their principle—"leave must be obtained, not merely applied for"—is intended to meet the false plea invariably set up by the absentees on detection, that their applications were lost in the post.

The middle vernacular schools in this district have a good character, and have maintained it in the annual examination. The Secretary remarks :—"The district has been very successful. Considering all things—size of district, class in which pupils have passed, total number of pupils passed, proximity to educational centres, number of pupils passed in former years and precluded from passing again—I should say that Ghâzipur (which was beyond all districts), Etâwah, and Jalaun come out more creditably than this district, and Mainpuri as creditably, Agra rather less so, and the other districts of the province much less so." This kind of comment on the general results of this important examination is valuable, not only as a sign of the interest felt in the matter, but as an extra-departmental review.

The number of lower class girls' schools had been cut down from fourteen to five; and as two of the schools to be reduced were in "a very fair state," the committee placed them on the halkabandi school list rather than lose them altogether.

MAINPURI.

MR. J. H. FISHER, *Secretary.*

THE Secretary's office was discharged by Mr. Hall during the greater part of the year. The number of village schools remains the same, 116, and the registered attendance is 3,416, or about 30 boys in each, which is the general average. The average daily attendance has slightly improved. Four schools were transferred, or rather four were closed and four new schools opened elsewhere, "on the ground of indifference to education on the part of the residents of the former villages as shown in the low attendance of boys."

The plan of opening extra schools by debiting half the teachers' salaries to the fund and half to the residents, when willing to subscribe for the purpose, has been tried with some success. Three such schools now exist, and applications for others have been received and approved for the current year. It will have been noticed in the general report that of 62 of the schools of this district which the inspector saw, he found 45 efficient, which is a fair proportion.

The tahsili and pargana schools are said to be "fairly prosperous, and four of them passed candidates at the vernacular examination." The result of this examination, in which 16 out of 32 boys passed, is regarded as "very satisfactory and creditable to the teachers concerned." The relative success of the district is also noticed by the Secretary to the Farukhabad committee, who was formerly in the same office here, and knows the schools well. It is added that "a sum of Rs. 64 was granted by the committee for distribution as rewards to boys and teachers of boys who were successful." Many of the native members of the committee have reported inspections, and the President and former and present Secretaries have inspected schools during their cold weather tour, as far as their other duties would permit. The committee have a useful standing sub-committee, consisting of the head-master of the zila school and a native official formerly in the department, for examining purposes and the award of minor scholarships and prizes.

ETÁWAH.

Mr. H. Fraser, *Secretary*.

The Secretary writes that, "though there are 23 fewer schools of all sorts in the district than last year, the decrease in the total number of pupils is only 55, and whereas last year 4,310 copies of books, valued at Rs. 773, were sold, this year the sales amount to 6,823 copies of the value of Rs. 907. These two facts," he adds, "are clear proof that there is a steady increase in the desire for education." On the subject of taking fees from non-agriculturists in village schools, "the committee think exceeding care is necessary to prevent a large decrease in attendance." They are making special inquiry into the circumstances of the parents.

Three halkabandi schools were closed during the year, and others were not opened, as the committee seemed to have expected their funds would be curtailed as part of the retrenchments ordered in this department. About 10 per cent. of the schools are able to send up candidates for the middle class examination, and of 13 boys so sent up nine passed satisfactorily in December.

The five tahsili schools are pronounced efficient by the inspector, but the attendance is rather lower, owing to a decrease in the Jaswantnagar school caused by the transfer of one of the teachers. Nine of the fourteen boys who went up for the middle class examination passed.

"The committee in this district are exceedingly attentive, and at the meetings which are held regularly every month there is always a good attendance. Pran Sukh, the deputy inspector, continues to give the committee all the aid he can, and the committee have great confidence in his abilities and good will."

ETAH.

Mr. Steel, *Secretary*.

The committee report that the condition of the halkabandi schools has been, with few exceptions, "very satisfactory." Of 84 schools 8 were of the 1st class, 37 of the 2nd, and 39 of the 3rd, but the attendance has slightly decreased, owing to the transfer of one or two schools, and the levying of fees from non-agriculturists is expected by the committee to cause a further depression. Thakur Ganga Singh is mentioned as a useful supporter of these schools.

The tahsíli and pargana schools are on the whole working well, but here again a decrease is recorded in the attendance, which is accounted for by the shortcomings at one school. The Kásganj tahsíli school has been for many years past one of the best of its kind in the North-Western Provinces, and has sustained its reputation this year fairly. On the subject of female education the committee "greatly regret to find that the number of girls' schools has been reduced from ten to five, consequent on a reduction in expenditure."

THIRD DIVISION, ROHILKHAND.

BIJNOR.

MR. MULOCK, *Secretary.*

As regards village schools, there has been a large decrease in the number of boys. The committee report—"The 104 halkabandi schools taught 2,867 boys against 3,479 last year, the decrease in the number of scholars being assigned by the deputy inspector to the issue of orders for taking fees from the sons of non-agriculturists studying at these schools." This measure, which is one with which I have no sympathy, has been noticed by nearly all the committees in a way which leaves no doubt that, if they had discretionary power in the matter, they would as lief not carry it out. The objection to pay fees is not based upon the small value attached to tuition, but from impatience of taxation. Nothing is said on the subject of middle class vernacular schools in this district.

MORADABAD.

MR. P. WHALLEY, *Secretary.*

THE committee remark as follows on the village schools :—"There are the same number (115) of halkabandi schools as last year, but we find a slight improvement in numbers and in the proportion of students in the upper classes. We are gradually securing a larger number of certificated teachers, and the standard of these schools is rising." These signs of improvement are welcome, for the district is one of the most backward. The inspector, judging by the high standard he adopts, enters 98 of the schools as inefficient, and this chiefly in the lowness of the assembly of pupils as compared with the size of the villages.

With regard to the middle class schools, of which six are at tahsíli stations and two in large villages (Sirsi and Kant), they observe :—"the numbers of scholars have slightly decreased since last year, but the numbers in the upper classes have been considerably augmented, and the fee income has risen from Rs. 470 to Rs. 523. We may therefore augur well of their progress."

I quote the following as bearing upon a subject to which attention has been drawn before, *viz.*, the policy of opening free schools without taking sufficient care that well-to-do parents make use of them :—

> The free schools supported by the municipalities have been made the subject of unfavourable comment by all the officers of the Educational Department who have visited the district. It is alleged that they aim at too high an education, and draw students from the well-to-do classes who ought to attend the tahsíli schools and pay fees. The committee are strongly impressed with the importance of reducing these schools to their proper position, or abolishing them altogether, but they find themselves in conflict with popular wishes on this point.

The schools are useful, and the fault complained of lies with the teachers, who aim at introducing a higher course than they have orders to teach, and curry favour with the richer parents by admitting their children against the rules. The Municipal Commissioners should be instructed on this point by the committee. It will be noticed further on that in the sudder station of one district (Bánda) a free school has

actually been opened in the same building in which the tahsili school is located. Parents who can pay fees avoid the tax by every possible shift. Even in the Canning College, where parents pay in proportion to income, which is a bad plan, the Principal complains that boys are sent for admission in rags in order to sustain the assertion of poverty and secure the lowest rate of fee.

BUDAUN.

Mr. Roberts, *Secretary.*

The committee record their opinion that the district has made very fair progress during the year. "Two boys have passed the entrance examination, and eight out of sixteen the vernacular examination, which is a great advance upon any preceding year." There is a slight decrease in the number of boys registered in the village schools, but the committee have been careful to expunge all persistent absentees from the school roll, and have closed one or two bad schools. The attendance is now 4,234 against 2,869 three years back. As regards the range of instruction, they observe:—"There are only twelve schools containing class higher than the third, and these schools are those which are best both in attendance and in the attention paid to the lower classes. While recognising therefore the importance of mainly confining the halkabandi schools to primary instruction, this committees continue to be of opinion that the best results even in this respect are attained by allowing those teachers who are competent to teach up to the examination standard. To prevent any danger of neglect of the lower classes, the committee have made it a rule that instruction higher than the third class shall only be given where there is an assistant teacher." This attention to details is a praiseworthy feature in Mr. Roberts' administration of his duties as Secretary, and the gradual improvement of this backward district is the result. The following paragraph, though it contains nothing new to inspectors, may be quoted as an illustration of the habits of the zemindars:—

> There have been five new schools opened in place of five abolished, and about this number of changes take place every year. This is an unsatisfactory feature of the schools in this district. A school which has done well suddenly begins to dwindle down, and has in the end to be abolished. Sometimes this is due to quarrels among the zemindars, and the committee is powerless in the matter. A zemindar will not send his children to a school kept in the *chaupal* of another zemindar with whom he is on bad terms. If to evade this difficulty a Government school-house is built, then the zemindar whose *chaupal* was formerly utilised recognises in this a triumph to his adversary, and sulking in turn will not send his children to the Government school-house. Sometimes it is due purely and simply to retirement from school of boys who have finished their course. There are no more boys in the same family to take their places, and the other families of the village have been all along indifferent and neglectful of the school.

As regards tahsili and pargana schools, the Secretary says—"There has been only a slight increase in the number attending these schools, but as the average is over a hundred for each school, they may be considered to have attained a satisfactory position in respect of attendance. In teaching they have improved considerably, and this year three of them have passed pupils in the departmental examination."

As regards the reduction of the zila school to an inferior status, the committee, aware of the small inclination shown by the townspeople for English education beyond the degree of smattering, was not surprised at the determination of the Government.

BAREILLY.

Mr. Macpherson, *Secretary.*

As the Secretary had been but two days in charge when he had to write the report, he confines himself to "meagre details." The number of village schools is 155, as before, but the attendance has risen from 5,945 to 6,125 boys, with an average

daily attendance of 78 per cent., which is fair for this class of school. The committee are of opinion that fees should not be taken at present in halkabandi schools, on the ground that they are of recent origin.

The tahsíli schools show a slightly larger roll this year, but the average is only 65 per school, and they are not so prosperous as they were; and this is partly due to the state of the school buildings. The inspector informs me that he has drawn the attention of the authorities to this point without effect.

SHÁHJAHÁNPUR.

Mr. F. Kennedy, *Secretary.*

The Secretary remarks generally that "education of any kind is still a rarity in the district. The indigenous schools are rudimentary, and have less than 1,000 pupils. The purely native efforts at higher education are embodied in Zahir Ali's Persian school at Tilhar, attended by Muhammadans, and the municipal Sanskrit school at Sháhjahánpur, attended by Hindus—both, however, good according to their method and their lights. The higher vernacular education given by Government attracted only 274 pupils, and this number is stationary. In the lower education generally there has been a slight falling off. Thus the halkabandi schools had in 1875-76 3,263 pupils, and in 1876-77 3,241 pupils. The municipal free schools had in 1875-76 384, and in 1876-77 341 pupils. The number of girls attending the Sháhjahánpur mission schools fell from 167 to 140, and the indigenous schools went down from 1,119 to 941. There was probably some reason for this slight but universal decrease, although I cannot explain it."

The halkabandi schools are evenly distributed in this district, and are attended almost entirely by Hindus, of whom about a third read Urdu and the rest Hindi. Five old schools were closed during the year and six new started. The committee find the chief cause for closing schools in the cessation of any personal interest in them by the chief landholders, when their children have been taught as much as they require to know.

"The new system of charging fees for the sons of non-agricultural parents appears to be unpopular, but has not yet been worked sufficiently long for the committee to give a definite opinion."

The tahsili schools have remained stationary as regards attendance, and the average daily attendance is 75 per cent. The Tilhar school is the best, and has a large roll of Hindu boys. Both it and the Muhammadan aided school in the same town give a good education. The district is, however, very backward, and the deputy inspector has not made so much of the tahsíli schools as I had expected. They are now under the committee's charge.

FOURTH DIVISION, ALLAHABAD.

CAWNPORE.

Mr. Evans, *Secretary.*

This committee represent the necessity of entertaining a separate clerk for educational work in consequence of the increase of their powers of supervision and administration. If the local funds clerk is unable to perform his duties satisfactorily in this district, the Commissioner will be the best person to take up the question.

The committee remark generally "a serious reduction in the roll of scholars. The decrease in all the schools amounts to 346 boys. This fact, according to the deputy inspector's opinion, is due to the reduction of sub-deputy inspectors." The decrease is in some measure due to the closing of the aided Anglo-vernacular schools, but the tahsíli and pargana schools have lost 74 boys, and the halkabandi schools

185. The fault probably lies with the teachers, and some other explanation than that quoted by the committee would have been welcome. The inspector has omitted to notice the point, and probably did not think it worth while to repeat the opinion of his subordinate. In the middle class vernacular examination the halkabandi schools did better than the tahsíli. Out of 13 passed boys, only two were from the latter. The reduction of girls' schools ordered by the Government has caused a loss of 386 girls under instruction.

FATEHPUR.

Mr. Carter, *Secretary.*

Though Mr. Carter was Secretary during the year, Mr. J. B. Thomson, recently transferred, writes the report, which is interesting and full, notwithstanding his want of personal knowledge of the schools. As regards the committee he reports :—"The committee have held few meetings during the year, but the late Secretary, Mr. Carter, has taken a lively interest himself in the cause of education, and during his cold weather tour has inspected 47 schools, and held an examination of the pupils, often written as well as oral. According to the result he promoted, commended, warned, degraded, or dismissed the teachers as he thought fit. A register of all schools is still kept up, and under the name of each school all occurrences connected with it are entered in English by the Secretary. I being new to the district, have found this of great use, as at a glance the previous history of any school can be seen."

It would be well if a general record of this kind was kept by every committee, for I begin to find that the change of Secretaries is a cause of embarrassment, and the experience of an active Secretary is too often lost to his successor.

The halkabandi schools have been reduced from 118 to 106, as it was found that 12 schools had failed entirely to fill, and the roll attendance has decreased by 699 boys, which is far more than can be accounted for by the loss of schools, and is explained by the fact that Mr. Carter issued orders not only to limit the admissions in certain cases, but to strike off names in the lowest classes, when such classes were disproportionately large. His intention is a good one, but the population is large and the schools few, and it is obvious that the funds which are saved by closing schools can be readily applied for the entertainment of extra teachers in schools in which the attendance is too large for the management of a single teacher.

In the inspector's opinion the schools have improved, for the number of inefficient schools is now 71 instead of 94 in the previous year ; so that Mr. Carter's exertions have borne fruit, and deserve acknowledgment.

The eight middle class vernacular schools in this district show an increased attendance, but the Secretary observes that at one of them a considerable falling off has occurred on account of the desire of the people to learn Urdu and Persian instead of Hindi. The inspector should have attended to this in time. The Khajwa school is still the largest and most important in the district.

The aided Anglo-vernacular school at Kote has been kept up by Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the grant-in-aid, but he has moved it to Badanpore, where he now resides. I conclude this abstract with quotations from Mr. Carter's interesting notes, which throw light on men and things as well as schools, and illustrate forcibly the difficulties which have to be encountered in dealing with the rural population of backward districts like Fatehpur :—

Haswa, 14th December, 1876.—Found nine boys at 10 A.M. My tents have been here since 7th and 8th, so that the teacher has not been dropped upon suddenly. Mannu Lal is own cousin of Ganesh Prasad, sub-deputy inspector, living in the same premises with him, though perhaps not in common with him. One would think that he would be successful, if any one could be. Haswa is probably the place in the whole district where there is most disaffection to Government. The honorary magistrate, if he has any influence, exercises it only in a baneful direction. His own brother is a large money-lender who bears a shady reputation. The Musalmans of the town want their *madrasi*, and not the curriculum of a halkabandi school. Moreover, the most impecunious of them would think himself degraded by sending his son to a Government free school.

Makanpur, 5th January, 1877.—The school is a sham, and the village Musalmans are consequently delighted with it. The teacher being a finer gentleman (of Haswa) than any resident of the village, and not being under 50, is not likely to bother himself in teaching their small boys. But he is quite willing to draw Rs. 6 to eke out his other sources of income, and he can depend upon the protection of the present deputy inspector. There were eight "boys" who could read. Is this sufficient ground for keeping up this school? I think not. The village would never submit to their fine gentleman being turned out and another put in; especially if the latter were a Hindu he would soon be put to flight. There is not a single Hindu boy on the register, and the teacher does not want any dirty little Hindu boys. He is quite above all authority. The way he talks is a mixture of refined insolence and imbecility. The school is abolished from this date.

Madraon, 13th February, 1877.—This school has never flourished. It is one of the numerous schools erected in 1871 and stocked with Kayath teachers. I cannot at this moment think of a single successful Kayath teacher in the district. They are a bad caste for teachers. Either they are indolent, or they are vicious, or they are incapable. Not a single boy writes a decent hand. Their arithmetic is very weak. Everything indicates slovenliness and idleness. This teacher was summoned before the full committee last April and warned. He is dismissed from this date.

BÁNDA.

Mr. W. Barry, *Secretary.*

The report of this committee is full and explicit, and evinces much personal attention to the schools on the part of the Secretary.

The number of halkabandi schools has increased by two, and the registers show an improved attendance of 500 boys. On the subject of registration the Secretary adds—"Speaking from the results of the examination of 36 schools which I held during the cold weather, I am glad to be able to state that on the whole I found the registers remarkably correct." The average attainments of the boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic are pronounced "good," but the dictation is bad, and geography is much neglected. The roll attendance is 4,115 boys. There are 10 middle class schools (tahsíli and pargana) in the district, of which five sent up candidates for the written examination. There has been a very considerable rise in the attendance at some of the worst of the schools in this respect, and the total increase is 69 boys. Still the largest school in the district (Rajapur) only has 65 boys on the roll. The number of boys in the Bánda tahsíli school is under 50, but it appears a free school is accommodated in the same building, a mistake which the Secretary will correct. The total attendance is 438 boys, against 369 the year before, and the tuition is more satisfactory; but the best of the towns are but villages in comparison with the tahsíl stations of richer districts.

HAMÍRPUR.

Mr. Macpherson, *Secretary.*

The Secretary, who has been transferred to the Bareilly district, remarks with respect to the village schools of Hamírpur:—"The more I see of this district the more I am inclined to think that the zemindars are anxious for schools to be established in their villages, but after their establishment, and when the novelty of the thing has worn off, they lose all interest in the matter, and do not care the least what becomes of the school. They have a desire to have their boys able to read and write, so long as it does not interfere with any work they may have to do, but beyond reading and writing they do not wish their education to go." The stagnation which this implies is due in some measure to the apathy and indifference of the teachers, for we are obliged to be content in Bundelkhand with very inferior men. Men cannot be induced to emigrate to this part of the country from the Duab on the small pay of a village schoolmaster. Five more schools were opened during the year, and the rolls give 2,873 boys against 2,684 of the year preceding. The inspector reports that only nine schools have fallen off during the year, and that fifteen have improved, the rest remaining *in statu quo.*

Of the tahsíli and pargana schools the best are at Ráth, Mahoba, and Kharela, where four boys passed the middle class vernacular examination. The attendance has decreased, but no explanation is offered of the cause. The committee remark as

follows upon the wish expressed by Government that fees should be taken in village schools from the children of non-agriculturists :—" The question of taking fees in certain cases in halkabandi schools has been before the committee, but no resolution has been come to yet on the subject. The opinions of the tahsildars in the district have been called for, and these all agree in condemning the proposal. I do not think that it would be advisable to levy fees in these schools here except in one or two cases, and I am sure that if it is done the indifference of the people generally to education will be made apparent, as the schools will be almost deserted."

ALLAHABAD.

Mr. Rustomjee, *Secretary.*

The Secretary was appointed at the end of the year under review, and derives his information from the deputy inspector chiefly. Three new village schools were opened, and four were changed to other villages on trial. There are in all 201 schools, of which five only rank above "lower," and it is observed that in a few villages the zemindars pay part of the expenses in addition to the cess. The middle vernacular schools in this district have advanced but little beyond the primary school course, except that Persian is studied. They do little or notthing in the middle class examination in consequence. Only twelve boys appeared in the last, of whom four passed, but this is an improvement on former years, and should encourage the committee to persevere, now that they have a more direct influence over the teachers. The best attended school is that of Sirsa with 70 boys, and the worst is Sikandra with 32, yet the latter is said to be the best taught school of the two. The closing of several Anglo-vernacular subscription schools in this district should have a useful effect on the tahsili schools.

JAUNPUR.

Mr. Martin, *Secretary.*

The committee remark as follows upon the condition of the halkabandi schools:—

The number of these has remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 120, but the attendance, both nominal and actual, has somewhat fallen off, though the registers are not reliable, the figures being 4,971 against 5,521 of last year, and the average daily attendance 4,053 against 4,234. The tuition in them continues the same. Out of the total number of teachers, *viz.*, 140, no less than 23 have been weeded out by dismissal and resignation, but still there are only 55 certificated teachers, and the others are far from being efficient. It is unsatisfactory to have to record that only 25 out of the 140 have been employed for more than five years, the rest being inexperienced. The salaries given are in the committee's opinion ample, as the following figures show: three teachers receive Rs. 10 per mensem, four Rs. 9, eleven Rs. 8, sixteen Rs. 7, and nine Rs. 6. Seventeen *naibs* get Rs. 5 each. In August the committee reported an important change they have since carried out, *viz.*, doing away with classes higher than the third in halkabandi schools. The change is in their opinion beneficial, nor is the harm caused thereby at all considerable, for the tahsili and pargana schools afford ample scope for all such scholars as require more than elementary instruction.

On this I note that the weeding out of inefficient teachers has been in progress for two or three years past, and that the number of new men is consequently large. The deputy inspector is himself of the old school, and seems unable to find the right men. Still the number of efficient is considered by the inspector to exceed the number of inefficient schools, and by degrees the uncertificated men will disappear. The scale of salaries quoted by the committee is not in accordance with the rates sanctioned by the Government, and the number of teachers is not fully accounted for.

The roll attendance at the tahsili and pargana schools of this district has decreased from 408 to 368, and the average daily attendance has risen from 304 to 323. One school only was reported bad by the assistant inspector on tour, and this being due to the carelessness of the teachers, the committee adopted his suggestions as to their

punishment. These schools did badly in the written examination in December, owing to the remissness of the deputy inspector in nominating candidates. The committee report that the new school-house for the zila school is not yet ready. They are anxious to have a school of the Anglo-vernacular type, when it is finished, instead of the oriental school now established.

FIFTH DIVISION, BENARES.

AZAMGARH.

MR. MUIR, *Secretary.*

THE report is written by the President, Mr. Gardner, as the Secretary has only recently taken up the work in place of Mr. Jackson, transferred. The return, which is drawn up by the deputy inspector, is confused and hardly intelligible. It appears that the number of halkabandi schools in the district (163) has remained unchanged but that the average daily attendance has increased by a few boys to 7,248. The average enrolment is 50 boys at each school, which is a very high figure. It is observed that one large school was made over "to other hands" during the year, meaning the Church Mission Society, apparently on the ground that being situated in the Dohrighát bazar, it conferred no benefit on the agricultural classes. Another school was opened in the neighbourhood for the sons of cultivators. Mr. Gardner remarks on the subject of buildings that "nine new school-houses of an expensive pattern have been erected during the year. A school-house at Surajpur, to which Rs. 500 was some time ago collected by the zemindars, is also in course of completion. The committee, contrasting the cost of repairs with those of hire of private houses for school buildings, greatly prefer the latter plan. Many of these private houses are better adapted for native schools than any of the places prepared by Government."

The committee regret that much of the money assigned for scholarships has not been expended, and would prefer to leave the selection of scholars to the inspector. I am by no means sure that the management of this matter by the inspector in former years was judicious, and would prefer a strictly local award.

As regards the tahsíli schools, the loss of 19 boys on last year's total of 786 is the only point recorded.

The two girls' schools at Mhow still keep up their reputation as "realities."

MIRZAPUR.

MR. CONYBEARE, *Secretary.*

THE committee remark that "the year was in most respects one of progress, but there was in some directions a retrograde movement owing to the financial reductions of Government."

With respect to the halkabandi schools Mr. Conybeare writes as follows :—

Four fresh halkabandi schools were opened during the year under review, the total number of these schools being 104 as against 100 in 1875-76 Out of the 104 three only were middle class, and all the rest lower class. The committee are of opinion that halkabandi schools should confine themselves to teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, and should become middle class only where no middle class vernacular schools are accessible. The recorded attendance, if this is to be trusted, was 3,840 against 3,698 in the former year. In accordance with circular No. 226, dated 23rd July, 1876, a fee of half an anna a month for each boy was experimentally imposed in two of the largest schools, Gaura and Robertsganj, and the not very magnificent sum of Rs. 2-3-6 was thus realized.

The Secretary means probably that this fee was levied on the children of non-agriculturists only. He further notices with satisfaction a large increase in the number of certificated teachers.

There are three tahsíli and one pargana schools in this district, and a slight rise in the attendance has taken place. Only three boys from all passed the middle class vernacular examination, but the locality of one of them, Kon, 90 miles distant from the sudder station, excludes it from competition. It is remarked that "district officers who visited Gopiganj and Ahraura schools were much pleased with what they saw there."

The free municipal schools at Mirzapur and Chunar, six in all, gave instruction to 242 boys. They are worked on the correct principle (see remarks under Moradabad), for the Secretary thus defines their aim :—"In these schools no fees are taken, but reading, writing, and arithmetic up to the Rule of Three are taught gratis to the poorest boys."

The number of boys attending indigenous schools is reported to have fallen from 1,064 to 413, and the closing of schools is attributed "to the withdrawal of Government encouragement." Grants-in-aid are very rarely applied for by managers of this class of school, and certainly no withdrawal of aid in this form has taken place in Mirzapur.

BENARES.

MR. CHURCH, *Secretary.*

THE committee have fewer village schools by one this year (*i.e.*, 94), and are satisfied to remark that eight out of eighteen boys from them passed the middle class vernacular examination.

The Benares tahsíli school, with regard to the maintenance of which a discussion was raised some years ago, is well attended, and "shows a decided improvement, as seven out of nine passed the examination, as compared with three out of four of the preceding year." The other tahsíli school at Chandauli has lost 20 boys, and no hint as to the cause is vouchsafed by the committee or inspector. Inquiry has now been made.

Mr. Church reports that 22 new halkabandi school-houses are in course of erection. Mr. Staley, now transferred to Etáwah, inspected several schools of this class and reported favourably.

The Shivala aided school for the education of the Muhammadan families in the residence of the pensioned relations of the ex-King of Delhi "is doing fairly." There are 23 Muhammadan and 14 Hindu boys on the register. The other Anglo-vernacular city schools, from which aid was withdrawn, have either collapsed or show signs of inability to maintain their ground. The fact is that subscriptions and fees are a very uncertain source of income.

"The school for destitute European and Eurasian children of both sexes has done good work throughout the year. There are at present 24 children towards whose education Government grant Rs. 2 per month each, and this is supplemented by a municipal vote of Rs. 800. Mr. Etherington has given much time and trouble in supervising the school, for which the committee are greatly indebted to him."

GHÁZIPUR.

MR. CASEY, *Secretary.*

As this district has notably distinguished itself in the results of the general middle class vernacular examination, and is favourably reported upon by the inspector for the progress made in all the essentials of popular education, it may be well to record the more obvious causes of a result which is satisfactory not only because it shows that the system of education which has been introduced is fruit-bearing, but as an example to other districts. Undoubtedly the first cause of success is to be found in the personal interest shown in the welfare of the schools by the Collector, Mr. Oldham, and in consequence by his subordinates : and if there is one method more hopeful than another

of lessening the unpopularity of an alien rule, it is the manifestation of a real personal friendliness to the people in matters which touch their children's interests by the all-powerful officer who represents the local administration.

The following is Mr. Oldham's memorandum attached to the report of the committee :—

During the past cold season I have examined in all 64 village schools, and found in them 1,354 boys able to write from dictation and to read what they had written. The following tabular statements show (1) lists of schools examined in 1875-76, and not in 1876-77 ; (2) schools examined in 1876-77, and not in 1875-76 ; and a comparative statement of schools in both years with result of examination. * * * * * * * * This latter statement shows that progress has been made, as 792 boys were able to read and write in 1876-77 against 613 in the preceding year.

I have, whenever it was possible, examined the boys in arithmetic, and found the answering in some cases very good. In all cases the numbers that each boy had to multiply and divide and otherwise to manipulate were different from those of any other, so that there could be no cheating or copying. I give a specimen of the examination in ariehmetic of a single school. The answers of 16 boys were correct :—

Question.—Make the boy smultiply what they have written by 19 by 17 and by 7 ; then subtract the result from 22,610,000 and divide by 2,261 ; then write down opposite to their names the original number and the product for each boy.

The result of the vernacular middle class examination was remarkably creditable to this district. The deputy inspector of schools, Gauhar Ali, and his sub-deputy, Dabi Parshad, have worked very hard and well, and their exertions have met the success they deserved.

Of the new school-houses 25 are finished and 32 in progress, and will, I expect, be finished before the rains.

A girl of the district passed in the middle class vernacular examination last year. I am perfectly satisfied that even among the poorest classes of this district the girls have a real thirst for and capacity of learning. I have within the last three days seen 16 little girls in a girls' school aided by the Ghazipur municipility reading, writing, and repeating by heart in a way which would surprise people who regard female education here as a dream which never can be realized. Some of these girls after they had left school came back of their own accord to learn to read and write the Roman characters.

The second cause is the activity and common sense of the deputy inspector, which, I may add, I have myself personally witnessed. I think a khilat of two months' pay would in this instance be well bestowed. The sum can be readily met from the general savings in halkabandi budget.

The Secretary reports that "the middle class halkabandi schools were all examined by the assistant inspector, who speaks favourably of them all. The lower halkabandi schools are also in a fair condition, and as much as possible used as feeders to the middle, halkabandi, tahsili, and pargana schools." With regard to this latter class of school he further states that "almost all are now crowded with numbers of scholars, and require more than the two teachers allotted to each by Government. I therefore propose to close some of the worst halkabandi schools and give a third teacher to each of the pargana and tahsili schools, paid from the halkabandi fund."

The propriety of this measure will no doubt be considered by the committee. It would seem to be a better plan to ask for a larger grant from provincial funds by re-adjustment of the amount paid in less painstaking districts, or, as suggested by the Officiating Commissioner in his forwarding letter, to collect subscriptions from the residents.

GORAKHPUR.

MR. CROOKE, *Secretary.*

THE full and careful report which has been furnished by the Secretary evidences a keen interest in the education of the district, and a knowledge of the difficulties which hamper success. These are not peculiar to Gorakhpur, and have been

contended with for years with varying results. Of the 200 halkabandi schools in this district 20 are middle class schools with a roll of 1,358 boys, and three of the schools have more than 100 on their registers. They are not yet up to the standard of the middle class vernacular examination, though four boys passed.

On the remaining 180 schools, which have an enrolment of 6,912 boys, with 6,220 in daily attendance, the Secretary points out that though the number is less than it was last year, no actual retrogression has occurred. He writes :—

What has really occurred is that the returns are now for the first time comparatively correct I have spared no pains during the year to reform the system of registration of boys. All teachers were warned against keeping on the roll dummy names. They were informed that the test of the efficiency of these schools depended not so much on the number of boys on the roll or shown in attendance, as on the actual efficiency of the school. In securing genuine returns great progress has been made during the year, but I think much remains to be done. I have personally visited about 50 of these schools in the year, and I am of opinion that on the whole fair progress has been made. The worst point is the unsatisfactory condition of the masters. The old masters who have been for years in the district are more popular than the young men who have passed the middle class examination and gone through the normal school. The young men teach better, but cannot collect so many boys. The smallness of the pay gives a good man no inducement to remain. He has no compunction about abandoning his school and going away without leave. His pay is so small that it is useless to fine him. Their pay runs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 6 per mensem for teachers and Rs. 5 for assistants. The only remedy for this seems to me a localization system I have tried as far as I can to get local men. They are more popular and can live better on this pay than a stranger, as they eke it out by cultivating and get assistance from their friends. It is, however, often hard to get a local man fit for the post. I have started an *ummedwar's* register in my office. This register contains the names of all candidates for posts in the halkabandi schools with remarks as to their character and qualifications. In future no master will be appointed whose name does not appear in the register, and whose ability and good character have not been established to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

The difficulty of obtaining masters in this part of the division has always been a drawback. When I first inspected the district twelve or fourteen years ago, the inspector was endeavouring to import men from other parts of the circle, but the plan failed. The people are apparently peculiarly hostile to strangers, and fond of intriguing against the departmental officers. Still the schools and their teachers are far better than they were, and had Mr. Crooke seen them in those days he would recognise the difference. His plan of keeping up a register will be useful, and will probably attract competition. The pay, small as it is, is now better than it was. Rs. 4 used to be a very common rate of salary, but then it was assumed that the parents of the children contributed a considerable addition in the shape of food and supplies in accordance with the custom of the country, and where the teacher is popular they do so now.

I quote the following paragraph on the subject of fees in halkabandi schools :—

During the year the committee has, according to the orders of Government in the review of the last annual report, imposed fees in halkabandi schools. The rate is 6 pie a head per month. The system has worked very well. It has been urged by the deputy inspector that there ought to be a limit of income below which no fees should be collected. I am not disposed to recommend any hard-and-fast rule in this matter. It now is optional with the committee to remit the fees in the case of any poor and promising boy on good cause being shown. This, I think, meets all the necessities of the case. The fee is very small, and the parent who can spare his son from work can pay 6 annas a year. All cultivators are *ipso facto* exempted. The only persons who pay are the non-cultivating classes. I would even go further and propose that every cultivator who has, say, 20 bighas and upwards be called upon to pay fees. There is the objection of course that the cultivating classes do pay educational cess. But the fee is very small, and the moral effect of such an order would be excellent. People would value education much more than they do now, and would make their children attend more regularly. A proviso might be added that in any village where the zemindar aided the school or helped to erect a building no fees should be collected.

The Officiating Commissioner and the Officiating Collector both record dissent on this point, and Mr. Crooke must be taken in this paragraph to be representing his own rather than the committee's views.

As regards the books used, the Secretary believes them to be of an inferior order both in "matter and style." Vague criticism of this kind is embarrassing. The list of books used in a primary school is extremely small, and it should have been possible

to name one or two that were specially objectionable. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are the subjects taught, and for the first, as a rule, only four books are used, (1) a primer; (2) an easy reader; (3) the Vidyánkur; (4) the Gutka. It should have been easy to say which of these is considered objectionable by the Gorakhpur committee. So far as departmental experience goes, the boys learn to read their mother-tongue quite as well and quickly as villagers in England by the aid of the books used. Speaking of middle schools probably, the Secretary says, "we want, for instance, a small manual of Indian history which would compare the state of the country prior to the English conquest, and as it is now. A plain statement of the character of the old native administration would be a good corrective to the frothy denunciations of English administration with which the Bengali Babu favours us."

The manual in use has this object in view. It consists of three parts, two of which are used in the schools, *viz.*, the first and second, and the third is used as a prize-book. The parts read in the schools are epitomised adaptations of Elphinstone, Keightley, and Marshman, and as both have been translated into English for the express purpose of showing what the vernacular manual contains, this assertion may be verified by reference to those authors. The character of the native administration is revealed in the course of the changes and revolutions recorded, which I take to be a better plan than that suggested by Mr. Crooke; and so clearly, that the Muhammadan critics on the school-book committee at once condemned the book as inaccurate and one-sided. It has been revised and partially re-written since then, and the style and language have been emended to meet objections of another kind.

The Secretary was "unable personally to inspect any of the tahsíli or pargana schools, as they were beyond the limits of his cold weather tour," but he thinks that they are in a satisfactory condition, and their popularity is attested by the enrolment, which varies from 125 at Barhalganj to 74 at Pipraich.

BASTI.

Mr. Whish, *Secretary.*

A careful and full report has been submitted, and the progress and status of the schools receive notice in detail.

With regard to halkabandi schools the Secretary writes:—

There were 138 of these schools open at the commencement of the year under report, being six more than the sanctioned number. These six were schools the masters of which were partly paid by savings from halkabandi salaries and partly by the residents of the respective villages, who also provided houses. Of these six aided schools three were closed during the year for bad attendance, and two of the regular schools having been similarly treated, the number was brought down to 133, with which the year closed. Of these 133, seven are classed as middle B or up to the standard of tahsíli schools, and the rest are lower class schools. The number of boys on the rolls is 4,583 against 5,012 last year, with an average attendance of 4,038, whereas the figure for last year was 4,283. The falling off is stated to be the result of increased accuracy in the returns, and a crusade against that favourite practice of teachers keeping absentees and boys who have left the school on the books. The committee see no reason to doubt that this does actually account for a portion at least of the difference.

The Secretary then observes that the number of efficient and inefficient schools was 35 and 98 respectively against 34 and 104 of the previous year, and proceeds as follows:—

With regard to the prospect of improvement in these schools, the committee cannot say that much has been done during the year under review, but the standard reached has been more than kept up. The previous year was perhaps one of exceptional progress. The wants for elementary schools continue the same as last year, namely, good houses and good teachers. To this the committee would add a third requisite, constant supervision and inspection. The Secretary has done all he could to aid in the work of supervision by examination of all the schools which lay near his route during the camping season. His results, it is to be feared, show more room for improvement than matter for present congratulation. Out of 65 schools examined, only about half gave a satisfactory result.

The question of school accommodation for this class of schools is one to which all the committees have paid attention more or less; and the general opinion seems to be rather in favour of *kutcha* vs. *pucka*, and of rented houses where they can be had. Mr. Whish gives the following details (see margin) of the progress of school-housing in Basti for the past three years and adds that four more *kutcha* houses will be provided this year.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Pucka buildings ...	6	6	8
Kutcha ditto ...	19	25	39
Sheds ...	10	20	17
Rented houses ...	14	14	15
Borrowed ...	85	73	54
Total ...	134	138	133

On the question of fees the committee observe :—" In accordance with the implied wishes of Government, the committee introduced the levy of fees from non-agricultural pupils in three schools as a tentative measure in September last. The time which has elapsed since the introduction of these fees is not long enough to pronounce any opinion as to the results. Of course the immediate effect has been a falling off in the attendance."

I observe that the average daily attendance at these schools has improved from 69 per cent. in 1872-73 to 88 per cent. in 1876-77, but this last figure represents too high a rate to be accepted as accurate.

As regards the five tahsíli schools in this district, the committee are of opinion that "they are all in a satisfactory condition, and the assistant inspector has reported improvement in all of them. The teachers are all well-qualified for their posts, and the schools by the provision of boarding accommodation for outsiders effect the object of their institution, *viz.*, the providing of a superior class of instruction for the most promising students of the district."

The number of boys who have availed themselves of this opportunity appears from another part of the report to be 69 from 39 halkabandi schools. Nevertheless there has been a falling off in the roll attendance at the tahsíli schools of 65 boys, which should have been explained, and only six boys passed the middle class vernacular examination.

As regards girls' schools, I quote the following remark from the Officiating Commissioner's forwarding letter :—" The Secretary remarks that no progress has been made in female education during the year, and that three girls' schools have been reduced. It would be a good thing if they were all closed, for female education in these provinces is little better than a sham."

I had rather Mr. Webster had expressed his opinion in other terms. There is no question of false pretence or delusion in this matter. It is true that the Government plans have met with only partial success, and that it has been disappointed in the working of the agencies employed, but unqualified success was not looked for under the circumstances, and the schools have never been represented as other than they are—experimental. Schools which failed entirely have been closed from time to time, and when financial difficulties rendered the curtailment of expenditure an absolute necessity last year, no fewer than 244 schools were abolished, and among them many schools which, in the opinion of persons qualified to judge, were doing fairly.

JHÁNSI DIVISION.

JHÁNSI.

MR. R. H. STORY, *Secretary*.

THIS is the only school committee which has attributed the falling off in numbers in the halkabandi schools to an intelligible cause, *viz.*, the action of the rules for the test of efficiency in attendance and classification. The Secretary says :—" The teacher who wants to get his schools reported on as 'efficient' makes it his first object to get a sufficient number of boys. Having obtained this, he is afraid to increase the

numbers for fear he may have too many boys in the lowest class, and the percentage so becoming too high, his school be reported as 'inefficient' (see remarks made above at para. 109, annual report). This explanation is borne out by a fact which Mr. Story has personally noticed, *viz.*, that he has found boys receiving instruction whose names were not on the school register, which is the converse of the more common allegation that the registers contain the names of boys who do not regularly receive instruction.

During the year 101 schools in all were under the supervision of the committee, *viz.*, 51 lower schools, 44 private unaided schools, and 6 tahsíli and pargana schools, with a total average daily attendance of 1,272 boys. The committee are of opinion that "the result of the assistant inspector's examination of the tahsíli, pargana, and halkabandi schools shows considerable progress in efficiency. Five out of six of the former are reported on as efficient. Out of 44 halkabandi schools 20 are considered efficient. In 1875-76 three only of the former were efficient and 15 of the latter."

In the middle class vernacular examination five out of eleven candidates passed, which is a sign of advancement.

The committee notice that the Rájá of Gursarai used to maintain six village schools on his estate, but that to their regret he has closed three. His Anglo-vernacular school has lost its grant-in-aid and will probably be closed. This also the committee deplore on account of the scarcity of such schools in the district.

JALAUN.

MR. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

THE Secretary observes:—"The Jalaun district was one of the first in the middle class vernacular examination. Out of 27 boys who went up 19 passed, giving an average of 70 per cent. This I consider to be very creditable to the teachers." As regards halkabandi schools, it is noticed that two new schools have been started, but the attendance has fallen by 67 boys Seventeen boys were rewarded with scholarships, at a cost of Rs. 381 from the school fund, of whom four repaired to the zila school, and the remainder to the tahsíli schools. No information is given about these latter, except that the attendance has slightly increased, and that nine boys passed the paper examination.

LALITPUR.

MR. GREENWOOD, *Secretary.*

THE Secretary reports that "much improvement has taken place in the halkabandi schools as regards education. One boy of the Pali school was sent up for the middle class examination by the deputy inspector and passed in the 3rd division. There are 457 boys receiving instruction in 17 schools against 516 of last year. The decrease is chiefly in the Karesra and Gona schools, and is owing to the fact of many boys having been struck off for non-attendance and failure in providing themselves with the requisite class books.

There are only two tahsíli schools in this district with an attendance of 92 boys, which is less by 10 than last year. Improvement is recorded in the fact that two boys from the Mahroni school went up for the paper examination, and only missed a place by a few marks.

Six out of seven girls' schools were closed by the orders of Government, and only 28 girls are receiving instruction against 154 last year.

KUMAUN DIVISION.

KUMAUN.

MR. BECKETT, *Secretary.*

FOR this district the report of the committee conveys no information but what is given in the statistical return, and this shows a decrease of attendance, which is attributed by the inspector, as already noticed, to the sickliness of the year.

The Commissioner remarks :—

I doubt if there is any real decrease. The influence of the inspector himself should go far towards remedying the evil if there has been a falling off as compared with previous years. Much also will depend on the employment of teachers in whom the people can have confidence. The covering letter of the Kumaun committee is meagre in the extreme, and it may be safe to say the ex-officio members take more interest in their schools than their report indicates. The people themselves are shrewd enough to take care of their own interests, and as time goes on, and they see the value of education in their dealings with the courts and among themselves, they will be more ready to secure the attendance of their children.

The middle class vernacular examination, taken in connection with the orders of Government respecting qualification for employment, will probably have a useful effect ere long on the Kumaun tahsíli schools.

GARHWÁL.

COLONEL FISHER, *Secretary.*

WITH respect to the halkabandi schools the Secretary remarks that the number of schools is 47 against 45 for the previous year. He adds :—" The average attendance is not so good, having decreased from 1,455 to 1,436. This can be more or less accounted for from the people having vacated their villages in portions of the district owing to prevalence of typhus fever. It is not satisfactory to find that the inspector on his recent inspection was only able to class two out of the whole 32 schools inspected as very good. Thirteen of these schools have still non-certificated teachers, and this may partially account for defective instruction."

The average attendance at the tahsíli schools has improved from 186 to 329. Coloner Fisher observes :—" This is a very marked improvement. Last year decreased attendance was attributed to prevalence of cholera from July to September, 1875, but the public health in 1876-77 has been far from good, and therefore sickness can only be partially accountable for these fluctuations."

The aided schools at Chopra, Srinagar, and Pauri (girls) belong to the American Mission, and it is observed that a great decrease in the attendance has occurred in the latter. The school is an orphanage, and the Secretary remarks that " the attendance in such an institution must necessarily fluctuate largely, as it is dependent on a variety of circumstances beyond the control of a mission."

The Chopra school maintains its average attendance, but the inspector found fault with the rendering of English into the vernacular. He was also of opinion that the Srinagar school had fallen off. Colonel Fisher observes that there is great difficulty in inducing a good teacher to stay in the hot valley, and that the town itself is in a state of decay.

" It might be worth while," he thinks, " to remove this school, when funds are available, to some more salubrious site near Pauri, so as to make the Mission supervision more direct and active than it is or can be at present."

With respect to the aided schools the Secretary draws attention to the cost per head column of the return as indicating a weak feature in the principle on which the grants are assigned. The stricture is applicable to all orphanages, and it has as yet been found difficult to assess by rule the amount which it is desirable to give to these institutions. The cost per head of the aided Garhwál schools is not excessive when compared with the corresponding figures for other similar institutions.

THE TARÁI.

MR. KILVERT, *Secretary.*

THE report is confined to the schools in the pargana of Káshipur.

The Secretary writes :—"I have myself examined most of the schools during the tour season, but excepting the municipal schools I can only speak favourably of one of the others, *viz.*, the halkabandi school in Jaspur, which is far ahead of any, and quite puts the tahsíli school (at Káshipur) to shame." The municipal schools belong to Káshipur and are free.

One halkabandi school was closed during the year. The rest are "improving" in the opinion of the inspector. "Each has now its own school-house."

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

B.—EDUCATIONAL FORM I.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1876, and ending 31st March, 1877.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending up candidates.			Number of candidates sent up.				Number of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.					Remarks.
												Natives of India.					
	Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Europeans.	
Entrance or Matriculation	15	23	38	116	114	...	230	79	68	...	147	15	119	13	...		
Arts ... First arts	4	2	6	54	15	...	69	17	5	...	22	1	20	1	...	...	
Arts ... Bachelor of arts	4	...	4	24	...	...	24	18	...	...	18	...	15	3	...	...	
Arts ... Master of arts	2	...	2	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	
Law ... Licentiate of law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law ... Bachelor of law	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Law ... Doctor of law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ... First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ... L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ... First B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ... B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ... M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering ... First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering ... L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering ... B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering ... M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	26	25	51	201	129	...	330	121	73	...	194	16	158	20	...	...	

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

B.—EDUCATIONAL FORM II.

Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attending them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1876, and ending 31st March, 1877.

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.									Aided Institutions								
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through		Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.				Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through		Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.																		
Arts ...	3	192	134·54	192	...	13	167	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	212	202·00	94	118	72	105	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																		
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department)	1	346	295·05	36	310	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular ...	1	76	83 00	...	76	2	21	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.																		
For Masters	4	229	214·57	...	229	...	190	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	1	15	16·50	...	15	...	11	4	...	1	51	53·4	51	...	51	...	...	...
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.																		
Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	111	89·00	...	36	111	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.																		
Higher Schools { English ...	13	3,160	2,684·19	3,160	...	21	2,655	472	12	20	4,741	3,776 48	4,218	523	696	3,303	735	7
Higher Schools { Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	185	169 00	10	175	...	82	103	...
Middle Schools } English ...	14	1,490	1,301·81	1,437	53	9	1,200	273	8	43	4,399	3,637·89	3,397	1,002	1,211	2,562	623	3
teaching through } Vernacular only	244	16,900	14,022·39	...	16,900	...	13,057	3,766	77	9	862	706·39	90	772	103	481	273	...
Lower Primary Schools ...	4,119	1,43,470	1,13,890·00	...	1,43,470	...	1,22,882	20,567	21	37	1,351	1,076·26	99	1,252	64	1,046	233	8
Schools for Girls.																		
For Natives of India ...	104	2,662	2,167·67	...	2,662	...	2,105	557	...	147	3,818	3,205·41	347	3,471	825	1,459	1,505	29
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	353	299	353	...	353	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,505	1,68,752	1,35,011·72	4,919	1,63,833	147	1,42,739	25,778	118	266	15,871	13,012 83	8,565	7,231	3,419	8,933	3,472	47

B.—EDUCATIONAL FORM II.—(*concluded.*)

Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attending them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1876, and ending 31st March, 1877.

Class of Institutions	Unaided Institutions.									Grand total of.						Remarks
	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.				Institutions.	Scholars on 31st March.	Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.				
				English	Vernacular only.	Christians	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.																
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	192	13	167	12	...	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	212	72	105	35	...	
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	346	...	346	...	...	
Medical School, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	76	2	21	53	...	
Normal Schools.																
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	229	...	190	39	...	
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	66	51	11	4	...	
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.																
Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	111	111	...	...	...	
Schools for Boys.																
Higher Schools .. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	7,901	717	5,958	1,207	19	
Higher Schools .. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	185	...	82	103	...	
Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	5,839	1,220	3,762	896	11	
teaching through Vernacular only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	17,762	108	13,538	4,039	77	
Lower Primary Schools	4,773	60,502	48,407	402	60,100	...	39,374	21,071	57	8,929	2,05,323	64	1,63,302	41,871	86	
Schools for Girls.																
For Natives of India	19	145	109	..	145	...	...	145	...	270	6,625	825	3,564	2,207	29	
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	353	353	...	...	...	
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	4,792	60,647	48,516	402	60,245	...	39,374	21,216	57	9,563	2,45,270	3,536	1,91,046	50,466	222	

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

B.—EDUCATIONAL FORM III.

Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the North-Western Provinces for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1876, and ending 31st March, 1877.

Nature of Establishment.	Receipts.									Expended.
	Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	35,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,967	35,967
Inspection	1,76,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,709	1,76,709
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.										
ARTS	1,08,243	...	4,441	100	...	...	4,635	625	1,18,044	1,11,798
LAW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING	1,71,637	...	1,800	...	...	...	5,632	...	1,79,069	1,59,228
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University										
MADRASSA (SANSKRIT AND ANGLO-SANSKRIT DEPARTMENT), Government	22,918	...	...	108	...	...	100	177	23,303	23 018
MEDICAL SCHOOL, VERNACULAR ... ... Government ...	21,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,253	21 253
MEDICAL SCHOOL, VERNACULAR ... ... Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.										
FOR MASTERS ... ... Government ...	32,110	...	270	...	...	...	...	6	32,386	32,380
FOR MASTERS ... ... Aided .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR MISTRESS ... ... Government ...	2,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,602	2,602
FOR MISTRESS ... ... Aided ...	2,400	...	117	400	...	...	350	3,579	6,846	5,104
Schools of Arts										
OTHER TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, INDUSTRIAL ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, INDUSTRIAL ... Aided ...	720	...	40	...	...	...	755	240	1,755	2,077

Schools for Boys.											
Higher Class (English)	Government ...	1,43,231	...	3,870	556	7,073	...	13,094	625	1,68,449	1,55,224
	Aided ...	63,963	...	10,167	18,288	1,680	...	37,663	15,515	1,47,276	1,50,308
Ditto (Oriental)	Aided ...	1,200	...	...	826	600	...	346	68	3,040	3,026
Middle Class (English)	Government ...	48,599	...	187	1,610	2,012	...	3,404	70	55,882	52,392
	Aided ...	49,119	...	188	11,885	7,658	...	13,388	28,894	1,11,132	1,39,293
Ditto (Vernacular)	Government ...	82,660	...	1,420	...	2,817	...	11,660	124	98,681	88,810
	Aided ...	1,632	...	300	1,151	120	...	393	2,178	5,774	5,697
Lower Class, Primary	Government ...	281	4,62,167	...	2,434	21,350	...	628	...	4,86,860	4,56,008
	Aided ...	1,619	...	384	453	...	...	359	3,736	6,551	7,142
Schools for Girls.											
For Natives of India	Government ...	12,190	...	...	...	187	...	...	6	12,383	12,383
	Aided ...	16,866	...	240	5,715	1,660	...	365	38,653	63,499	47,073
For Europeans and others	Aided ...	14,615	...	...	54	50	...	23,131	...	37,850	39,615
Mixed schools (boys and girls) ...	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships.											
In Colleges	Government ...	14,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,008	12,816
	Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools	Government ...	7,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,403	7,728
	Endowed ...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...
Buildings		1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	1,750
Miscellaneous		31,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,303	31,303
	Total ...	10,65,094	4,62,167	23,424	43,580	45,207	...	1,15,903	94,496	18,49,871	17,80,704

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

B.—EDUCATIONAL FORM IV.

Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges, aided and inspected by Government, in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Number.	Name of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dehra Dún	In the North-Western Provinces Urdu, persicized Hindi, is used by the Muhammadans and Kayasths. As a rule, Hindi is the true vernacular of the Province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influences of Muhammadan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of local Government, Urdu is more commonly used, and the educated classes, as a rule, use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nagri letters.	1,020	116,945	25	1,125	40·80	·96
2	Saháranpur		2,217	884,017	441	10,134	5 02	1·14
3	Muzaffarnagar		1,659	690,107	419	7,852	3·96	1·13
4	Meerut		2,360	1,276,104	422	9,757	5·59	·76
5	Bulandshahr		1,910	936,667	294	5,946	6·43	·63
6	Aligarh		1,963	1,070,333	360	10,217	5·45	·95
7	Bijnor		1,902	737,153	431	7,905	4·41	1·07
8	Moradabad		2,271	1,122,437	382	8,373	5·94	·74
9	Budaun		2,004	934,348	320	7,440	6·26	·79
10	Bareilly		2,982	1,507,139	587	12,103	5 08	·80
11	Sháhjahánpur		1,723	949,579	187	5,616	9·21	·59
12	Muttra		1,611	887,689	209	7,564	7 70	·85
13	Agra		1,907	1,096,367	479	12,698	3 98	1·16
14	Etáwah		1,691	668,641	216	5,017	7 83	·75
15	Etah		1,512	703,527	252	5,891	6·00	·83
16	Mainpuri		1,696	765,845	270	5,586	6·28	·73
17	Farukhabad		1,744	918,850	304	7,309	5·73	·79
18	Cawnpore		2,336	1,156,055	347	10,292	6 73	·89
19	Hamirpur		2,286	529,137	156	3,904	14·65	·73
20	Jalaun		1,553	404,447	104	3,358	14·93	·83
21	Jhánsi		1,567	317,826	123	2,270	12·74	·71
22	Lalitpur		1,947	212,861	28	821	69·54	·38
23	Fatehpur		1,585	663,877	257	5,755	6·17	·86
24	Bánda		2,908	697,684	189	5,191	15·39	·73
25	Allahabad		2,747	1,396,241	439	11,200	6·25	·80
26	Mirzapur		5,217	1,015,826	179	6,199	29·14	·61
27	Benares		996	794,039	450	13,423	2 21	1·69
28	Gházipur		2,167	1,345,570	257	8,333	8·43	·61
29	Azamgarh		2,565	1,531,482	382	11,263	6 70	·73
30	Jaunpur		1,556	1,025,961	198	6,737	7·86	·65
31	Gorakhpur		4,578	2,019,361	427	12,130	10 72	·60
32	Basti		2,789	1,473,029	229	5,838	12 18	·31
33	Kumaun ...		6,000	433,314	116	4,146	51·72	·95
34	Garhwál		5,500	310,288	71	3,515	77·46	1·77
35	Tarai ...		919	185,658	13	362	70·70	·19
	Total ...		81,388	30,781,204	9,563	245,270	8·51	·79

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies*, 1876-77.

Number.	Name.	Objects.	Annual Income.				Number of Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
1	Shâhjahânpur Literary Institute.	Moral and intellectual improvement of the native community.	...	200 0 0	250 0 0	450 0 0	60	...	...	60	...	5th September, 1862.
2	Aligarh Institute ...	The diffusion of arts and sciences among the natives of India by translating the useful books of western science and arts into the vernacular	1,740 0 0	56 0 0	4,070 0 0	5,866 0 0	176	...	...	176	...	9th January, 1864.
3	Satya Sabhá, Agra ...	Schools.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	14	...	14	...	January, 1874.
4	Rohilkhand Literary Society, Bareilly.	For the diffusion of useful knowledge and science, and the productions of useful works in Urdu and Hindi.	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	21	...	...	21	...	1865.
5	Allahabad Institute ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the people.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	424	...	...	424	...	November, 1867.
6	British Indian Association, Moradabad.	To discuss on matters relating to public benefit and to improve the science and arts in Urdu language.	...	360 0 0	468 0 0	828 0 0	45	1	...	46	...	18th June, 1868.
7	Debating Society, Meerut ...	Encouragement of literature ...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	...	28th February, 1868.
8	Almorah Debating Club ...	Social and moral improvement of the people ...	...	...	28 0 0	28 0 0	20	...	5	25	...	1870.
9	Benares Institute ...	For the discussions of questions connected with the social, moral, and intellectual progress of the country.	...	...	...	...	104	1	...	105	...	1861.

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. I.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1876-77.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES (GENERAL), ARTS.

Number.	College.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							*Expended.*			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grant from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Government College ...	Agra ...	32	26·92	32	...	1	29	2	...	27,678	750	...	...	392	536	29,356	27.678	220	27,898	1,036·32
2	Ditto ...	Benares ...	83	58·53	83	...	3	75	5	...	32,689	1,291	100	...	2,695	89	36,864	32.689	1,391	34,080	582·24
3	Muir (Central) College ...	Allahabad ...	77	49·09	77	...	9	63	5	...	47,876	2,400	...	...	1,548	..	51,824	47,876	1,944	49,820	1,014·00
		Total ...	192	134·54	192	...	13	167	12	...	1,08,243	4,441	100	...	4,635	625	1,18,044	1,08,243	3,555	1,11,798	828·13
	Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department. Government College, Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department.	Benares ...	346	295 05	36	310	...	346	...	...	22,918	...	108	...	100	177	23,303	22,918	100	23,018	78·00
		GRAND TOTAL,	538	429·59	228	310	13	513	12	...	1,31,161	4,441	208	...	4,735	802	1,41,347	1,31,161	3,655	1,34,816	313·52

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. II.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1876-77.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES (SPECIAL).

Number.	Colleges.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							*Expended.*			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musulmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
	MEDICINE.																				
1	Medical School	Agra	76	83	...	76	2	21	53	...	21,253	...	...	...	...	...	21,253	21,253	...	21,253	256·06
	ENGINEERING.																				
2	Thomason (Civil) Engineering College ...	Roorkee	212	202	94	118	72	105	35	...	1,71,637	1,800	...	...	5,632	...	1,79,069	1,59,228	...	1,59,228	788·25
		Total ...	288	285	94	194	74	126	88	...	1,92,890	1,800	...	...	5,632	...	2,00,322	1,80,481	...	1,80,481	633·26

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Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. III.—*Institutions for general education for the year 1876-77.*

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number.	School.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.				Receipts.							Expended.			Cost per head.
					English	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grant from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Collegiate.																				
1	Collegiate Schools ...	Agra	356	307·29	356	...	...	248	108	...	22,160	200	...	...	1,483	...	23,843	22,160	200	22,360	72·77
2	Ditto ...	Bareilly	188	207·5	188	...	...	149	27	12	21,144	...	98	504	1,498	...	23,244	21,144	602	21,746	115·67
3	Ditto ...	Benares	302	228·91	302	...	3	281	18	...	19,447	...	...	...	2,712	180	22,339	19,447	48	19,495	85·17
		Total ...	846	743·70	846	...	3	678	153	12	62,751	200	98	504	5,693	180	69,426	62,751	850	63,601	85·48
	Zila Schools.																				
4	Government School ...	Allahabad ...	560	438·00	560	...	5	456	99	...	12,558	...	...	2,200	1,674	...	16,432	12,478	2,200	14,678	33·51
5	Hume's High ditto ...	Etawah	259	248·98	259	...	2	243	14	...	10,810	370	298	110	869	...	12,457	10,810	778	11,588	46·53
6	Zila School	Moradabad ...	155	124·40	155	...	...	132	23	...	8,213	2,832	...	332	565	...	11,942	8,213	3,163	11,376	91·45
7	Ditto	Mirzapur ...	153	114·29	153	...	...	134	19	...	8,554	...	...	...	510	...	9,064	8,578	...	8,578	75·24
8	Ditto	Aligarh	191	138·38	191	...	5	165	21	...	7,374	348	...	2,017	615	...	10,354	7,374	2,365	9,739	70·38
9	Ditto	Shâhjahânpur ...	133	121·39	133	...	3	85	45	...	6,110	...	50	1,027	371	...	7,558	6,110	1,077	7,187	59·21
10	Ditto	Cawnpore ...	288	237·40	288	...	...	258	30	...	8,163	120	...	...	914	...	9,197	8,163	...	8,163	31·93
11	Ditto	Muttra	257	257·13	257	...	...	240	17	...	6,857	...	...	813	924	207	8,801	6,857	1,020	7,877	27·64
12	Ditto	Farakhabad ...	180	148·10	180	...	1	165	14	...	6,144	...	60	70	548	36	6,858	6,144	166	6,310	42·00
13	Ditto	Banda	138	112·42	138	...	2	99	37	...	5,697	...	50	...	411	202	6,360	6,077	50	6,127	54·70
		Total ...	2,314	1,940·49	2,314	...	18	1,977	319	...	80,480	3,670	458	6,569	7,401	445	99,023	80,804	10,819	91,623	47·22
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,160	2,684·19	3,160	...	21	2,655	472	12	1,43,231	3,870	556	7,073	13,094	625	1,68,449	1,43,555	11,669	1,55,224	57·83

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. IV.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1876-77.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—INFERIOR ZILA SCHOOLS MIDDLE A.

Number.	School.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							*Expended.*			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Others.	Grant from Provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
1	Government Zila School...	Meerut ...	234	208·66	234	...	5	182	47	...	3,734	48	30	289	549	...	4,650	3,734	343	4,077	20·02
2	Ditto ditto ...	Budaun ...	104	98·53	104	...	...	72	32	...	5,396	...	...	870	398	...	6,664	5,396	870	6,266	63·59
3	Ditto ditto ...	Shaháranpur ...	88	72·36	88	...	...	70	18	...	3,411	...	134	68	180	...	3,793	3,411	202	3,613	49·93
4	Ditto ditto ...	Muzaffarnagar ...	78	80·00	78	...	...	64	14	...	3,482	...	509	...	189	...	4,180	3,482	509	3,991	49·89
5	Ditto ditto ...	Bulandshahr ...	106	89·13	106	...	1	82	23	...	3,375	48	...	182	198	...	3,804	3,375	219	3,594	40·32
6	Ditto ditto ...	Bijnor ...	122	96·80	122	...	...	88	34	...	3,125	91	30	75	222	...	3,543	3,125	195	3,320	34·30
7	Ditto ditto ...	Etah ...	114	92·61	107	7	...	98	16	...	3,277	...	267	264	231	70	4,109	3,276	601	3,877	41·86
8	Ditto ditto ...	Mainpuri ...	100	99·95	100	...	...	97	3	...	3,473	...	437	159	236	...	4,305	3,473	596	4,069	40·71
9	Ditto ditto ...	Hamírpur ...	71	64·59	71	...	1	56	14	...	3,049	...	20	...	151	...	3,219	3,049	20	3,069	49·82
10	Ditto ditto ...	Kálpi ...	71	57·70	71	...	...	56	15	...	3,375	...	20	105	161	...	3,662	3,376	125	3,501	60·67
11	Ditto ditto ...	Jhánsi ...	106	85·71	106	...	2	82	18	4	3,036	...	23	...	178	...	3,237	3,036	23	3,059	34·50
12	Ditto ditto ...	Lalitpur ...	116	88·51	70	46	...	103	13	...	3,282	...	140	...	219	...	3,641	3,282	140	3,422	38·68
13	Ditto ditto ...	Fatehpur ...	93	78·53	93	...	...	83	10	...	3,138	...	...	...	156	...	3,294	3,089	...	3,089	39·10
14	Ditto ditto ...	Bareilly ...	87	93·72	87	...	...	67	16	4	3,445	...	...	...	336	...	3,781	3,445	...	3,445	37·71
		Total ...	1,490	1,307·81	1,437	53	9	1,260	273	8	48,599	187	1,610	2,012	3,404	70	55,882	48,549	3,843	52,392	40·23

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. V.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1876-77.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS (ORIENTAL BRANCH), MIDDLE B.

Number.	School.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							*Expended.*			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grant from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Oriental Zila School ...	Gorakhpur	101	68·29	...	101	...	64	37	...	3,518	...	...	630	228	...	4,376	3,415	598	4,013	58·76
2	Ditto ...	Jaunpur	11	88·50	...	117	...	69	57	...	1,999	...	...	...	140	...	2,139	1,999	92	2,091	23·49
3	Oriental Branch School,	Agra	51	48·00		51	...	...	51	...	1,181	...	...	...	51	...	1,232	1,181	...	1,181	24·60
4	Ditto ...	Bareilly	66	49·03	...	66	...	14	52	...	1,187	...	...	...	42	...	1,229	1,187	...	1,187	17·89
5	Ditto ...	Allahabad	46	37·00	...	46	...	11	35	...	1,200	...	...	...	46	...	1,246	1,200	...	1,209	26·08
6	Ditto ...	Cawnpore	127	50·09	...	127	...	22	105	...	1,125	...	...	...	63	...	1,188	1,125	...	1,125	9·35
7	Ditto ...	Mirzapur	156	119·67	...	156	...	95	61	...	...	1,420	...	...	...	...	1,420	...	1,420	1,420	9·10
8	Ditto ...	Moradabad ...	85	62·10	...	85	...	18	67	...	1,173	...	...	...	65	...	1,238	1,173	...	1,173	18·88
9	Ditto ...	Shâhjahânpur ...	72	77·99	...	72	...	4	68	...	901	...	...	233	69	...	1,203	901	233	1,134	14·54
10	Ditto ...	Budaun *	45	44·93	...	45	...	5	40	...	923	...	...	...	46	...	969	923	...	923	20·54
11	Ditto ...	Muttra	181	138·34	...	181	...	181	...	...	655	...	...	470	134	71	1,330	655	541	1,196	7·55
12	Ditto ...	Meerut	57	46·02	...	57	...	16	41	...	902	...	...	...	46	...	948	902	...	902	19·59
		Total ...	1,104	829·96	...	1,104	...	490	614	...	14,764	1,420	...	1,333	930	71	18,518	14,661	2,884	17,545	21·13

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1876-77.

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI SCHOOLS, MIDDLE B.

Number.	District.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through.	
					English.	Vernacular only.
		1st CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
1	Dehra Dún ...	Dehra Tahsíli School	47	39·52	...	47
2		Sahispur ditto	34	21·20	...	34
		Total ...	81	60·72	...	81
3	Saháranpur ...	Saháranpur Tahsíli School	75	63	...	75
4		Deoband ditto	51	41	...	51
5		Jawalapur ditto	108	95	...	108
6		Gangoh ditto	48	28	...	48
7		Rampur Pargana School	75	58	...	75
8		Manglaur ditto	60	48	...	60
		Total ...	417	333	...	417
9	Muzaffarnagar ...	Shamli Tahsíli School	106	88·39	...	106
10		Muzaffarnagar ditto	87	64·82	...	87
11		Budhana ditto	55	40·58	...	55
12		Jansath ditto	48	35·53	...	48
13		Khatauli Pargana School	50	40·56	...	50
14		Thana Bhawan ditto	48	33·02	...	48
15		Kándhla ditto	61	29·61	...	61
16		Kairana ditto	45	30·61	...	45
		Total ...	500	358·12	...	500
17	Meerut ...	Meerut Tahsíli School	139	121·42	...	139
18		Mawana ditto	50	41·49	...	50
19		Gháziabad ditto	41	35 76	...	41
20		Hapur ditto	71	58 47	...	71
21		Bagpat ditto	72	61·75	...	72
22		Sardhana ditto	49	37 33	...	49
23		Baraut Pargana School	45	35·64	...	45
		Total ...	467	391·86	...	467
24	Bulandshahr ...	Sikandrabad Tahsíli School ...	100	92	...	100
25		Bulandshahr ditto ...	86	74	...	86
26		Khurja ditto ...	109	98	...	109
27		Anupshahr ditto ...	55	44	...	55
28		Jahangirabad Pargana School ...	75	57	...	75
29		Dibai ditto ...	104	85	...	104
30		Siyana ditto ...	58	42	...	58
31		Jewar ditto ...	53	49	...	53
		Total ...	640	541	...	640
32	Aligarh ...	Atrauli Tahsíli School ...	124	119 47	...	124
33		Beswan ditto ...	78	67 65	...	78
34		Háthras ditto ...	118	99·64	...	118
35		Koel ditto ...	161	133·70	...	161
36		Sikandra Rao ditto ...	140	106·13	...	140
37		Khair ditto ...	80	63·88	...	80
38		Harduaganj Pargana School ...	82	68 33	...	82
39		Jalali ditto ...	62	52·77	...	62
40		Tappal ditto ...	65	57·90	...	65
		Total ...	910	769·47	...	910
41	Bijnor ...	Bijnor Tahsíli School ...	90	92	...	90
42		Nagina ditto ...	57	58	...	57
43		Chandpur ditto ...	56	48	...	56
44		Dhampur ditto ...	50	41	...	50
45		Najibabad ditto ...	40	41	...	40
46		Nihtor Pargana School ...	42	43	...	42
		Total ...	335	323	...	335

APPEN

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI

Number.	District.	Locality.	Religious or National Classification of Scholars on 31st March.			
			Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
			1st CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT			
1	Dehra Dún ...	Dehra Tahsili School	...	34	13	...
2		Sahispur ditto	...	16	18	...
		Total ...	...	50	31	...
3	Saháranpur ...	Saháranpur Tahsili School	...	25	50	...
4		Deoband ditto	...	39	12	...
5		Jawalapur ditto	...	90	18	...
6		Gangoh ditto	...	32	16	...
7		Rampur Pargana School	...	37	38	...
8		Manglaur ditto	...	29	31	...
		Total ...	...	252	165	...
9	Muzaffarnagar ...	Shamli Tahsili School	...	95	11	...
10		Muzaffarnagar ditto	...	63	24	...
11		Budhana ditto	...	50	5	...
12		Jansath ditto	...	32	16	...
13		Khatauli Pargana School	...	32	18	...
14		Thana Bhawan ditto	...	32	16	...
15		Kandhla ditto	...	46	15	...
16		Kairana ditto	...	22	23	...
		Total ...	...	372	128	...
17	Meerut ...	Meerut Tahsili School	...	102	37	...
18		Mawana ditto ...	...	24	26	..
19		Gháziabad ditto	...	35	6	...
20		Hapur ditto	...	62	9	...
21		Baghpat ditto	...	61	11	...
22		Sardhana ditto	...	45	4	...
23		Baraut Pargana School	...	23	22	...
		Total ...	...	352	115	...
24	Bulandshahr ...	Sikandrabad Tahsili School ...	...	84	15	...
25		Bulandshahr ditto ...	...	56	30	...
26		Khúrja ditto ...	...	91	18	...
27		Anúpshahr ditto ...	...	54	[illegible]	...
28		Jahangirabad Pargana School ...	...	64	11	
29		Dibai ditto ...	...	46	58	...
30		Siyana ditto ...	...	54	4	..
31		Jewar ditto ...	..	41	12	...
		Total ...	...	490	150	...
32	Aligarh ...	Atrauli Tahsili School ...	...	92	32	...
33		Beswan ditto ...	...	75	3	...
34		Háthras ditto ...	...	100	18	...
35		Koel ditto ...	...	144	17	...
36		Sikandra Rao ditto ...	...	98	47	..
37		Khair ditto ...	...	80	...	...
38		Harduaganj Pargana School ...	...	75	7	...
39		Jalali ditto ...	...	13	49	...
40		Tappal ditto ...	...	54	11	...
		Total ...	...	731	[illegible]	...
41	Bijnor ...	Bijnor Tahsili School ...	...	61	[illegible]	...
42		Nagina ditto ...	...	27	3	...
43		Chandpur ditto ...	...	17	[illegible]	...
44		Dhampur ditto ...	...	38	19	...
45		Najibabad ditto ...	...	14	[illegible]	..
46		Nehtor Pargana School ...	..	17		...
		Total ...	...	174	161	...

DIX.

general education for the year 1876-77—(continued).

SCHOOLS, MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grant from provincial revenue.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(*continued*).								
Rs. a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	
262 2 0	24 0 0	64 12 0	...	356 14 0	268 2 0	24 0 0	292 2 0	7·39
133 15 6	...	4 2 0	...	138 1 6	133 15 6	...	133 15 6	6·32
402 1 6	24 0 0	68 14 0	...	494 15 6	402 1 6	24 0 0	426 1 6	7·02
546 6 0	...	68 2 0	...	614 8 0	546 6 0	...	546 6 0	8·67
302 1 8	...	66 8 0	...	368 9 8	302 1 8	...	302 1 8	7·37
359 11 0	240 0 0	102 4 0	...	701 15 0	359 11 0	240 0 0	599 11 0	6·31
247 0 0	7 7 0	49 10 0	...	304 1 0	247 0 0	7 7 0	254 7 0	9·09
225 5 0	36 0 0	14 9 0	...	275 14 0	225 5 0	36 0 0	261 5 0	4·51
234 10 6	...	42 3 0	...	276 13 6	234 10 6	...	234 10 6	4·89
1,915 2 2	283 7 0	343 4 0	...	2,541 13 2	1,915 2 2	283 7 0	2,198 9 2	6·60
578 0 6	...	120 10 0	...	698 10 6	578 0 6	...	578 0 6	6·93
623 9 0	...	117 10 0	...	741 8 0	623 9 0	...	623 9 0	9·62
328 5 0	...	18 12 0	...	347 1 0	328 5 0	...	328 5 0	8·09
240 13 6	...	20 0 0	...	260 13 6	240 13 6	...	240 13 6	6·78
302 7 6	...	37 14 0	...	340 5 6	302 7 6	...	302 7 6	7·46
291 8 0	...	32 10 0	...	324 2 0	291 8 0	...	291 8 0	8·83
289 14 0	14 8 3	27 6 0	...	331 12 3	289 12 0	14 8 3	304 6 3	10·28
228 8 6	...	30 3 0	...	258 11 6	228 8 6	...	228 8 6	7·46
2,883 2 0	14 8 3	405 1 0	...	3,302 11 3	2,883 2 0	14 8 3	2,897 10 3	8·09
740 5 4	...	149 12 0	...	890 1 4	740 5 4	...	740 5 4	6·10
256 10 0	...	56 14 0	...	313 8 0	256 10 0	...	256 10 0	6·19
224 14 6	...	58 8 0	...	283 6 6	224 14 6	...	224 14 6	6·29
266 10 0	...	97 14 0	...	364 8 0	266 10 0	...	266 10 0	4·56
305 10 0	...	108 6 0	...	414 0 0	305 10 0	...	305 10 0	4·95
308 6 0	...	70 10 0	...	379 0 0	308 6 0	...	308 6 0	8·26
284 14 6	...	31 0 0	...	315 14 6	284 14 6	...	284 14 6	7·99
2,387 6 4	...	573 0 0	...	2,960 6 4	2,387 6 4	...	2,387 6 4	6·09
601 14 0	...	152 4 0	...	754 2 0	601 14 0	...	601 14 0	6·54
369 9 6	...	138 6 0	...	507 15 6	369 9 6	...	369 9 6	4·99
447 13 0	200 14 5	118 4 0	...	766 15 5	447 13 0	200 14 5	648 11 5	6·62
280 8 0	...	85 14 0	...	366 6 0	280 8 0	...	280 8 0	6·38
336 12 3	...	25 13 0	9 14 0	372 7 3	336 12 3	9 14 0	346 10 3	6·04
340 10 0	...	80 6 0	7 10 0	428 10 0	340 10 0	7 10 0	348 4 0	4·10
250 8 0	...	20 13 0	12 8 0	283 13 0	250 8 0	12 8 0	263 0 0	6·26
242 2 0	...	22 15 0	18 0 0	283 1 0	242 2 0	18 0 0	260 2 0	5·31
2,869 12 9	200 14 5	644 11 0	48 0 0	3,763 6 2	2,869 12 9	248 15 5	3,118 11 2	5·76
603 10 0	...	144 8 0	...	748 2 0	603 10 0	...	603 10 0	5·05
294 2 0	...	52 8 0	...	346 10 0	294 2 0	...	294 2 0	4·35
589 5 6	...	111 8 0	...	700 13 6	589 5 6	...	589 5 6	5·91
686 11 6	...	175 8 0	...	862 3 6	686 11 6	...	686 11 6	5·14
410 8 6	158 12 6	101 12 0	...	671 1 0	410 8 6	158 12 6	569 5 0	5·36
237 14 0	...	31 14 0	...	269 12 0	237 14 0	...	237 14 0	3·72
289 2 6	178 8 0	61 8 0	...	529 2 6	289 2 6	178 8 0	467 10 6	6·84
244 0 6	...	24 2 0	...	268 2 6	244 0 6	...	244 0 6	4·62
294 10 0	...	50 1 0	...	344 11 0	294 10 0	...	294 10 0	5·09
3,650 0 6	337 4 6	753 5 0	...	4,740 10 0	3,650 0 6	337 4 6	3,987 5 0	5·18
557 15 6	...	157 10 0	...	715 9 6	557 15 6	...	557 15 6	6·06
352 5 6	...	104 13 0	...	457 2 6	352 5 6	...	352 5 6	6·07
276 0 4	...	73 10 0	...	349 10 4	276 0 4	...	276 0 4	5·75
230 5 6	...	78 12 0	...	304 1 6	230 5 6	...	230 5 6	5·62
228 5 6	...	60 2 0	...	288 7 6	228 5 6	...	228 5 6	5·57
225 5 6	...	37 8 0	...	262 13 6	225 5 6	...	225 5 6	5·24
1,870 5 10	...	507 7 0	...	2,377 12 10	1,870 5 10	...	1,870 5 10	5·79

APPEN

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI

Number.	District.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
					English	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
						1st CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
47	MORADABAD ...	Moradabad Tahsili School ...	53	41	...	53	...	22	31	...
48		Sambhal ditto ...	51	45		51	...	31	20	...
49		Hasanpur ditto ...	50	43	...	50	...	46	4	...
50		Thakurdwara ditto ...	54	41	...	54	...	47	7	...
51		Chandausi ditto ...	60	52	...	60	...	56	4	...
52		Amroha ditto ...	61	48	...	61	...	12	49	...
53		Kant Pargana School ...	56	41	...	56	...	53	3	...
54		Sirsi ditto ...	56	47	...	66	...	11	45	...
		Total ...	441	358	...	441	...	278	163	...
55	BUDAUN ...	Budaun Tahsili School ...	180	153	...	180	...	108	72	...
56		Sahaswán ditto ...	99	92	...	99	...	74	25	...
57		Bisauli ditto ...	70	58	...	70	...	40	30	...
58		Gunnoar ditto ...	70	61	...	70	...	23	47	...
59		Bilsi ditto ...	65	38	...	65	...	42	23	...
60		Ujháni Pargana School ...	99	39	...	99	...	68	31	...
61		Islámnagar ditto ...	76	62	...	76	...	43	33	...
		Total ...	659	503	...	659	...	398	261	...
62	BAREILLY ...	Aonla Tahsili School ...	26	29	...	26	...	17	9	...
63		Bisalpur ditto ...	108	87	...	108	...	97	11	...
64		Faridpur ditto ...	54	51	...	54	...	41	13	...
65		Karor ditto ...	64	52	...	64	...	41	23	...
66		Baheri ditto ...	95	84	...	95	...	33	62	...
67		Nawabganj ditto ...	69	67	...	69	...	27	42	...
68		Shahi ditto ...	52	45	...	52	...	47	5	...
69		Jahanabad ditto ...	54	43	...	54	...	43	11	...
		Total ...	522	458	...	522	...	346	176	...
70	SHÁHJAHÁNPUR	Sháhjahánpur Tahsili School	45	31·33	...	45	...	18	47	...
71		Tilhar ditto ...	79	57·15	...	79	...	68	11	...
72		Jalalabad ditto ...	54	51·29	...	54	...	18	36	...
73		Powayan ditto ...	46	37·72	...	46	...	42	4	...
74		Katra Pargana School ...	50	41 42	...	50	...	31	19	...
		Total ...	274	218·91	...	274	...	177	97	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,246	4,315·08	...	5,246	...	3,620	1,626	...
						2nd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
1	MUTTRA ...	Chata Tahsili School ...	62	48·71	...	62	...	62	...	...
2		Kosi ditto ...	115	93 85	...	115	...	95	20	...
3		Mahaban ditto ...	60	74 55	...	60	...	58	2	...
4		Sadabad ditto ...	96	83·21	...	96	...	81	15	...
5		Brindaban ditto ...	50	44 14	...	50	...	50	...	...
6		Aring ditto ...	70	62·24	...	70	...	68	2	...
7		Raya Pargana School ...	102	91·61	...	102	...	97	5	...
		Total ...	555	478·31	...	555	...	511	44	...

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general education for the year 1876-77.—(continued).

SCHOOLS, MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grant from provincial revenue.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*(concluded)*.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
361 3 0	...	88 6 0	...	449 9 0	361 3 0	...	361 3 0	8·81
275 3 6	96 0 0	85 8 0	...	456 11 6	275 3 6	96 0 0	371 3 6	8·25
227 3 0	...	75 0 0	...	302 3 0	227 3 0	...	227 3 0	5·28
411 3 6	...	36 4 0	...	447 7 7	411 3 6	...	411 3 6	10·3
296 3 0	96 0 0	91 2 0	...	483 5 0	296 3 0	96 0 0	392 3 0	7·54
339 3 0	...	80 0 0	...	419 3 0	339 3 0	...	339 3 0	7·07
243 3 0	...	24 0 0	...	267 3 0	243 3 0	...	243 3 0	5·93
283 3 0	...	43 0 0	...	326 3 0	283 3 0	...	283 3 0	6·03
2,436 9 0	192 0 0	523 4 0	...	3,151 13 0	2,436 9 0	192 0 0	2,628 9 0	7·34
733 12 6	...	132 14 0	...	866 10 6	733 12 6	...	733 12 6	4·80
421 15 10	...	118 11 0	...	540 10 10	421 15 10	...	421 15 10	4·59
230 2 6	...	62 10 0	...	292 12 6	230 2 6	...	230 2 6	8·97
230 6 0	...	66 0 0	...	296 6 0	230 6 0	...	230 6 0	3·78
131 14 6	33 0 0	22 10 0	...	187 8 6	131 14 6	33 0 0	164 14 6	4·34
276 15 5	...	21 13 0	...	298 12 5	276 15 5	...	276 15 5	7·10
230 9 0	...	37 8 0	...	268 1 0	230 9 0	...	230 9 0	3·72
2,255 11 9	33 0 0	462 2 0	...	2,750 13 9	2,255 11 9	33 0 0	2,288 11 9	4·55
356 14 9	...	52 4 0	...	409 2 9	356 14 9	...	356 14 9	12·30
417 4 0	96 0 0	36 10 0	...	549 14 1	417 4 1	96 0 0	513 4 1	5·90
393 14 1	...	85 14 0	...	479 12 1	393 14 1	...	393 14 1	7·72
378 14 0	...	92 6 0	...	471 4 0	378 14 0	...	378 14 0	7·29
239 9 6	...	13 8 0	...	253 1 6	239 9 6	...	239 9 6	2·85
226 2 0	...	17 10 0	...	243 12 0	226 2 0	...	226 2 0	3·88
212 6 8	...	12 10 0	...	225 0 8	212 6 8	...	212 6 8	4·72
250 12 2	...	25 2 0	...	275 14 2	250 12 2	...	250 12 2	5·83
2,475 13 3	96 0 0	336 0 0	...	2,907 13 3	2,475 13 3	96 0 0	2,571 13 3	5·62
380 2 10	...	62 8 0	...	442 10 10	380 2 10	...	380 2 10	12·13
474 1 7	...	106 10 0	...	580 11 7	474 1 7	...	474 1 7	8·30
230 4 7	...	85 4 0	...	315 8 7	230 4 7	...	230 4 7	4·49
226 12 7	...	16 14 0	...	243 10 7	226 12 7	...	226 12 7	6·01
226 6 6	...	30 9 0	...	256 15 6	226 6 6	...	226 6 6	5·47
1,537 12 1	...	301 13 0	...	1,839 9 1	1,537 12 1	...	1,537 12 1	7·02
24,683 13 2	1,181 2 2	4,918 13 0	48 0 0	30,831 12 4	24,683 13 2	1,229 2 2	25,912 15 4	6·00
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
233 14 0	...	24 2 0	...	258 0 0	233 14 0	...	233 14 0	4·60
468 3 0	...	170 14 0	...	639 1 0	468 3 0	...	468 3 0	4·98
241 7 0	...	39 0 0	...	280 7 0	241 7 0	...	241 7 0	3·23
455 10 4	...	72 0 0	...	527 10 4	455 10 4	...	455 10 4	5·47
247 1 6	...	81 6 0	...	328 7 6	247 1 6	...	247 1 6	5·59
298 10 6	...	55 8 0	...	345 2 6	298 10 6	...	298 10 6	4·79
299 4 6	...	42 2 0	...	341 6 6	299 4 6	...	299 4 6	3·26
2,244 2 10	...	485 0 0	...	2,729 2 10	2,244 2 10	...	2,244 2 10	4·69

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TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI

Number.	District.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through English.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through Vernacular only.	Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March. Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
						2ND CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
8	AGRA ...	Iradatnagar Tahsili School...	60	54·68	...	60	...	56	4	...
9		Fatehabad ditto ...	70	60 55	...	70	...	52	18	...
10		Itimadpur ditto ...	80	75· 7	...	80	...	75	5	...
11		Ferozabad ditto ...	80	76 08	...	80	...	77	3	...
12		Farrah ditto ...	71	63 04	...	71	...	62	2	...
13		Jalesar ditto ...	65	63·41	...	65	...	50	7	...
14		Tajganj ditto ...	52	43·27	...	52	...	42	10	...
15		Bah ditto ...	58	53·30	...	58	...	54	4	...
16		Jagner ditto ...	42	39·69	...	42	...	41	1	...
17		Fatehpur Sikri dittó ...	75	64·61	...	75	...	52	23	...
18		Semra Pargana School ...	40	35·80	...	40	...	39	1	...
19		Pinahat ditto ...	66	56 76	...	66	...	56	10	...
20		Khairagarh ditto ...	52	43 00	...	52	...	38	14	...
21		Achnera ditto ...	60	51·04	...	60	...	60	...	...
		Total ...	871	780·40	...	871	...	769	102	...
22	ETAWAH ...	Auraiya Tahsili School ...	60	46·35	...	60	...	60	...	...
23		Phaphúnd ditto ..	51	39·69	...	51	...	49	2	..
24		Jaswantnagar ditto ...	56	55·59	...	56	...	54	2	...
25		Lakhna ditto ..	45	38·19	...	45	...	42	3	...
26		Bela ditto ..	46	3 05	...	46		44	2	..
		Total ...	258	218·87	...	258	...	249	9	...
27	ETAH ...	Etah Tahsili School ...	60	56·35	...	60	...	57	3	...
28		Aliganj ditto ...	71	58 73	...	71	...	49	22	...
29		Kásganj ditto ...	75	71·78	...	75	...	67	8	...
30		Marehra Pargana School ...	70	72·10	...	70	...	40	30	...
31		Dundwaraganj ditto ..	47	38·23	..	47	...	32	15	...
32		Sakit ditto ...	60	50 76	...	60	...	48	12	...
		Total ...	383	349 95	...	383	...	293	90	...
33	MAINPURI ...	Mainpuri Tahsili School ...	41	34 66	...	41	..	41	...	...
34		Karhal ditto ...	78	68·88	...	78	...	78	...	...
35		Bhongaon ditto ...	51	47·31	...	51	...	51	...	...
36		Shikohabad ditto ...	76	57·13	...	76	...	51	25	...
37		Kurauli ditto ...	66	57·14	...	66	...	61	5	...
		Total ...	312	265·12	...	312	...	282	30	...
38	FARUKHABAD ...	Farukhabad Tahsili School	104	94·56	...	104	...	103	1	...
39		Chibramau ditto ...	115	99·60	...	115	...	103	12	...
40		Tirwa ditto ...	56	42 58	..	50	...	50	...	...
41		Sarai Miran ditto ...	59	52 43	...	59	...	56	3	...
42		Kaimganj ditto ...	50	46 40	...	50	...	34	16	...
43		Shamsabad ditto ...	38	38 00	...	38	..	35	3	...
44		Kanouj ditto ...	151	124·23	...	151	...	149	2	...
45		Thatia Pargana School ...	51	39·82	...	51	..	46	5	...
46		Taligram ditto ...	66	60·56	...	66	...	59	7	...
		Total ...	684	538·27	...	684	...	635	49	...
47	CAWNPORE ...	Generalganj Tahsili School,	44	36 02	...	44	...	33	11	...
48		Narwal ditto ...	101	73·66	...	101	...	88	13	...
49		Ghátumpur ditto ...	52	44·04	...	52	...	47	5	...
50		Akbarpur ditto ...	81	68·98	...	81	...	69	12	...
51		Derapur ditto ...	41	32·54	...	41	...	35	6	...
52		Rasúlabad ditto ...	67	57·68	...	67	...	55	12	...
53		Bilhaur ditto ...	71	63·46	...	71	...	65	6	...
54		Sheoli ditto ...	56	44·33	...	56	...	55	1	...
55		Pukhrayan ditto ...	48	45 95	...	48	...	48	...	..
56		Sachendi Pargana School ...	47	37·76	...	47	...	43	4	...
57		Kursi ditto ...	66	61 75	...	66	...	61	5	...
58		Bithur ditto ...	66	66·33	...	66	...	62	4	...
		Total ...	740	631 92	...	740	...	661	79	...

DIX.

general education for the year 1876-77.

SCHOOLS, MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grant from provincial revenue.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(*continued.*)								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	
206 13 4	...	22 6 0	...	229 3 4	206 13 4	...	206 13 4	3 76
340 2 9	...	58 8 0	...	398 10 9	340 2 9	...	340 2 9	5 61
393 15 4	...	59 12 0	...	453 11 4	393 15 4	...	393 15 4	5·24
440 10 9	...	120 0 0	...	560 10 9	440 10 9	...	440 10 9	5 79
221 1 9	...	61 2 0	...	282 3 9	221 1 9	...	221 1 9	3·50
406 15 0	...	100 10 0	...	507 9 0	406 15 0	...	406 15 0	6·41
283 10 9	...	33 6 0	...	317 0 9	283 10 9	...	283 10 9	6 57
208 6 9	...	33 8 0	...	241 14 9	208 6 9	...	208 6 9	3 91
160 13 5	...	25 14 0	...	186 11 5	160 13 5	...	160 13 5	4 05
168 6 5	...	84 8 0	...	252 14 5	168 6 5	...	168 6 5	2 60
209 10 4	...	8 0 0	...	217 10 4	209 10 4	...	209 10 4	5 85
278 6 5	...	46 14 0	...	325 4 5	274 6 5	...	274 6 5	4·90
167 15 7	...	6 15 0	...	174 0 7	167 15 7	...	167 15 7	3 90
172 8 0	...	25 15 0	..	198 7 0	172 8 0	...	172 8 0	3 37
3,659 8 7	...	687 6 0	...	4,346 14 7	3,659 8 7	...	3,659 8 7	4·68
236 7 0	...	41 0 0	...	277 7 0	236 7 0	...	236 7 0	5·10
180 6 2	...	35 0 0	...	215 6 2	180 6 2	...	180 6 2	4 54
239 12 10	96 0 0	62 2 0	...	398 2 10	239 12 10	96 0 0	335 12 10	6 40
292 10 6	...	32 4 0	...	324 14 6	292 10 6	...	292 10 6	7·66
266 1 0	...	34 4 0	...	300 5 0	266 1 0	...	266 1 0	6·81
1,215 5 6	96 0 0	204 14 0	...	1,516 3 6	1,215 5 6	96 0 0	1,311 5 6	5·99
349 0 0	60 0 0	49 8 0	...	458 8 0	349 0 0	60 0 0	409 0 0	7 25
288 0 0	...	45 12 0	...	333 12 0	288 0 0	...	288 0 0	4 95
348 0 0	43 9 4	69 2 0	...	460 11 4	348 0 0	43 9 4	391 9 4	5 30
279 1 0	...	39 8 0	...	318 9 0	279 1 0	..	279 1 0	3·87
262 15 3	...	28 15 0	...	291 14 3	262 15 3	...	262 15 3	6 87
227 7 0	...	7 2 0	...	234 9 0	227 7 0	...	227 7 0	4·48
1,754 7 3	103 9 4	229 15 0	...	2,027 15 7	1,754 7 3	103 9 4	1,858 0 7	5 30
381 14 0	...	57 0 0	...	438 14 0	381 14 0	...	381 14 0	11·01
287 15 1	...	60 8 0	...	348 7 1	287 15 1	...	287 15 1	4·18
232 7 0	...	36 2 0	...	268 9 0	232 7 0	...	232 7 0	4·91
414 2 0	...	96 6 0	...	510 8 0	414 2 0	...	414 2 0	7·25
229 3 0	...	37 0 0	...	266 3 0	229 3 0	..	229 3 0	4·01
1,545 9 1	..	287 0 0	...	1 832 9 1	1,545 9 1	...	1,545 9 1	5·83
562 10 11	...	158 6 0	...	721 0 11	562 10 11	...	562 10 11	5·95
399 5 3	...	59 10 0	...	458 15 3	399 5 3	...	399 5 3	4·01
222 8 10	...	44 2 0	...	266 10 10	222 8 10	...	222 8 10	5·23
280 9 2	...	35 14 0	...	316 7 2	260 9 2	...	280 9 2	5·35
226 10 10	...	73 8 0	...	300 2 10	226 10 10	...	226 10 10	4 88
227 0 11	...	61 4 0	...	288 4 11	227 0 11	...	227 0 11	5·96
474 4 6	...	31 6 0	..	505 10 6	474 4 6	...	474 4 6	3·81
293 0 11	...	39 15 0	...	332 15 11	293 0 11	...	293 0 11	7·36
221 10 4	...	12 13 0	...	234 7 4	221 10 4	..	221 10 4	3·66
2,907 13 8	...	516 14 0	...	3,424 11 8	2,907 13 8	...	2,907 13 8	4·86
267 13 8	...	62 4 0	...	330 1 8	267 13 8	...	267 13 8	7·44
235 14 8	...	26 8 0	...	262 6 8	235 14 8	...	235 14 8	3·23
231 13 4	...	15 4 0	...	247 1 8	231 13 8	...	231 13 8	5·27
351 13 8	...	18 0 0	...	369 13 8	351 13 8	...	351 13 8	5 14
275 13 8	...	18 0 0	...	293 13 8	275 13 8	...	275 13 8	8·47
263 4 4	..	15 0 0	...	278 4 4	263 13 3	...	263 4 4	5·57
236 3 8	...	22 12 0	...	258 15 8	236 3 8	...	236 3 8	7·72
234 13 8	...	18 4 0	...	253 1 8	234 13 8	...	234 13 8	5·29
234 13 8	...	24 14 0	...	259 11 8	234 13 8	...	234 13 8	5·11
233 5 8	...	18 0 0	...	251 5 8	233 5 8	...	233 5 8	6·18
305 14 1	...	18 0 0	...	323 14 1	305 14 1	...	305 14 1	4·95
233 5 8	...	18 6 0	...	251 11 8	233 5 8	...	233 5 8	3·52
3,105 2 1	...	275 4 0	...	3,380 6 1	3,105 2 1	...	3,105 2 1	4·91

APPEN

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI

Number	District.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Others.
						2ND CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
59	Hamírpur ...	Maudha Tahsíli School ...	46	38·00	...	46	...	22	24	...
60		Mahoba ditto ...	64	59·	...	64	...	39	25	...
61		Kulpahár ditto ...	56	49·	...	56	...	51	5	...
62		Ráth ditto ...	70	57·	...	70	...	47	23	...
63		Sumerpur ditto	54	46·	...	54	...	50	4	...
64		Jalálpur ditto ...	42	32·	...	42	...	42	...	...
65		Kharela Pargana School ...	42	45	...	42	...	39	3	...
		Total ...	374	326·	..	374	...	290	84	...
66	Jalaun ...	Jalaun Tahsíli School ...	60	54·86	...	60	...	53	7	...
67		Madhogarh ditto ...	46	40·88	...	46	...	45	1	...
68		Kúnch ditto ...	45	39 67	...	45	...	40	3	...
69		Orai ditto ...	36	27·98	...	36	...	34	2	...
70		Kálpi ditto ...	61	53·71	...	61	...	59	2	...
		Total ...	246	217 10	...	246	...	231	15	...
71	Jhánsi ...	Mau Tahsíli School ...	48	47 56	...	48	...	36	12	...
72		Moth ditto ...	47	40 78	...	47	...	47	...	...
73		Gursarai ditto ...	57	49 50	...	57	...	56	1	...
74		Bhander ditto ...	46	38·	...	46	...	31	15	...
75		Rámpur Pargana School ...	53	43·98	...	53	...	52	1	...
76		Barwa Ságar, ditto ...	52	42·40	...	52	...	49	3	...
		Total ...	303	262·22	...	303	...	271	32	...
77	LALITPUR ...	Mahroni Tahsíli School ...	52	49 65	...	52	...	49	3	...
78		Talbehat ditto ...	40	37·65	...	40	...	40	...	...
		Total ...	92	87·30	...	92	...	89	3	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,818	4,215·46	...	4,818	...	4,281	537	...
						3RD CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
1	ALLAHABAD ...	Syud Sarawan Tahsíli School,	50	41·30	...	50	...	...	50	...
2		Manjhanpur ditto ...	53	39·86	...	53	...	6	47	...
3		Kara ditto ...	50	39·54	...	50	...	14	36	...
4		Kalyanpur ditto ...	46	42 56	...	46	...	45	1	...
5		Sikandra ditto ...	32	27·28	...	32	...	19	13	...
6		Handia ditto ...	52	42·43	...	52	...	36	16	...
7		Sirsi ditto ...	70	59·86	...	70	...	63	7	...
8		Arail ditto ...	36	30·00	...	36	...	22	14	...
9		Maupur ditto ...	40	35·47	...	40	...	40	...	...
		Total ...	429	358·27	...	429	...	245	184	...
10	BÁNDA ...	City Tahsíli School ...	42	32·10	...	42	...	33	9	...
11		Laktára ditto ...	31	24·13	...	31	...	31	...	...
12		Sindhan ditto ...	43	37·26	...	42	...	42	1	...
13		Kalinjar ditto ..	50	41·10	...	50	...	42	8	...
14		Bhauri ditto ...	42	33·43	...	42	...	41	1	...
15		Kamasan ditto ...	40	36·26	...	40	...	33	7	...
16		Mau ditto ...	45	34·20	...	45	...	35	10	...
17		Seondha ditto ...	40	31 45	...	40	...	28	12	...
18		Rajapur Pargana School ...	65	56·43	...	65	...	64	1	...
19		Mataund ditto ...	40	33·75	...	40	...	37	3	...
		Total ...	438	361·91	...	438	...	386	52	...

DIX.

general education for the year 1876-77.—(continued).

SCHOOLS, MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grant from provincial revenue.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(*continued.*)								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
217 7 6	...	23 6 0	...	240 13 6	217 7 6	...	217 7 6	5 72
239 14 0	...	27 4 0	...	267 2 0	239 14 0	...	239 14 0	4·06
229 12 5	...	45 6 0	...	275 2 5	229 12 5	...	229 15 5	4·68
413 12 0	...	103 12 0	...	517 8 0	413 12 0	...	413 12 0	7·25
236 14 0	...	46 14 0	...	283 12 0	236 14 0	...	236 14 0	5·15
218 4 4	...	21 6 0	...	239 10 4	218 4 4	...	218 4 4	6.82
282 15 6	...	38 10 0	...	321 9 6	282 15 6	...	282 15 6	8·28
1,838 15 9	...	306 10 0	...	2,145 9 9	1,838 15 9	...	1,838 15 9	5·64
319 0 0	...	93 2 0	...	412 2 0	319 0 0	...	319 0 0	5 81
255 10 10	...	45 2 0	...	312 12 10	255 10 10	...	255 10 10	6·25
251 4 10	...	62 12 0	...	314 0 10	251 4 10	...	251 4 10	6·33
277 13 6	...	46 12 0	...	324 9 6	277 13 6	...	277 13 6	9·93
316 3 6	...	90 14 0	...	407 1 6	316 3 6	...	316 3 6	5·88
1,420 0 8	...	338 10 0	...	1,758 10 8	1,420 0 8	...	1,420 0 8	6.53
428 15 9	72 1 8	87 10 0	...	588 11 5	428 15 9	72 1 8	501 1 5	10·50
244 10 9	...	25 14 0	...	270 8 9	244 10 9	...	244 10 9	5·99
375 1 7	...	81 2 0	...	456 3 7	375 1 7	...	375 1 7	7·21
235 8 9	...	39 2 0	...	274 10 9	235 8 9	...	235 8 9	6·30
306 0 8	31 5 4	39 7 0	...	376 13 0	306 8 9	31 5 4	337 6 0	7·67
244 13 4	...	27 7 0	...	272 4 4	244 13 4	...	244 13 4	5·77
1,835 2 10	103 7 0	300 10 0	...	2,239 3 10	1,835 2 10	103 7 0	1,938 9 10	7·39
231 12 0	...	52 6 0	...	284 2 0	231 12 0	...	231 12 0	4·66
234 1 2	...	39 8 0	...	273 9 2	234 1 2	...	234 1 2	6·21
465 13 2	...	91 14 0	...	557 11 2	465 13 2	...	465 13 2	5·29
21,992 1 5	303 0 4	3,734 1 0	...	26,029 2 9	21,992 1 5	303 0 4	22,295 1 9	5·28
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.								
214 14 9	...	55 12 0	...	270 10 9	214 14 9	51 2 0	266 0 9	6·45
216 0 0	...	56 10 0	...	272 10 0	216 0 0	56 10 0	272 10 0	6·82
264 13 8	...	66 12 0	...	331 9 8	264 13 8	66 12 0	331 9 8	8·30
286 15 6	...	54 5 0	...	341 4 6	286 15 6	49 15 0	336 14 6	7·83
212 2 0	...	35 8 0	...	247 10 0	212 2 0	32 8 0	244 10 0	9·07
213 13 0	...	78 6 0	...	292 3 0	213 3 0	73 8 0	287 5 0	6·83
215 1 6	...	85 4 0	...	300 5 6	215 1 6	79 4 0	294 5 6	4 90
215 0 0	...	39 0 0	...	254 0 0	215 0 0	35 10 0	250 10 0	8 38
187 3 8	...	47 12 0	...	234 15 8	187 3 8	44 0 0	231 3 8	6·60
2,026 0 1	...	519 5 0	...	2,545 5 1	2,026 0 1	489 5 0	2,515 5 1	6·74
392 14 5	...	42 5 0	...	435 3 5	400 12 5	7 14 0	408 10 5	12·78
212 10 0	...	23 2 0	...	235 12 0	220 2 0	7 8 0	227 10 0	9·50
213 14 6	...	34 14 0	...	248 12 6	221 12 6	7 14 0	229 10 6	6 21
276 0 0	...	41 2 0	...	317 12 0	287 1 0	11 1 0	298 2 0	7·27
182 3 1	...	32 14 0	...	215 1 1	190 1 1	7 14 0	197 15 1	6·00
216 0 0	...	33 2 0	...	249 2 0	223 14 0	7 14 0	231 12 0	6·44
190 15 6	...	30 13 0	...	221 12 6	199 3 9	8 4 3	207 8 0	6·17
202 0 0	...	20 4 0	...	222 4 0	209 14 0	7 14 0	217 12 0	7·03
206 0 0	...	33 10 0	...	239 10 0	231 6 0	25 6 0	256 12 0	4·48
216 0 0	...	19 2 6	...	235 2 6	124 2 0	91 14 0	216 0 0	6.35
2,308 9 6	...	311 4 6	...	2,619 14 0	2,408 4 9	183 7 3	2,591 12 0	7·16

APPEN

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI

Number.	District.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
						3RD CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
20	FATEHPUR ...	Bindki Tahsili School .	50	37·26	...	50	...	47	3	...
21		Hasenganj ditto ...	61	46·41	...	61	...	60	1	...
22		Khajua ditto ...	74	63 85	...	74	...	70	4	...
		Ditto branch ...	41	32·47	...	41	...	41	...	...
23		Kishenpur Tahsili School ...	67	55·60	...	67	...	67	.	...
24		Mandwa ditto ...	50	48·16	...	50	...	6	44	...
25		Sáh ditto .	51	41·48	...	51	...	48	3	...
26		Kora Pargana School ...	56	38·22	...	56	...	49	7	.
		Total ...	450	363·44	...	450	...	388	62	...
27	JAUNPUR ...	Mandiáhun Tahsili School ...	50	42·07	...	50	...	25	25	...
28		Machlishahr ditto ...	64	57·51	...	64	...	34	30	...
		Ditto branch ...	70	67 45	...	70	...	27	43	...
29		Kirakat Tahsili School ...	65	57 12	...	65	...	53	12	...
30		Sháhganj ditto .	60	46·62	...	60	...	44	16	...
31		Mungra Bádsháhpur Pargana School	59	72·43	...	59	...	51	8	...
		Total ...	368	342·20	...	368	...	234	134	...
32	AZAMGARH ...	City Tahsili School ...	105	96·25	...	105	...	77	28	...
33		Mahúl ditto ...	62	53·18	...	62	...	46	16	...
34		Jianpur ditto ...	75	60·52	...	75	...	23	52	...
35		Sikandarpur ditto ...	60	48·75	...	60	...	58	2	...
36		Mau with its branch ditto ...	145	115 25	...	145	...	133	12	...
37		Mehnajpur Tahsili School ...	74	63 20	...	74	...	72	2	...
38		Nizamabad Pargana School	76	63·13	...	76	..	54	22	...
39		Mobarakpur ditto ...	100	80·19	...	100	...	31	69	...
40		Muhamdabad ditto ...	70	54·00	...	70	...	57	17	...
		Total ...	767	636·47	...	767	...	547	220	...
41	BENARES ...	Benares Tahsili School ...	143	105·79	...	143	...	131	12	...
42		Chandauli ditto ...	40	34·59	...	40	...	36	4	...
		Total ...	183	140·38	...	183	...	167	16	...
43	BASTI ...	Basti Tahsili School ...	81	74·95	...	81	...	66	15	...
44		Bhánpur ditto ...	50	42 21	...	50	...	49	1	...
45		Bánsi ditto ...	81	77·00	...	81	...	59	22	...
		Minhdáwal ditto ...	100	88 53	...	100	...	97	3	...
46		Ditto branch ..	75	64·88	...	75	...	73	2	...
47		Hariyapur Tahsili School ...	63	60·80	...	63	...	63	...	...
		Total ...	450	408·37	...	450	...	407	43	...
48	GHAZIPUR ...	Gházipur Tahsili School ...	106	98 70	...	106	...	73	33	...
49		Gajádharpur ditto ...	62	55 00	...	62	...	60	2	...
50		Reotipur ditto ...	80	75·00	...	80	...	76	4	...
51		Muhammadabad ...	51	46·80	...	51	...	45	6	...
52		Bhelsar ditto ...	75	68·00	...	75	...	72	3	...
63		Rasra ditto ...	100	87·50	...	100	...	88	12	...
		Ditto branch ...	30	45·20	...	30	...	40	10	...
54		Nauli Pargana School ...	120	108·70	...	120	...	112	8	...
55		Gahmar ditto ...	83	74·00	..	83	...	81	2	...
56		Banadih ditto ...	95	86·70	...	95	...	91	4	...
57		Reoti ditto ...	105	86·30	...	105	...	95	10	...
58		Maniyar ditto ...	40	35·00	...	40	...	40	..	...
		Total ...	967	866 90	...	967	...	873	94	...

DIX.

general education for the year 1876-77.—(continued).

SCHOOLS, MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grant from provincial revenue.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(*continued*).								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
216 0 0	...	16 8 0	...	232 8 0	216 0 0	4 14 0	220 14 0	5·97
200 0 0	...	13 8 0	...	213 8 0	200 0 0	13 2 0	213 2 0	4·63
456 0 0	...	27 10 0	...	483 10 0	456 0 0	8 7 0	464 7 0	7·25
118 0 0	...	...	...	118 0 0	118 0 0	...	118 0 0	3·68
299 0 0	...	21 6 0	...	320 6 0	299 0 0	11 1 0	310 1 0	5·53
234 0 0	...	21 0 0	...	255 0 0	234 0 0	11 1 0	245 1 0	5·10
197 8 2	...	17 2 0	...	214 10 2	197 8 2	9 14 0	207 6 2	5·04
213 1 3	...	2 12 0	...	215 13 3	213 1 3	...	213 1 3	5·60
1,933 9 5	...	119 14 0	...	2,053 7 5	1,933 9 5	58 7 0	1,992 0 5	5·48
294 10 0	...	53 2 0	...	347 12 0	294 10 0	53 2 0	347 12 0	8·28
447 10 6	...	94 6 0	...	542 0 6	447 10 6	94 6 0	542 0 6	9·34
120 4 6	...	...	...	120 4 6	120 4 6	..	120 4 6	1·79
359 1 5	...	71 0 0	...	430 1 5	359 1 5	60 3 3	419 4 8	7·35
315 2 6	...	56 4 0	...	371 6 6	315 2 6	56 4 0	371 6 6	7·89
388 5 6	...	45 0 0	...	433 5 6	388 5 6	45 0 0	433 5 6	6·01
1,925 2 5	...	319 12 0	...	2,244 14 5	1,925 2 5	308 15 3	2,234 1 8	6·51
436 0 0	...	52 12 0	...	488 12 0	436 0 0	52 12 0	488 12 0	5·09
216 0 0	...	24 4 0	...	240 4 0	216 0 0	24 4 0	240 4 0	4·54
276 0 0	..	23 15 0	1 0 0	300 15 0	276 0 0	24 15 0	300 15 0	4·93
216 0 0	...	21 4 0	3 0 0	240 4 0	216 0 0	24 4 0	240 4 0	4·89
360 0 0	...	27 6 3	1 0 0	388 6 3	360 0 0	28 6 3	388 6 3	3·37
217 4 8	...	21 0 0	...	238 4 8	217 4 8	21 0 0	238 4 8	3·77
276 0 0	...	22 8 0	...	298 8 0	276 0 0	22 8 0	298 8 0	4·60
276 0 0	...	17 8 0	...	293 8 0	276 0 0	17 8 0	293 8 0	3·87
276 0 0	...	13 9 0	...	289 9 0	276 0 0	13 9 0	289 9 0	5·74
2,549 4 8	...	224 2 3	5 0 0	2,778 6 11	2,549 4 8	229 2 3	2,778 6 11	4·36
456 0 0	...	28 0 0	...	484 0 0	456 0 0	23 0 0	479 0 0	4·51
216 0 0	...	20 6 0	...	236 6 0	216 0 0	10 10 6	226 10 6	6·48
672 0 0	...	48 6 0	...	720 6 0	672 0 0	33 10 6	705 10 6	5·04
371 5 4	...	30 0 0	...	401 5 4	371 5 4	27 9 3	398 14 7	5·32
217 12 6	...	12 0 0	...	229 12 6	217 12 6	9 14 3	227 10 9	5·42
216 0 0	...	12 0 0	..	228 0 0	216 0 0	11 2 0	227 2 0	2·94
273 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	321 0 0	273 0 0	48 0 0	321 0 0	3·60
120 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	1·84
256 0 0	...	26 4 0	...	282 4 0	256 0 0	21 11 3	277 11 3	4·55
1,454 1 10	...	128 4 0	...	1,582 5 10	1,454 1 10	108 4 9	1,562 6 7	3·82
352 10 8	...	8 0 0	...	360 10 8	352 10 8	...	352 10 8	3·56
232 10 8	...	6 0 0	...	238 10 8	232 10 8	...	232 10 8	4·16
232 10 8	...	6 4 0	...	238 14 8	232 10 8	...	232 10 8	3·10
276 10 8	...	7 6 0	...	284 0 8	276 10 8	...	276 10 8	5·89
292 10 8	...	6 15 0	...	299 9 8	292 10 8	...	292 10 8	4·30
232 10 8	...	6 0 0	...	238 10 8	232 10 8	...	232 10 8	2·67
124 10 8	...	...	...	124 10 8	124 10 8	...	124 10 8	2·77
292 10 8	...	7 12 0	...	300 6 8	292 10 8	...	292 10 8	2·68
277 10 8	...	6 8 0	...	284 2 8	277 10 8	...	277 10 8	3·75
292 10 8	...	11 13 0	...	304 7 8	292 10 8	...	292 10 8	3·36
292 10 8	...	8 0 0	...	300 10 8	292 10 8	...	292 10 8	3·40
223 10 8	...	5 9 0	...	229 3 8	223 10 8	...	223 10 8	6·40
3,124 0 0	...	80 3 0	...	3,204 3 0	3,124 0 0	...	3,124 0 0	3·60

APPEN

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI

Number.	District.	Locality	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
						3RD CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
59	GORAKHPUR ...	Burhalganj Tahsili School ...	125	104·93	..	125	...	117	8	...
60		Majhauli ditto ...	102	74·73	...	102	...	83	19	...
61		Ramkola ditto ...	53	34·86	...	53	...	41	12	...
62		Siswábazar ditto ...	49	45·44	...	49	...	48	1	...
63		Háta ditto ...	70	45·22	...	70	...	45	25	...
64		Piprauli Pargana ...	74	52·21	...	74		72	2	...
65		Lar ditto ...	80	66·85	...	80	...	50	26	...
		Total ...	553	424·24	...	553	...	460	93	...
66	MIRZAPUR ...	Gopiganj Tahsili School ...	94	77·50	...	94	...	75	19	...
67		Ahrowra ditto ...	61	55·92	...	61	...	55	6	...
68		Kone ditto ...	73	62·25	...	73	...	65	8	...
69		Bhadohi Pargana School ...	53	33·84	...	53	...	11	42	...
		Total ...	281	229·51	...	281	...	206	75	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,886	4,132·69	...	4,886	...	3,913	973	...
						4TH CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
1	KUMAUN ...	Chaupakhiya ...	50	42·34	...	50	...	48	...	2
2		Dwárahat ...	82	50·90	...	82	...	81	1	...
3		Deolthal ...	86	52·19	...	86	...	84	...	2
4		Kotikal (Darma) ...	57	21·95	...	57	...	1	...	56
5		Seweshwar ...	78	40·25	...	78	...	63	7	8
6		Titholie ...	67	38·07	...	67	...	67	...	...
		Total ...	420	245·70	...	420	...	344	8	68
7	GARHWAL ...	Gursir	120	56·53	...	110	...	110	...	...
8		Naithana	88	60·96	...	88	...	88	...	...
9		Powain	85	57·51	...	85	...	85	...	...
10		Pokhra	90	54·20	...	90	...	90	...	...
		Total ...	373	229·20	...	373	...	373	...	...
11	TARAI ...	Káshipur	53	54·30	...	53	...	36	8	9
		GRAND TOTAL ...	846	529·20	...	846	...	753	16	77
232		GREAT GRAND TOTAL ...	15,796	13,192·43	...	15,796	...	12,567	3,152	77

DIX.

general education for the year 1876-76—(concluded).

SCHOOLS, MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grants from provincial revenue.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—(*concluded*).								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
331 5 4	...	32 0 0	...	363 5 4	331 5 4	32 0 0	363 5 4	3 45
456 0 0	...	50 14 0	...	506 14 0	456 0 0	50 14 0	506 14 0	6·76
219 8 1	...	19 0 0	...	238 1 0	219 0 1	19 0 0	238 0 1	6 80
166 13 9	...	10 0 0	...	176 13 9	166 13 9	10 0 0	176 13 9	3·93
182 11 4	...	23 6 0	...	205 1 4	182 11 4	22 6 0	205 1 4	4 55
253 14 7	...	13 9 0	...	267 7 7	253 14 7	13 9 0	267 7 7	5·13
261 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	273 0 0	261 0 0	12 0 0	273 0 0	4·37
1,870 13 1	...	159 13 0	...	2,030 10 1	1,870 13 1	159 13 0	2,030 10 1	4·79
456 0 0	...	30 4 0	...	486 4 0	456 0 0	30 4 0	486 4 0	6·23
237 4 7	...	24 0 0	...	261 4 7	237 4 7	24 0 0	261 4 7	4·66
67 1 5	...	12 2 0	...	179 3 5	167 1 5	12 2 0	179 3 5	2·88
169 9 9	...	28 0 0	...	197 9 9	169 9 9	28 0 0	197 9 9	5·82
1,029 15 9	...	94 6 0	...	1,124 5 9	1,029 15 9	94 6 0	1,124 5 0	4 88
18,893 8 9	...	2,005 5 9	5 0 0	20,903 14 6	18,993 4 0	1,665 7 0	20,658 11 0	4·99
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
229 5 2	...	...	...	229 5 2	229 5 2	...	229 5 2	5·33
244 8 9	...	...	...	244 8 9	244 8 9	..	244 8 9	4·75
190 11 10	...	...	...	190 11 10	190 11 10	...	190 11 10	3·63
146 9 9	...	...	...	146 9 9	146 9 9	...	146 9 9	6·62
196 7 3	...	...	..	196 7 3	196 7 3	...	196 7 3	4·76
268 9 3	...	...	...	268 9 3	268 9 3	...	268 9 3	7·06
1,276 4 0	...	...	...	1,276 4 0	1,276 4 0	...	1,276 4 0	5·19
282 8 9	...	...	...	232 8 9	232 8 9	...	232 8 9	4·86
172 8 9	...	...	..	172 8 9	172 8 9	...	172 8 9	2·82
232 8 9	...	...	...	232 8 9	232 8 9	...	232 8 9	4·00
172 8 9	...	...	...	172 8 9	172 8 9	...	172 8 9	3·20
810 3 0	...	...	...	810 3 0	810 3 0	...	810 3 0	3·51
240 0 0	...	71 10 0	...	311 10 0	240 0 0	71 10 0	311 10 0	5·76
2,326 7 0	...	71 10 0	...	2,398 1 0	2,326 7 0	71 10 0	2,398 1 0	4·52
67,895 14 4	1,484 2 6	10,729 13 9	53 0 0	80,162 14 7	67,995 9 7	3,269 3 6	71,264 13 1	5·40

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPEN

TABLE No. VII.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

Number.	Districts.	Number of schools.	Roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Religion. Hindu.	Religion. Musalman.
					1st CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT	
1	Dehra Dún	9	250	179	239	11
2	Sahárapur	125	3,851	2,983	2,066	1,785
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	111	3,420	2,621	2,183	1 237
4	Meerut	192	5,390	4,234	4,123	1,167
5	Bulandshahr	105	3,536	2,871	2,939	597
6	Aligarh	165	5,790	4,258	5,430	360
7	Bijnor	104	2,903	2,707	1,681	1,222
8	Moradabad	118	3,654	2,769	2,350	1,304
9	Bareilly	155	6,125	4,824	4,213	1,912
10	Bádaun	94	4,232	3,148	3,440	792
11	Sháhjahánpur... ...	107	3,241	2,662	2,957	284
	Total ...	1,285	42,271	33,236	31,600	10,671
					2nd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT	
12	Muttra	114	4,715	3,881	4,563	152
13	Agra	173	4,993	4,139	4,824	169
14	Etáwah	123	3,165	2,561	3,087	78
15	Etah	84	2,627	2,242	2,426	201
16	Mainpuri	119	3,416	2,665	3,242	174
17	Farukhabad	121	4,269	3,533	4,028	241
18	Cawnpore	160	6,031	4 533	5,845	186
19	Hamírpur	77	2,573	2,175	2,656	217
20	Jalaun	76	2,380	1,026	2,285	95
21	Jhánsi	47	1,152	847	1,120	32
22	Lalitpur	17	457	362	437	20
	Total ...	1,111	36,078	28,844	34,513	1,565
					3rd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT	
23	Allahabad	201	6,620	5,466·43	4,081	2,539
24	Bánda	146	4,115	3,159·19	3,749	366
25	Fatehpur	106	3,450	2,606·43	3,084	366
26	Jaunpur	120	4,971	4,053·40	4,464	507
27	Azamgarh	174	8,284	7,253 60	7,227	1,057
28	Benares	94	3,380	2 588 45	3,200	180
29	Basti	133	4,583	4,038·63	4,153	430
30	Gházipur	150	5,304	4,686·14	4,834	570
31	Gorakhpur	200	8,270	5,680·47	7,881	389
32	Mirzapur	104	3,846	3,309·28	3,537	303
	Total ...	1,428	52,917	42,842 02	46,210	60,707
					4th CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT	
33	Kumaun	100	3,132	1,748·24	3,116	16
34	Garhwál	45	2,364	1,436·01	2,362	2
35	Tarai	12	309	262·10	242	67
	Total ...	157	5,805	3,446·35	5,720	85
	Grand Total ...	3,981	137,071	108,368·37	118,043	19,028

DIX.

general education for the year 1876-77.

CLASS, (HALKABANDI SCHOOLS).

Receipt.				Expenditure.			
Provincial.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
800	...	...	800	794	...	794	4·4
12,110	666	212	12,988	11,150	878	12,028	4·0
14,000	...	...	14,000	12,817	...	12,817	4·8
23,000	304	...	23,304	19,282	...	19,282	4·5
13,000	360	...	13,360	13,240	...	13,240	4·6
21,000	...	...	21,000	19,306	...	19,306	4·5
12,180	...	...	12,180	11,409	..	11,409	4.2
15,000	...	...	15,000	14,472	...	14,472	5·2
21,211	...	...	21,211	20,341	...	20,341	4·2
10,650	...	...	10,650	10,062	...	10,062	3·1
11,471	...	...	11,471	11,471	...	11,471	4·2
1,65,892	1,330	212	1,67,434	1,55,814	878	1,56,692	5·1
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
14,958	...	...	14,958	14,953	...	14,953	5·2
20,042	...	...	20,042	18,093	...	18,093	4·3
13,500	30	...	13,530	13,500	30	13,530	5·3
9,500	...	...	9,500	9,500	...	9,500	4 2
12,778	...	...	12,778	12,778	...	12,778	4·8
13,194	...	...	13,194	13,194	...	13,194	3·7
21,190	...	...	21,190	21,100	...	21,100	4·6
10,900	...	...	10,900	10,900	...	10,900	5·0
9,272	...	...	9,272	9,272	...	9,272	4·8
4,713	...	...	4,713	4,713	...	4,713	5·5
1,975	...	...	1,975	1,975	...	1,975	5·4
1,31,932	30	...	1,31,962	1,27,183	30	1,27,213	4·4
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
23,200	...	...	23,200	20,511	...	20,511	3·7
13,500	...	...	13,500	13,208	...	13,208	4·1
14,200	...	...	14,200	12,355	...	12,355	4·7
12,122	...	...	12,122	11,859	...	11,859	2·9
18,750	...	...	18 750	15,951	...	15,951	2·2
9,000	...	...	9,000	8,562	...	8,562	3·3
13,800	...	...	13,800	13,814	..	13,814	3·4
15,900	...	...	15,900	15,381	...	15,381	3·3
20,000	...	...	20,000	16,795	...	16,795	2·9
10,000	...	...	10,000	8,382	...	8,382	2·5
1,50,472	...	...	1,50,472	1,36,818	...	1,36,818	3·2
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
7,915	...	...	7,915	7,221	...	7,221	4·13
3,820	...	...	3,820	3,601	...	3,601	2·51
2,136	...	...	2,136	1,500	...	1,500	5·74
13,871	...	...	13,871	12,322	...	12,322	3·12
4,62,167	1,360	212	4,63,739	4,32,137	908	4,33,045	3·9

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

TABLE No. VIII.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE

District.	Tahsil	Number of schools	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only	Christians.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Others.
						1st CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
Saharanpur ...	Sahárnpur ...	1	17	14	...	17	...	...	17	.
	Deoband ...	1	21	16	...	21	...	...	21	...
	Total	2	38	30	...	38	...	...	38	...
Muzaffarnagar.	Muzaffarnagar ...	1	26	19	...	26	...	...	26	...
	Shámli ...	1	19	14	...	19	...	...	19	...
	Total ...	2	45	33	...	45	...	...	45	...
Meerut ...	Bágpat ...	1	22	16·86	...	22	...	22	...	...
	Hapur ...	1	14	8 59	...	14	...	14	...	...
	Total ...	2	36	25·45	...	36	...	36	...	...
Bulandshahr ...	Anúpshahr ...	3	78	56	...	78	...	78	...	...
Aligarh ...	Háthras ...	4	97	64 55	...	97	...	97	...	...
	Sikandra ...	3	79	63·41	..	79	...	79	...	...
	Koil .	2	31	26·58	...	31	...	31	..	...
	Atrauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	207	154·54	...	207	...	207	...	...
Bijnor ...	Chándpur ..	1	30	28	...	30	...	...	30	...
	Dhámpur ...	1	24	19	...	24	...	...	24	...
	Total ...	2	54	47	...	54		...	54	...
Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	2	48	33	...	48	...	...	48	
Budaun	Dataganj ...	1	35	28	...	35	...	34	1	...
	Sahaswan ...	1	35	32	...	35	...	...	35	...
	Gunnaur ...	1	25	19	...	25	...	...	25	
	Total ...	3	95	79	...	95	...	34	61	...
Bareilly ...	Pilibhít ...	1	50	49	...	50	...	...	50	...
Shahjahanpur	Pawayán ...	1	20	17·1	...	20	...	20	...	...
	Tilhar ...	1	20	17·4	...	20	...	20	...	...
	Total ...	2	40	34 5	...	40	...	40	...	...
	Grand Total ...	28	691	541·49	...	691	...	395	296	...
						2nd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
Muttra ...	Hazur Tahsil ...	2	71	57·91	...	71	...	71	...	...
	Cháta ...	2	52	38·81	...	52	..	50	2	...
	Sadabad ...	1	42	29·51	...	42		42	...	...
	Total ...	5	165	125·73	...	165	...	163	2	...
Agra ...	Iradatnagar ...	2	53	44·38	...	53	...	51	2	...
	Itmadpur ...	1	21	17·56	...	21	...	21	...	...
	Bah Pinahat	3	78	71·75	...	78	...	77	1	...
	Farah ...	1	30	25·00	...	30	...	29	1	...
	Total ...	7	182	158·69	...	182	...	178	4	...
Etawah ...	Etáwah ...	2	38	21·23	...	38	...	36	2	...
	Bhartna ...	1	20	14·27	...	20	...	20	...	...
	Phaphúnd ...	2	46	30·45	...	46	...	46	...	...
	Total ...	5	104	75·95	...	104	...	102	2	...

general education for the year 1876-77—(continued).

LOWER CLASS, FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Receipts.				Expended.			
Grants from provincial revenue.	Municipal grant.	Other sources	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
85 0 0	...	.	85 0 0	85 0 0	...	85 0 0	6·07
109 0 0	...	...	109 0 0	109 0 0	...	109 0 0	6·81
194 0 0	...	...	194 0 0	194 0 0	...	194 0 0	6·47
74 8 0	...	...	74 8 0	74 8 0	...	74 8 0	3·92
81 0 0	...	...	81 0 0	81 0 0	...	81 0 0	5·79
155 8 0	...	...	155 8 0	155 8 0	...	155 8 0	4·71
85 0 0	...	...	85 0 0	85 0 0	...	85 0 0	5·04
73 0 0	...	...	73 0 0	73 0 0	...	73 0 0	8·50
158 0 0	...	...	158 0 0	158 0 0	...	158 0 0	6·21
374 3 10	...	...	374 3 10	374 3 10	...	374 3 10	5·68
382 0 0	...	...	382 0 0	382 0 0	...	382 0 0	5·92
253 0 0	...	...	253 0 0	253 0 0	...	253 0 0	3·99
145 4 8	...	...	145 4 8	145 4 8	...	145 4 8	5·47
77 0 0	...	...	77 0 0	77 0 0	...	77 0 0	...
857 4 8	...	...	857 4 8	857 4 8	...	857 4 8	5·55
92 0 0	...	...	92 0 0	92 0 0	...	92 0 0	3·29
83 0 0	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	...	83 0 0	4·37
175 0 0	...	..	175 0 0	175 0 0	...	175 0 0	3·72
181 14 2	...	...	181 14 2	181 14 2	...	181 14 2	5·51
92 10 3	...	...	92 10 3	92 10 3	...	92 10 3	3·81
74 5 0	...	...	74 5 0	74 5 0	...	74 5 0	2·32
103 1 0	...	...	103 1 0	103 1 0	...	103 1 0	5·42
270 0 3	...	...	270 0 3	270 0 3	...	270 0 3	3·42
133 0 0	...	...	133 0 0	133 0 0	...	133 0 0	2·71
87 12 0	...	...	87 12 0	87 12 0	...	87 12 0	5·13
48 0 5	...	...	48 0 5	48 0 5	...	48 0 5	2·76
135 12 5	...	...	135 12 5	135 12 5	...	135 12 5	3·94
2,634 11 4	...	...	2,634 11 4	2,634 11 4	...	2,634 11 4	4·87
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
272 8 0	...	...	272 8 0	272 8 0	...	272 8 0	4·70
140 8 9	..	...	140 8 9	140 8 9	...	140 8 9	3·66
148 3 4	...	...	148 3 4	148 3 4	...	148 3 4	5·02
561 4 1	.	...	561 4 1	561 4 1	...	561 4 1	4·46
237 5 0	...	...	237 5 0	237 5 0	...	237 5 0	5·35
93 2 6	...	...	93 2 6	93 2 6	...	93 2 6	5·30
282 7 6	...	...	282 7 6	282 7 6	...	282 7 6	3·93
101 2 6	...	...	101 2 6	101 2 6	...	101 2 6	4·04
714 1 6	...	...	714 1 6	714 1 6	...	714 1 6	4·56
161 8 0	...	...	161 8 0	161 8 0	...	161 8 0	5·17
70 7 0	...	...	70 7 0	70 7 0	...	70 7 0	4·93
150 0 3	...	...	150 0 3	150 0 3	...	150 0 3	4·92
381 15 3	...	...	381 15 3	381 15 3	...	381 15 3	5·02

TABLE No. VIII.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE

District.	Tahsíl.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Others.
						2ND CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
ETAH ...	Etah ..	2	59	51·64	...	59	...	59	...	...
	Aliganj ...	1	30	27·05	...	30	...	29	1	...
	Kásganj ...	2	57	50·41	...	57	...	57	...	...
	Total ...	5	146	129·10	...	146	...	145	1	...
MAINPURI ...	Karhal ...	1	22	17·05	...	22	...	22	...	...
	Bhongaon ...	4	102	80·86	...	102	...	90	12	...
	Total ...	5	124	97·91	...	124	...	112	12	...
FARUKHABAD...	Farukhabad ...	2	50	44·98	...	50	...	46	4	...
	Chibramau ...	3	77	65·87	...	77	...	77	...	...
	Total ...	5	127	110·85	...	127	...	123	4	...
CAWNPORE ...	Jajmau	1	18	15·76	...	18	...	18	...	...
	Shiurajpur ...	3	77	63·41	.	77	...	76	1	...
	Rasúlabad ...	1	27	23·61	...	27	...	27	...	...
	Bhognipur ...	1	18	15·79	...	18	...	14	4	...
	Total ...	6	140	118·59	...	140	...	135	5	...
HAMIRPUR ...	Ráth	1	24	21·00	...	24	...	...	24	...
JALAUN ...	Jalaun	1	27	22·41	...	27	...	27	...	...
JHANSI ...	Moth	1	27	19·68	...	27	...	27	...	...
LALITPUR ...	Lalitpur	1	28	18·95	...	28	...	28	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	42	1,094	898·86	...	1,094	.	1,040	54	...
						3RD CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
ALLAHABAD ...	Chail	2	56	50·24	...	56	...	2	54	...
BANDA ...	Bánda	1	19	16·36	...	19	...	...	19	...
FATEHPUR ...	Fatehpur	1	8	943	...	8	...	8	...	...
JAUNPUR ...	Jaunpur	1	24	14·76	...	24	...	22	2	...
	Machhlishahr ...	1	14	14·53	...	14	...	...	14	...
	Kotahan	1	9	8·59	...	9	...	9	...	...
	Total ...	3	47	37·18	...	47	...	31	16	...
AZAMGARH ...	Muhamdabad ...	2	82	63·90	...	82	...	44	38	...
BENARES ...	Benares	2	45	34·05	...	45	...	35	10	...
	Chandauli	1	20	12·29	...	20	...	20	...	...
	Total ...	3	65	46·34	...	65	...	55	10	...
BASTI ...	Basti	2	63	52·44	...	63	...	54	9	...
	Haraiya	1	15	10·63	...	15	...	15	...	...
	Total ...	3	78	63·07	...	78	...	69	9	...
GHAZIPUR ...	Gházipur	2	56	46·98	...	56	...	52	4	...
	Muhamdabad ...	1	24	21·80	...	24	...	24	...	...
	Total ...	3	80	68·78	...	80	...	76	4	...

general education for the year 1876-77—(continued).

LOWER CLASS, FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Receipts.				Expended.			
Grants from provincial revenue.	Municipal grant.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(*concluded*).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
185 9 4	...	...	185 9 4	185 9 4	...	185 9 4	3·59
77 8 9	...	...	77 8 9	77 8 9		77 8 9	2·86
191 12 7	...	...	191 12 7	191 12 7	...	191 12 7	3·80
454 14 8	...	...	454 14 8	454 14 8	...	454 14 8	3·52
71 8 0	...	...	71 8 0	71 8 0	...	71 8 0	4·19
382 0 0	...	...	382 0 0	382 0 0	...	382 8 0	4·72
453 8 0	...	...	453 8 0	453 8 0	...	453 8 0	4 62
280 4 8	...	...	280 4 8	280 4 8	...	280 4 8	6·25
271 14 9	...	...	271 14 9	271 14 9	...	271 14 9	4·13
552 3 5	...	...	552 3 5	552 3 5	...	552 3 5	4 88
98 11 6	...	...	98 11 6	98 11 6	...	98 11 6	6·26
330 11 9	...	...	330 11 9	330 11 9	...	330 11 9	5·20
179 14 11	...	...	179 14 11	179 14 11	...	179 14 11	7·62
134 10 11	...	...	134 10 11	134 10 11	...	134 10 11	8·53
744 1 1	...	...	744 1 1	744 1 1	...	744 1 11	6·28
87 7 5	...	...	87 7 5	87 7 5	...	87 7 5	4·16
120 10 6	...	...	120 10 6	120 10 6	...	120 10 6	5·38
105 0 0	...	...	105 0 0	105 0 0	...	105 0 0	5 34
72 0 0	58 2 0	...	130 0 0	130 2 0	58 2 0	130 2 0	6·86
4,247 1 11	58 2 0	..	4,305 3 11	4,247 1 11	58 2 0	4,305 3 11	4·78
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
561 1 9	...	...	561 1 9	561 1 9	...	561 1 9	11·22
340 9 0	...	...	340 9 0	340 9 0	...	340 9 0	21·25
386 5 4	...	...	386 5 4	386 5 4	...	386 5 4	42·88
477 1 5	...	...	477 1 5	477 1 5	...	477 1 5	12·89
477 1 5	...	...	477 1 5	477 1 5	...	477 1 5	12·89
503 8 0	...	6 0 0	509 8 0	503 8 0	*4 0 0	509 8 0	7·96
548 1 10	...	...	548 1 10	548 1 10	...	548 1 10	11·91
548 1 10	...	...	548 1 10	548 1 10	...	548 1 10	11·91
440 1 0	...	...	440 1 0	440 1 0	...	440 1 0	6·98
440 1 0	...	...	440 1 0	440 1 0	...	440 1 0	6·98
454 6 2	84 0 0	...	538 6 2	454 6 2	84 0 0	538 6 2	7·79
454 6 2	84 0 0	...	538 6 2	454 6 2	84 0 0	538 6 2	7·79

TABLE No. VIII.—*Institution for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE

District.	Tahsil.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Others.
						3RD CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
GORAKHPUR ...	Bansgaon	2	55	39·51	...	55	...	52	3	...
MIRZAPUR ...	Mirzapur	1	25	17·36	...	25	...	23	2	...
	Chunár	2	47	26·78	...	47	...	47	...	...
	Total ...	3	72	44·14	...	72	...	70	2	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23	562	438·95	...	562	...	407	155	...
						5TH CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
GARHWAL ...	Srinagar	11	315	238 37	...	315	...	263	52	...
	GREAT GRAND TOTAL	104	2,662	2,117·67	...	2,662	...	2,105	557	...

general education for the year 1876-77—(concluded).

LOWER CLASS, FEMALE SCHOOLS

Receipts.				Expended.			
Grants from provincial revenue.	Municipal grant.	Other sources	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(*concluded*).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	
303 2 2	...	...	303 2 2	303 2 2	...	303 2 2	7 57
441 1 9	45 0 0	...	486 1 9	441 1 9	45 0 0	486 1 9	11 04
441 1 9	45 0 0	...	486 1 9	441 1 9	45 0 0	486 1 9	11 04
4,455 6 5	129 0 0	6	4,590 6 5	4,455 6 5	135 0 0	4,590 6 5	10 45
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
852 5 2	...	...	852 5 2	852 5 2	...	852 5 2	3 60
12,189 8 10	187 2 9	6 0 0	12,382 10 10	12,189 8 10	193 2 0	12,382 10 10	5 84

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. IX.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1876-77.

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL AND FREE SCHOOLS.

Number.	District.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.		Receipts.					Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Hindu.	Musalmans.	Grant from provincial revenue.	Subscription or endowments.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Total.		
	1st CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dehra Dún ...	2	51	55	...	51	27	24	...	...	576	...	576	538	9·7
2	Saháranpur ...	9	442	317	56	386	318	124	180	369	1,248	39	1,836	1,824	5·7
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	3	94	75	41	53	72	22	...	...	745	120	865	865	11·5
4	Meerut ...	9	358	272	...	358	313	45	...	625	1,614	86	2,325	2,238	8·2
5	Bulandshahr ...	5	156	131	...	156	147	9	...	...	653	...	653	653	4·9
6	Aligarh ...	2	60	47	...	60	52	8	101	...	123	...	224	224	4·7
7	Bijnor ...	2	75	64	...	75	10	65	...	...	196	...	196	196	3·1
8	Moradabad ...	7	483	391	...	483	303	180	...	...	1,805	...	1,805	1,775	4·5
9	Budaun ...	4	222	258	...	222	47	175	...	...	470	...	470	470	1·8
10	Bareilly ...	6	248	218	...	248	187	61	...	...	816	6	822	860	3·9
11	Sháhjahánpur ...	5	341	283	...	341	191	150	...	...	1,376	...	1,376	1,376	4·8
	Total ...	54	2,530	2,311	97	2,433	1,667	863	281	994	9,622	251	11,148	11,019	4·7
	2nd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
12	Muttra ...	2	127	101	...	127	127	...	...	...	276	...	276	276	2·7
13	Agra ...	10	256	227	52	204	209	47	...	...	1,085	...	1,085	1,085	4·7
14	Etáwah ...	3	328	287	...	328	323	5	...	...	647	236	883	872	3·0
15	Etah ...	4	208	228	89	179	202	66	...	80	1,576	141	1,797	1,797	7·8
16	Mainpuri ...	1	44	28	...	44	44	...	...	...	96	...	96	96	3·4
17	Farukhabad ...	2	91	62	...	91	68	23	...	...	193	...	193	193	3·1
18	Cawnpore ...	4	152	120	...	152	128	24	...	...	633	...	633	638	5·2
19	Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Jalaón ...	6	262	209	...	262	224	38	...	...	745	...	745	745	3·5
21	Jhánsi ...	2	78	53	...	78	75	3	...	...	286	...	286	286	5·2
22	Lalitpur ...	1	24	20	...	24	16	8	...	...	177	...	177	177	8·8
	Total ...	35	1,630	1,335	141	1,489	1,416	214	...	80	5,714	377	6,171	6,160	4·6
	3rd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
23	Allahabad ...	5	236	204	...	236	220	16	...	...	420	...	420	420	2·0
24	Bánda ...	3	125	102	...	125	96	29	...	...	373	...	373	373	3·6
25	Fatehpur ...	4	132	112	...	132	54	78	...	...	403	...	403	403	3·6
26	Jaunpur ...	4	236	213	...	236	193	43	...	...	500	...	500	475	2·2
27	Azamgarh ...	1	52	48	...	52	30	22	...	...	250	...	250	250	5·2
28	Benares ...	10	450	370	...	450	409	41	...	...	1,266	...	1,266	1,266	3·4
29	Basti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Gházipur ...	9	341	308	...	341	198	143	...	...	1,013	...	1,013	1,013	3·2
31	Gorakhpur ...	5	320	273	...	320	268	52	...	...	465	...	465	465	1·7
32	Mirzapur ...	6	242	189	...	242	235	7	...	...	837	...	837	837	4·4
	Total ...	47	2,134	1,785	...	2,134	1,703	431	...	...	5,502	...	5,502	5,502	3·1
	5th CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
33	Garhwal ...	2	105	91	...	105	53	52	...	...	300	...	300	282	3·1
	Grand Total ...	138	6,399	5,522	238	6,161	4,839	1,560	281	1,074	21,138	628	23,121	22,963	4·1

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. X.—*Institutions for general education for the year 1876-77.*

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Number	School	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through: English.	Vernacular only.	Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March: Christians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Others.	Receipts: Grant from provincial revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines	Other sources.	Total.	Expended: Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
1	Male Normal School	Meerut	56	46 25	...	56	...	34	22	...	9,727	...	...	...	...	6	9,733	9,727	...	9,727	210 30
2	Ditto	Agra	74	71·74	...	74	...	69	5	...	10,718	270	..	...	...	...	10,988	10,718	270	10,988	148 75
3	Ditto	Benares	75	76 10	...	75	...	63	12	...	9 775	...	...	...	...	...	9,775	9,775	...	9,775	128 61
4	Ditto	Almora	24	20 48	...	24	...	24	...	...	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	1,890	1,890	.	1,890	90*
		Total	229	214·57	...	229	...	190	39	...	32,110	270	...	...	...	6	32,386	32,110	270	32,380	150·60
5	Female Normal School	Aligarh	15	16 50	...	15	...	11	4	...	2,602	...	..	...	...	...	2,602	2,602	...	2,602	157 69
		GRAND TOTAL ...	244	231 07	...	244		201	43	...	34,712	270	..	...	...	6	34,988	34,712	270	34,982	151 43

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APPENDIX

TABLE No. XI.—*Institutions for general education for the year 1876-77*

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS A (AIDED), OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number	District.	School.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March*				*Receipts.*							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English	Vernacular only	Christians.	Hindus	Mussalmans	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowments	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
		(1). *For European Boys.*																	
1	Dehra Dún ...	St. George's College, Mussooree ...	77	65	77	...	77	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	12,000	...	15,000	14,760	227·07
2	Agra ...	St Peter's College ...	54	57·23	54	...	50	3	1	...	3,000	...	...	..	2,400	...	5,400	6,000	104·74
3	Allahabad ...	High School ...	119	103 90	119	...	119	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	6,548	...	12,548	11,379	109·41
4	Agra ...	Ditto ...	69	51·30	69	...	69	...	...	...	1,665	...	1,057	...	2,093	89	4,904	5,373	104 73
		Total ...	319	277 48	319	...	315	3	1	...	13,665	...	1,057	...	23,041	89	37,852	37,512	131 58
		(2). *For Natives.*																	
1	Meerut ...	Church Mission School ...	246	230	246	...	17	120	109	...	3,165	...	3,531	...	577	...	7,273	7,272	31·61
2	Agra ...	St. John's Collegiate School ...	342	286	342	...	51	220	71	...	4,943	395	2,935	...	1,982	...	10,255	11,551	40 38
3	Ditto ...	Victoria College ...	298	270	298	...	2	238	58	...	4,700	...	5,010	...	957	...	10,667	9,500	35·18
4	Cawnpore ...	Christ Church School ...	303	223	282	21	9	262	32	...	3,300	...	...	...	1,546	...	4,846	8,312	37 26
5	Allahabad ...	St. Peter's School ...	281	218	281	...	22	232	27	...	3,000	...	...	...	1,207	...	4,207	3,394	15 56
6	Mirzapur ...	London Mission High School ...	221	166	95	126	10	168	43	...	2,850	4,884	151	...	475	130	8,490	8,617	74·28
7	Benares ...	Jai Narain's Collegiate School ...	570	455	373	197	32	440	98	...	5,400	2,672	60	...	1,534	6,442	16.108	14,848	32 63
8	Ditto ...	London Mission High School ...	462	312	462	...	21	327	114	...	4,800	130	288	...	2,256	2,580	10.054	11,460	36 73
9	Ditto ...	Bengalitola Preparatory School ...	166	139	155	11	...	164	2	...	1,360	...	818	...	799	19	2,996	2,688	19·33
10	Gházipur ...	German Mission School ...	269	211	209	60	29	195	45	...	2,760	...	75	600	470	3,199	7,104	7,104	33 66
11	Ditto ...	Victoria School ...	187	154	187	...	1	168	16	2	2,160	...	719	600	543	621	4,643	4,602	29 88
12	Azamgarh ...	Church Mission School ...	137	103	137	...	6	108	23	...	1,800	...	2,100	120	360	...	4,380	3,900	37 86
13	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	179	144	179	...	2	156	21	...	1,980	2,086	140	...	386	35	4,627	4,752	33 00
14	Gorakhpur ...	Ditto ditto ...	338	260	338	...	35	236	64	3	3,000	...	114	...	594	2,400	6,108	6,240	24·00
15	Kumaun ...	London Mission School, Almora ...	273	211	173	100	2	260	9	2	3,600	...	1,290	...	936	...	5,826	6,063	28 68
		Total ...	4,272	3,382	3,757	515	239	3,294	732	7	48,818	10,167	17,231	1,320	14 622	15,426	1 07,584	1,10,303	32·02
		(3.) *Orphanage.*																	
1	Sháhjahánpur ...	American M. E. Mission School ...	150	117	142	8	142	6	2	...	1,480	...	...	360	...	...	1,840	2,493	21 30
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,741	3,776 48	4,218	523	696	3,303	735	7	63,963	10,167	18,288	1,680	37,663	15,515	1,47,276	1,50,308	39 80

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XII.—*Institutions for general education for* 1876-77.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS HIGH B. (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.	Grant from provincial revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ghâzipur ...	Victoria School ...	102	93	...	102	...	71	31	...	600	...	552	120	150	...	1,422	1,422	15·29
2	Ditto ...	Chashma-i-Rahmat ...	83	76	10	73	...	11	72	...	600	...	274	480	196	68	1,618	1,604	21·10
		Total ...	185	169	10	175	...	82	103	...	1,200	...	826	600	346	68	3,040	3,026	17·90

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No XIII.—*Institutions for general education for the year* 1876-77

PRIVATE SCHOOLS MIDDLE A (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Number.	District	Schools	Number of scholars on roll on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars, on 31st March.				Receipts.							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musulmans.	Others.	Grant from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
		For Europeans and Eurasians																	
		(a).—For Boys.									Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Saháranpur ...	Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway School ...	40	22·13	40	...	40	...	...	...	480	...	300	...	694	480	1,954	1,954	88 29
2	Agra	St Paul s Catholic Orphanage	98	102 36	98	.	98	...	...	...	3,000	...	...		1,200	...	4,200	6,000	58 61
3	Cawnpore	Ordnance School	11	15	11	...	11	.	...	...	480	...	...	...	442	...	922	934	62 26
4	Ditto ...	Memorial School (mixed)...	116	79·50	116	...	116	...	...	...	3,600	...	.	...	2,676	2,701	8,977	8,977	112 21
5	Allahabad ...	City School (mixed)	115	84	115	...	115	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	3,109	37·01
6	Ditto ...	Fort School	18	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	654	...	1,254	1,254	69·66
7	Kumaun ...	Diocesan Boys School, Naini Tal ...	101	78	101	...	101	...	...	...	5,624	...	...	100	...	...	5,724	30,228	387·53
8	Agra ..	East Indian Railway School, Tundla ..	28	29	28	..	28	...	...	.	480	...	...	...	408	600	1,488	1,356	46·75
		Total ...	527	427 99	527	...	527	...	...	...	15,644	...	300	100	6,074	3,781	25,899	53,812	125·72
		(b).—For Girls																	
9	Dehra Dún ...	Woodstock Girls' School, Landour ..	21	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	8,991	...	10,791	8,500	404 76
10	Agra ...	Canning Protestant Girls' School	51	45	51	...	51	...	...	...	3,780	...	54	...	7,764	...	11,598	7,276	161·64
11	Allahabad ...	Protestant Girls' High School	98	69	98	...	98	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	5,656	...	10,156	7,464	108·17
12	Kumaun ...	Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal ..	60	48	60	...	60	...		...	2,735	...	...	50	...	...	2,785	13,375	278 64
13	Agra ...	Saint Patrick's Catholic Orphanage ...	123	116	123	...	123	...	.	..	1,800	...	...	...	720	...	2,520	3,000	25 86
		Total ...	353	299	353	...	353	...	...	...	14,615	...	54	50	23,131	...	37,850	39,615	132·49
		Grand Total ...	880	726 99	880	...	880	...	...	...	30 259	...	354	150	29,205	3,781	63,749	93 427	128·50
		For Native Boys																	
1	Dehra Dún ...	A P. M School, Dehra	202	162	181	21	8	174	20	...	1,800	...	...	...	591	1,896	4,287	4,159	25 67
2	Saháranpur ...	A. P. M School	184	132	184		17	128	39	...	1,200	...	...	300	279	2,044	3,823	3,823	28 21
3	Ditto ...	Orman School, Roorkee ...	197	159·79	133	64	7	170	20	...	1,080	...	850	330	745	3,226	6,231	5,589	34 93
4	Aligarh ...	Subscription School, Háthras	104	91 17	104	...	1	94	9	...	600		...	1,560	192	36	2,388	2,399	26 25
5	Ditto ...	Anglo-Oriental School for Muhammadans ...	123	65 44	123	...	...	8	114	1	4,550	...	...	...	1,424	8,423	14,397	14 397	220 00
6	Moradabad ...	A. M M School	147	134	147	...	27	106	14	...	2,210	...	227	...	250	3,362	6,049	6,049	45·14
7-9	Bareilly ...	Three Municipal Schools	226	224	226	...	15	146	65	...	2,300	48	...	3,000	480	...	5,828	6,760	30 17
10	Agra ...	Victoria Branch, Gokalpura	106	107·5	95	10	...	103	3	...	480	...	840	...	119	...	1,439	1,320	12 27

11	Ditto	...	Branch St. John's College, Lohe-ki-Mandi	...	74	58	74	...	...	53	21	...	240	...	246	...	90	...	576	576	9 93
12	Ditto	...	Mufid-i-am School	...	516	387	516	...	...	444	72	...	2,400	...	1,115	1,200	807	18	5,840	5,600	14·47
13	Farukhabad	...	Subscription School, Fatehgarh ...	...	121	103	115	6	...	101	20	..	640	...	620	728	182	67	2,237	2,248	21·82
14	Ditto	...	Gun Carriage Factory School, ditto	...	21	19	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	156	...	336	336	17·68
15	Cawnpore	...	S P. G. M. School, Generalganj ...	...	136	118	88	48	3	126	7	...	960	...	...	...	319	542	1,821	1,821	15·43
16	Allahabad	...	A. P. M. School, Katra ...	...	70	85	36	64	20	35	15	..	540	...	312	...	245	...	1,097	1,800	21 17
17	Ditto	...	Church Mission St. P. School ...	...	122	102	122	...	112	10	...	...	840	...	334	...	180	480	1,834	1,908	18 7
18	Ditto	...	Subscription School, Colonelganj ...	...	54	40	54	...	...	54	...	...	360	...	437	...	252	...	1,049	1,049	26·22
19	Mirzapur	...	Church Mission School, Chunar ...	...	178	131	32	146	...	133	45	...	920	140	10	...	204	789	2,063	2,063	15·74
20	Benares	...	Subscription School, Shiwala ...	...	37	29	31	6	...	14	23	...	360	...	605	...	...	...	965	934	32·20
21	Ditto	...	Church Mission Infant School, Sigra	...	66	60	30	36	58	2	6	...	300	...	...	...	28	300	623	622	10 36
22	Gházipur	...	Chashma-i-Rahmat School ...	...	185	156	30	155	...	106	79	...	480	...	140	120	200	...	940	954	6·11
23	Ditto	...	Subscription School, Ballia ...	...	72	55	72	...	...	67	5	...	360	...	534	120	92	...	1,106	753	13·69
24	Basti	...	C. M. S. S. School	...	101	77	44	57	...	83	18	...	540	...	231	...	146	600	1,517	1,482	19·24
25	Ditto	...	Subscription School, Basti ...	...	81	75	50	31	...	66	15	...	425	...	264	...	73	...	762	473	6·30
26-29	Kumaun	...	A. M. (4) Schools	...	34	26	...	34	...	32	2	...	600	...	170	...	...	330	1,100	1,125	43·6
30	Ditto	...	A. M. E. M. School, Naini Tal ...	...	86	62	29	57	6	71	9	...	900	...	390	200	122	354	1,966	1,966	31 70
31-32	Garhwál	...	Ditto Paori and Srinagar ...	...	151	129	104	47	2	146	1	2	2,280	...	...	...	52	2,023	4,355	4,355	33·75
			Total	...	3,394	2,787·90	2,642	752	297	2,472	622	3	27,365	188	7,505	7,558	7,223	24,490	74,329	74,561	26·70
			Girls.																		
1	Dehra Dún	...	A. P. M. Girls' Boarding School, Dehra	...																	
2	Agra	...	Church Mission School, Kutra ...	...	109	107	109	...	107	...	...	2	1,800	...	729	...	263	4,000	6,792	5,200	48·59
3	Moradabad	...	Christian Girls' Boarding School ...	...	33	26	33	...	31	...	2	...	360	...	151	...	59	320	890	890	34·23
4	Mirzapur	...	London Mission School	...	48	44	20	28	48	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	1,260	1,500	1,500	34·09
					128	104	12	116	36	38	54	...	600	...	727	...	17	114	1,458	1,459	14·02
			Total	...	318	281	174	144	222	38	56	2	3,000	...	1,607	...	339	5,694	10,640	9,049	32·20
			GRAND TOTAL, BOYS AND GIRLS, NATIVES	...	3,712	3068·90	2,816	896	519	2,510	678	5	30,365	188	9,112	7,558	7,562	30,184	84,969	83,610	27·24
			Orphanages.																		
			(a).—For Boys.																		
1	Saháranpur	...	A. P. M. Orphanage School ...	..	26	25	26	...	26	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	600	960	960	38·40
2	Agra	...	Church Mission School, Sikandra ...	..	319	319	145	174	317	2	...	...	3,000	...	4,080	...	...	...	7,080	7,080	22·19
3	Cawnpore	...	S P. G. Asrapur	...	133	78	57	76	44	88	1	...	2,750	...	...	...	91	23	2,864	2,880	36 92
			Total	...	478	422	228	250	387	90	1	...	6,110	...	4,080	...	91	623	10,904	10,920	25·87
			(b).—For Girls.																		
4	Bareilly	...	A. M. E. M. School	...	158	158	65	93	158	...	...	...	2,100	...	122	...	...	19,560	21,782	5,484	34 70
5	Agra	...	Christian Female Orphanage ...	...	59	55	59	...	59	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	2,400	43·63
6	Benares	...	Baptist Mission, Ramkatora ..	...	21	19	...	21	21	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	161	264	13 39
7	Ditto	...	Church Mission School, Sigra ...	..	39	39	23	16	39	...	...	...	360	70	...	...	...	981	1,411	1,411	36·17
8	Gházipur	...	Girls' School	...	40	31	...	40	40	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	125	245	245	7·92
9	Garhwal	.	A. M. E. M., Chupra and Srinagar	...	15	14·75	4	11	11	4	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	329	569	569	37·93
			Total	...	332	316·75	151	181	328	4	...	...	4,181	70	122	...	...	20,995	25,368	10,373	32·72
			GRAND TOTAL ORPHANAGES	...	810	738 75	379	431	715	94	1	...	10,291	70	4,202	...	91	21,618	36,272	21,293	28·81

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P and Oudh.

APPENDIX

TABLE No. XIV.—*Institutions for general education*, 1876-77.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS MIDDLE B (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

No.	District.	School.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslmans.	Others.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dehra Dún	Church Mission School, Amfield ...	106	90	..	106	106	...	...	...	240	...	72	...	18	420	750	750	8·33
2	Bijnor	Subscription School, Sherkot ..	100	94	...	100	...	49	51	...	300	300	...	...	75	...	675	645	6·86
3	Sháhjahánpur	Vernacular Department Mission School.	93	80	...	93	...	93	...	...	240	...	...	...	33	400	673	673	8·41
4	Ditto	Zakir Ali's School, Tilhar	93	77·75	...	93	...	4	89	...	192	...	240	120	36	...	588	588	7·54
5	Agra...	Oriental Branch, Fatehabad	65	55 5	27	38	...	27	38	...	120	...	180	...	...	...	300	300	5 35
6	Bánda	Ditto, Kirwi	101	76 14	16	85	...	82	19	...	120	...	539	...	44	...	703	661	8·69
7	Mirzapur	Subscription School, Gayanpur ..	73	54	...	73	...	56	17	...	120	...	120	...	45	...	285	280	5 18
8	Gorakhpur	Ditto, Swintonganj ...	101	70·	14	87	2	68	31	...	180	...		...	58	1,358	1,800	1,800	10·05
9	Ditto	Ditto, Alinagar	130	109.	33	97	...	102	28	...	120	...	...	...	84				
		Total	862	706·39	90	772	108	481	273	...	1,632	300	1,151	120	393	2,178	5,774	5,697	8·06

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P and Oudh.

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TABLE No. XV.—*Institutions for general education*, 1876-77.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS LOWER (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
		Lower Schools, Boys.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1-4	Saháranpur ...	4 A. P. M Schools ...	118	134·8	56	62	...	45	73	...	120	...	...	...	41	1,113	1,274	1,274	9·43
5	Bulandshahr ...	C. M. School, Deputyganj ...	55	39·46	...	55	1	46	8	...	60	...	...	...	32	...	92	184	4·71
6-10	Moradabad ...	5 Mission Branch Schools ...	152	127·	...	152	...	121	31	...	240	...	...	...	36	1,114	1,390	1,390	10·94
11-12	Ditto ...	2 Ditto, Hasanpur ...	49	51	...	49	...	24	25	...	92	...	...	...	...	180	272	272	5·33
13	Ditto ...	Mission School, Kant ...	70	62	...	70	...	58	12	...	114	...	...	...	24	124	262	262	4·22
14	Bareilly ...	Ditto, Fatehganj ...	40	29	...	40	3	36	1	...	49	...	...	...	17	98	164	156	5·38
15	Sháhjahánpur ...	American P. M. S., Bajhera ...	59	41	17	42	2	46	3	8	56	384	...	...	...	...	440	440	10·73
16-18	Mirzapur ...	3 London M School, Sigrauli ...	29	24	...	29	18	9	2	...	120	...	...	...	19	129	259	259	10·79
19-22	Ditto ...	4 C. M. Schools, Ghorwa ...	81	64	...	81	...	78	3	...	120	...	...	...	27	169	316	3 6	4 93
23-24	Benares ...	2 Ditto, Bazar Schools ...	60	46	...	60	...	56	4	...	132	...	...	...	27	307	466	466	10·13
25-30	Azamgarh ...	6 C. M Schools ...	300	241	17	283	...	262	38	...	240	...	333	...	120	...	693	1,200	4·91
31-35	Gorakhpur ...	5 Ditto ...	213	115	...	213	...	187	26	...	192	...	120	...	11	108	431	431	3·74
36	Ditto ...	C. M. School, Boys School, Basharatpur.	40	35	9	31	40	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	5	259	300	300	8·57
37	Ditto ...	C. M. Chamar School ...	85	67	...	85	...	78	7	...	48	...	...	..	...	144	192	192	2·86
		Total ...	1,351	1,076·26	99	1,252	64	1,046	233	8	1,619	384	453	...	359	3,736	6,551	7,142	6·63
		Girls.																	
1-7	Saháranpur ...	7 A. P. M. G. Schools ...	130	81·7	...	130	...	...	130	...	540	...	48	...	...	555	1,143	1,143	13·93
8	Meerut ...	Church M. S. Zanana School ...	*52	40	...	52	...	52	...	...	120	...	540	...	...	742	1,402	1,402	35·05
9-15	Bulandshahr ...	7 Subscriptions Schools ...	139	105	...	139	...	93	46	...	720	...	317	...	...	...	1,037	1,181	11·24
16-20	Bijnor ...	5 A. M. E. M. Schools ...	111	96	...	111	...	...	107	4	240	...	...	...	...	734	974	636	6·62
21-24	Moradabad ...	4 Ditto Sambhal ...	84	71·75	...	84	...	...	84	...	192	...	...	...	...	324	516	516	7·16
25-31	Ditto ...	8 Ditto ditto (city) ...	269	282·	...	269	10	41	218	...	980	...	...	...	...	1,507	2,487	2,487	8·81
32-38	Ditto ...	7 Municipal Schools ...	69	52	...	69	...	27	42	...	300	...	352	...	...	...	652	1,059	20·36
39-45	Budaun ...	7 Ditto	118	94	...	118	...	25	93	...	193	...	...	196	...	...	389	389	4·13
46-61	Ditto ...	16 A. M. E. M. Schools ...	206	193	...	206	18	24	164	...	550	...	584	300	...	...	1,434	1,434	7·43
62-65	Bareilly ...	4 Ditto ditto ..	53	46	...	53	...	36	17	...	280	...	...	...	...	749	1,029	1,029	22·37

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XV.—*Institutions for general education*, 1876-77—(concluded

PRIVATE SCHOOLS LOWER (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindu.	Muslimans.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
	Girls—(concluded).										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
66-71	Bareilly ...	6 Municipal Schools for Muhammadan girls.	161	129	...	161	...	2	159	...	634	...	...	372	...	...	1,006	1,006	7·79
72-78	Dittó ..	7 Municipal Schools for Hindu girls.	151	136	...	151	...	127	24	...	574	...	...	492	...	...	1,096	963	7·08
79-85	Shábjahánpur ...	7 A. M. E. M. Schools ...	140	120	...	140	...	95	45	...	410	...	...	240	...	800	1,450	1,450	12·08
86	Ditto ...	Ditto, Khera Bajhera ...	39	30	...	39	1	18	1	19	116	170	...	...	...	...	286	286	9·53
87-90	Agra ...	4 C. M. S. Schools ...	94	71·7	...	94	...	56	38	...	192	...	548	...	...	1,000	1,740	1,740	24·16
91-98	Mainpuri ...	8 Schools, Kuraoli ...	201	157	...	201	...	201	...	...	420	...	420	...	...	...	840	840	5·35
99-109	Ditto ...	11 A. P. M. Schools ...	178	140	...	178	16	112	50	...	636	...	...	...	...	1,105	1,741	1,741	12·43
110	Farukhabad ...	Christian Girls' School, Rekha...	48	41	...	48	47	1	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	400	520	520	12·68
111-115	Hamírpur ...	5 Schools, Maudha ...	98	38·51	...	98	...	...	98	...	240	...	168	...	...	...	408	398	10·20
116	Allahabad ...	C. M. S City School ...	23	16·0	...	23	...	23	...	...	120	...	120	...	...	...	240	240	15·00
117	Ditto ...	Mission Girls' School ...	33	23	...	33	...	33	...	...	96	...	186	...	...	..	202	202	8·78
118-122	Mirzapur ...	5 Church Mission Schools ...	132	114	12	120	48	46	34	4	120	...	405	...	...	1,220	1,745	1,745	15·30
123-124	Benares ...	2 Ditto	28	22	...	28	...	17	11	...	156	...	...	...	...	93	249	249	11·31
125-126	Ditto ...	2 L. M. Girls' Schools ...	158	118	...	158	10	113	35	...	240	...	293	...	...	200	733	733	6·21
127-128	Ditto ...	2 Church M. Schools ...	248	213	...	248	...	216	32	...	800	...	85	...	...	1,506	2,391	2,391	44·08
129-130	Ditto ...	2 Branch M. Schools, Jagatgang and Rajghat.	26	25	...	26	...	25	1	...	120	...	...	...	...	72	192	192	7·68
131-133	Gorakhpur ...	3 C. M. Society Zanana and Girls' Schools.	50	42	...	50	...	30	20	...	180	...	...	120	...	60	360	360	8·57
134-135	Ditto ...	2 Girls and Infant schools (mixed),	82	72	10	72	82	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	26	646	912	912	12·66
136	Ditto ...	Ditto, Basharatpur ...	31	26	...	31	31	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	156	240	240	9·23
137	Kumaun ...	Am. M. E. M. School, Naini Tal	16	12	...	16	12	4	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	95	167	167	13·91
		Total ...	3,168	2,607·66	22	3,146	275	1,417	1,449	27	9,685	170	3,986	1,660	26	11,964	27,491	27,651	10·60
		GRAND TOTAL, BOYS AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS	4,519	3,683·92	121	4,398	339	2,463	1,682	35	11,304	854	4,439	1,660	335	15,700	34,042	34,793	9·44

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P and Oudh.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XVI.—*Institutions for general education*, 1876-77.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS SPECIAL (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	School	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*				*Receipts.*							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Benares	Female Normal ...	51	53·4	51	...	51	...	...	...	2,400	117	400	...	350	3,579	6,846	5,104	96 30
2	Ditto	Do. Industrial ...	75	64	...	...	75	...	...	...	480	40	...	...	755	...	1,275	1,561	24 39
3	Gorakhpur	Boys Industrial, Basharatpur.	36	25	...	36	36	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	240	480	516	20·64
		Total ...	162	142·4	51	36	162	...	...	...	3,120	157	400	...	1,105	3,819	8,601	7,181	50·57

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P. and Oudh.

APPEN

TABLE No. XVII.—*Institutions for*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (INDIGENOUS OR

Number.	District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March, learning through.	
					English.	Vernacular.
	BOYS.					
	I. CIRCLE, D. P. I.					
1	Dehra D'n	7	228	187	34	194
2	Sahâranpur	282	4,391	3,478	...	4,391
3	Muzaffarnagar	294	3,715	2,786	...	3,715
4	Meerut	188	2,816	2,139	...	2,816
5	Bulandshahr	164	1,236	1,236	...	1,236
6	Aligarh	171	2,817	2,299	74	2,743
7	Bijnor	310	4,205	3,480	...	4,205
8	Moradabad	216	2,619	2,098	20	2,599
9	Bareilly	392	4,028	2,902	8	4,020
10	Budaun	187	1,759	1,440	...	1,759
11	Shâhjahânpur	54	941	904	...	941
	Total ...	2,270	28,755	22,949	136	28,619
	II. CIRCLE, D P. I.					
12	Muttra	79	1,564	635	...	1,564
13	Agra	251	3,478	2,347	...	3,478
14	Etâwah	79	903	903	...	903
15	Etah	152	2,353	2,101	...	2,353
16	Mainpuri	120	1,211	1,068	36	1,175
17	Farukhabad	168	1,768	1,478	24	1,744
18	Cawnpore	158	2,115	2,115	...	2,115
19	Hamirpur	65	464	425	...	464
20	Jalaun	15	372	289	...	372
21	Jhânsi	66	604	555	36	568
22	Lalitpur	6	104	70	...	104
	Total ...	1,154	14,986	11,986	96	14,840
	III. CIRCLE, D. P. I.					
23	Allahabad	205	2,164	1,752	...	2,164
24	Bânda	27	255	230	...	255
25	Fatehpur	138	1,622	1,367	12	1,610
26	Jaunpur	64	819	573	40	779
27	Azamgarh	189	1,641	1,641	...	1,641
28	Benares	318	6,582	4,600	118	6,414
29	Basti	86	545	545	...	545
30	Ghâzipur	77	703	609	...	703
31	Gorakhpur	195	1,725	1,510	...	1,725
32	Mirzapur	44	613	515	...	613
	Total ...	1,343	16,619	13,362	170	16,449
	V. CIRCLE, D. P. I.					
33	Garhwâl	6	192	110	...	192
	GRAND TOTAL, BOYS ...	4,773	60,562	48,407	402	60,160
	GIRLS.					
	I. Circle	19	145	109	...	145
	GRAND TOTAL, BOYS AND GIRLS ...	4,792	60,647	48,516	402	60,245

DIX.

general education for 1876-77.

UNAIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Religious or National classification of Scholars on 31st March.				Receipts.					Expended.			
Christian.	Hindú.	Musalmán.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Subscription or endowment.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
				Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	139	83	6	...	245	...	954	1,199	...	1,199	1,199	6·4
...	1,969	2,422	...	...	5,733	...	10,803	16,536	...	16,536	16,536	4·7
...	2,191	1,524	...	...	...	...	13,998	13,998	...	13,998	13,998	5·0
...	1,887	929	...	...	...	...	10,642	10,642	...	10,642	10,642	4·9
...	528	708	...	...	...	...	4,536	4,536	...	4,536	4,536	3·6
...	2,046	771	...	5	1,749	240	11,494	13,488	5	13,483	13,488	5·8
...	1,923	2,282	...	...	...	...	14,739	14,739	...	14,739	14,739	4·2
...	1,037	1,535	47	...	528	200	14,182	14,910	...	14,910	14,910	7·1
...	1,905	2,123	...	346	142	...	19,438	19,926	346	19,580	19,926	6·8
...	968	791	...	...	...	...	10,970	10,970	...	10,970	10,970	7·6
...	581	360	...	...	...	...	2,629	2,629	...	2,629	2,629	2·9
...	15,174	13,528	53	351	8,397	440	1,14,385	1,23,573	351	1,23,222	1,23,573	5·3
...	1,518	46	...	...	...	...	2,766	2,766	...	2,766	2,766	4·3
...	2,487	991	...	...	...	...	17,402	17,402	...	17,402	17,402	7·4
...	634	269	...	...	...	...	4,760	4,760	...	4,760	4,760	5·2
...	1,302	1,051	...	...	312	...	8,844	9,156	...	9,156	9,156	4·3
...	941	270	...	...	...	...	7,428	7,428	...	7,428	7,428	6·9
...	1,215	553	...	71	302	...	6,648	7,021	71	6,950	7,021	4·7
...	1,603	512	...	...	770	...	7,807	8,577	...	8,577	8,577	4·0
...	365	99	...	...	...	...	3,897	3,897	...	3,897	3,897	9·2
...	325	47	...	...	...	...	1,107	1,107	...	1,107	1,107	3·8
...	585	19	...	240	935	...	1,601	2,776	240	2,512	2,752	4·9
...	104	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	...	400	400	5·5
...	11,979	3,857	...	311	2,319	...	62,660	65,290	311	64,955	65,266	5·4
...	1,530	634	...	...	...	...	10,930	10,930	...	10,930	10,930	6·2
...	192	63	...	...	...	...	1,488	1,488	...	1,488	1,488	6·4
...	962	660	...	...	...	...	5,433	5,433	...	5,433	5,433	3·9
...	428	391	...	...	5,734	...	870	6,604	...	6,604	6,604	11·5
...	1,014	627	...	...	...	...	4,632	4,632	...	4,632	4,632	2·8
...	5,907	625	...	...	3,144	...	5,973	9,117	...	9,117	9,117	1·8
...	364	181	...	300	...	...	2,641	2,941	300	2,641	2,941	5·4
...	437	266	...	...	...	...	337	337	...	337	337	0·5
...	1,550	175	...	...	600	...	945	1,545	...	1,545	1,545	1·0
...	549	64	...	...	...	...	1,839	1,839	...	1,839	1,839	3·5
...	12,933	3,686	...	300	9,478	...	35,088	44,866	300	44,566	44,866	3·3
...	188	...	4	...	...	...	288	288	...	288	288	2·6
...	39,374	21,071	57	962	20,194	440	2,12,421	2,34,017	962	2,33,031	2,33,993	4·8
...	...	145	...	...	...	...	276	276	...	276	276	2·5
...	39,374	21,216	57	962	20,194	440	2,12,697	2,34,293	962	2,33,307	2,34,269	4·8

M. KEMPSON,
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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XVIII.—*Abstract of attendance at the Government and private institutions during the year* 1876-77.

Institutions		Number attendance.					Remarks.
		Colleges.	Higher class.	Middle class.	Lower class.	Total.	
General Education ...	Government	538	3,160	18,390	1,46,132	1,68,220	
	Private	...	4,926	6,264	65,166	76,356	
Special ditto ...	Government	288	...	244	...	532	
	Private	...	...	111	51	162	
	Total ...	826	8,086	25,009	2,11,349	2,45,270	

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XIX.—*Abstract of receipts and charges at the Government and private (aided) institutions during the year* 1876-77.

		Receipts.					Charges.					Remarks.
		Colleges	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total.	Colleges.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total.	
General Education,	Government ...	1,41,347	1,68,449	1,54,563	4,99,243	9,63,602	1,34,816	1,55,224	1,41,202	4,68,390	8,99,632	
	Private ...	...	1,50,316	1,90,764	2,68,335	6,09,415	...	1,53,334	2,04,027	2,69,062	6,26,423	
Special Education,	Government ...	2,00,322	...	34,988	...	2,35,310	1,80,481	...	34,982	...	2,15,463	
	Private ...	...	...	1,755	6,846	8,601	...	...	2,077	5,104	7,181	
Total ...		3 41,669	3,18,765	3,82,070	7,74,424	18,16,928	3,15,297	3,08,558	3,82,288	7,42,556	17,48,699	

M. KEMPSON,

Director, Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XX.—*Abstracts of Grants-in-aid received by private institutions during the year* 1876-77.

Institutions.	Colleges.	Higher class Schools.	Middle class Schools.	Lower class Schools.	Total.	Remarks.
General Education	...	65,163	72,547	11,304	1,49,014	
Special Education	...	...	2,400	720	3,120	
Total ...	...	65,163	74,947	12,024	1,52,134	

M. KEMPSON.

Director, Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XXI.—*General Statement of amount expended by Government on education during the year* 1876-77.

		Salaries.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Contingencies.	Grant-in-aid	Total.	Remarks.
General Establishment		1,78,436	...	...	63,697	...	2,42,133	
Government Colleges and Schools	General ...	7,26,427	21,411	35,568	68,077	...	8,51,483	
	Special ...	2,13,390	...	...	1,803	...	2,15,193	
Private Colleges and Schools	General ...	...	96	1,750	...	1,49,573	1,51,419	
	Special ...	...	...	...	...	3,120	3,120	
Total ...		11,18,253	21·507	37,318	1,33,577	1,52,693	14,63,348	

M. KEMPSON,
Director, Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

APPENDIX A

TABLE No. II.—*Government Schools of the higher class (Zila Schools) in the Province of Oudh for the year* 1876-77

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year	Average age.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
				Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	
	1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6	7.	8	8a.	8b.	9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10.
Western Circle.	Bara Banki	Bara Banki ...	1st March, '61 ...	81	36	1	118	69	106	14	118	118	...	56	...	...	1 anna to 4 rupees.
	Unao	Unao ..	Ditto ...	135	59	1	195	162	180	15	84	72	14	39	...	...	1 „ to 4 „
	Sitapur	Sitapur ...	18th Oct., '59 ...	90	28	1	119	98	112	15	119	117	2	47	...	...	1 „ to 5 „
	Hardoi	Hardoi ...	14th July, '62 ...	100	27	3	130	111	126	15	130	114	16	17	...	...	2 „ to 5 „
	Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur ...	1st May, '61 ...	118	20	...	138	113	127	14	114	137	...	45	...	...	2 „ to 5 „
	Total ...	5.—Schools ...	...	524	170	6	700	573	650	14	565	558	32	204	...	...	1 „ to 5 „
Eastern Circle.	Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	1st Oct., '60 ...	214	64	4	282	222	249	13	262	282	15	127	...	...	2 „ to 2 „
	Gonda	Gonda ...	August, '59 ...	139	24	...	163	131	148	12	163	163	5	89	...	...	1 „ to 4 „
	Bahraich	Bahraich ...	April, '68 ...	125	54	3	182	127	160	15	148	182	...	75	1	...	2 „ to 4 „
	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	December, '61 ...	140	55	2	197	139	156	16	197	197	...	134	...	...	2 „ to 5 „
	Sultanpur	Sultanpur ..	July, '61 ...	133	31	3	167	156	157	14	120	143	36	48	...	...	2 „ to 2 „
	Partabgarh	Partabgarh ...	12th Mch, '60 ...	96	31	1	128	101	115	14	104	128	...	48	...	...	2 „ to 2 „
	Total ...	6.—Schools ...	...	847	259	13	1,119	856	985	14	994	1,095	56	521	1	...	1 „ to 5 „
	Grand Total ...	11.—Schools ...	...	1,371	429	19	1,819	1,429	1,635	14	1,559	1,653	88	725	1	...	1 „ to 5 „

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. II.—*Government Schools of the higher class (Zila Schools) in the Province of Oudh for the year* 1876-77—(concluded).

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds.	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges	Excess of charges over receipts	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to provincial funds.	Remarks. Number admitted.	Number who left	Percentage of col 8 to col 8a.
1	2	3	11	12	13	13a	14	15	15a	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
			Rs. a. p				Rs. a p	Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p			Rs. a p	Rs a. p.			
Western Circle. Bara Banki,	Bara Banki,	1st March, '61,	3,290 5 2	...	...	...	...	405 3 6	...	...	...	3,695 8 8	3,647 15 11	47 8 9	3,695 8 8	..	...	41 8 4	36 15 6	96	72	85
Unao ...	Unao ...	Ditto,	3,823 11 1	...	...	...	...	450 6 0	...	...	...	4,274 1 1	4,213 0 1	61 1 0	4,274 1 1	...	..	26 6 1	23 9 7	142	100	90
Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	18th Octr., 59,	3,487 2 1	...	...	..	267 4 0	557 1 3	...	..	...	4,311 7 4	4,311 7 4	...	4,311 7 4	...	...	43 15 11	35 9 4	67	66	87
Hardoi ...	Hardoi ..	14th July, '62,	4,482 0 1	...	...	...	...	386 14 0	...	...	...	4,868 14 1	4,868 14 1	...	4,868 14 1	...	...	43 13 10	40 5 1	73	76	88
Lakhimpur...	Lakhimpur	1st May, '61,	3,369 10 11	...	...	...	90 0 0	363 8 9	...	...	...	3,823 3 8	3,814 15 8	8 4 0	3,823 3 8	...	...	33 13 4	29 13 1	75	77	89
Total ...	5.—Schools,	...	18,452 13 4	...	...	...	357 4 0	2,163 1 6	...	...	...	20,973 2 10	20,856 5 1	116 13 9	20,973 2 10	...	...	35 9 8	32 3 3	453	391	88
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	1st Oct, '60,	10,566 7 2	...	...	...	300 0 0	1,175 2 6	...	...	...	12,041 9 8	12,037 5 8	4 4 0	12,041 9 8	..	..	51 14 5	45 8 9	128	91	91
Eastern Circle. Gonda ...	Gonda ...	August, '59,	3 791 4 0	116	...	...	...	466 9 0	...	.	.	4,373 13 0	4,362 9 0	11 4 0	4,373 13 0	..	...	33 6 2	28 15 1	61	63	88
Bahraich ..	Bahraich ...	April, 68,	4,162 8 0	...	...	...	...	518 10 0	...	..	19 13 11	4,700 15 11	4,598 10 0	102 5 11	4,700 15 11	...	...	37 0 3	32 12 5	120	88	79
Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli,	December, '61,	5,494 5 3	176	...	...	...	697 0 0	...	..	...	6,367 5 3	6,173 1 3	194 4 0	6 367 5 3	.	..	45 12 11	39 8 5	141	99	89
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur...	July, '61,	4,290 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	352 4 0	...	...	...	4,762 4 0	4 762 4 0	...	4,762 4 0	..	...	37 12 8	34 0 9	131	126	80
Partabgarh,	Partabgarh,	12th Mch, '60,	2,839 2 0	...	...	183	168 0 0	346 12 0	...		30 0 0	3,566 14 0	3,457 12 0	109 2 0	3,566 14 0	.	...	35 5 0	28 1 9	125	102	88
Total ...	6 —Schools,	...	31,143 10 5	292	...	183	588 0 0	3,556 5 6	...	...	49 13 11	35,812 13 10	35,391 9 11	421 3 11	35,812 13 10	...	.	41 13 5	36 6 1	706	569	87
Grand Total ..	11.—Schools,	...	49,596 7 9	292	..	183	945 4 0	5,719 7 0	...	...	49 13 11	56,786 0 8	56,247 15 0	538 1 8	56,786 0 8	...	..	39 11 10	34 11 4	1,159	960	87

Office of Inspr. of P. I., Oudh Circle, Lucknow,
The 3rd July, 1877.

R. A. LLOYD, B. A.,
Offg. Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle.

APPEN

TABLE No. IIA.—*Government Schools of the Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular*

Locality—zila.	Tahsil.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	8a.	8b.
Lucknow	Kákori ...	1st Feb., 1867 ...	27	47	...	74	61	77	10
Bara Banki ...	Daryabad ...	26th April, 1861,	83	29	...	112	94	108	13
	Rudauli ...	1861 ..	54	55	...	109	94	116	13
	Haidargarh ...	1st April, 1864 ..	93	17	...	110	99	110	12
	Fatehpur ...	1st Jan., 1865 ...	68	32	...	100	72	105	8
	Zaidpur ...	20th Dec., 1864,	33	114	...	147	98	120	12
Total ...	...	...	331	247	...	578	457	559	11
Unao	Purwa ...	May, 1862 ...	136	10	...	146	121	145	12
Sitapur	Biswán ...	15th Feb., 1862,	120	26	...	146	115	144	12
	Mailanpur ..	April, 1874 ...	90	14	...	104	90	106	14
Total ...	...	...	210	40	...	250	205	250	13
Hardoi	Shahabad ...	1st Oct., 1860 ...	96	54	...	150	136	156	13
	Bilgram ...	15th Oct., 1860,	82	69	...	151	130	149	12
	Sandila ...	1st Feb., 1862...	61	58	...	119	99	114	12
	Mallawán ...	1st Jan., 1865...	141	19	...	160	129	148	11
Total ...	...	...	380	200	...	580	494	567	12
Kheri	Muhamdi ...	1st Jan., 1861...	88	54	...	142	124	142	10
Total of W. C. Schools,	14 schools ...	...	1,172	598	...	1,770	1,462	1,740	11
Fyzabad	Akbarpur ...	1st June, 1864...	84	48	...	132	116	136	13
	Tanda ...	7th March, 1860,	68	37	...	105	77	97	13
	Ajudhia ...	23rd Jan., 1865,	96	4	...	100	72	90	14
Total ...	...	...	248	89	...	337	265	323	13
Gonda	Utraula ...	1st May, 1864...	58	61	...	119	78	109	11
	Colonelganj ...	June, 1864 ...	76	35	1	112	77	101	12
Total ...	...	...	134	96	1	231	155	210	12
Rae Bareli	Jais	13th Jan., 1866,	45	58	...	103	83	93	12
Total of E. C. Schools...	6 schools ...	...	427	243	1	671	503	626	12
Grand Total ...	20 schools ...	...	1,599	841	1	2,441	1,965	2,366	12

DIX A.

Town Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1876-77.

Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the Year						Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Receipts.			
English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.		From provincial funds	Proceeds of endowment	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.
9.	9a	9b	9c.	9d	9e.	10.	11.	12.	13	13a.
							Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24	66	...	59	...	6	1 ana to 4 anas ...	635 0 0	...	102 0 0	150 0 0
55	112	...	33	...	...	1 ana to 4 anas ...	1,084 5 9	...	192 8 3	180 0 0
52	102	7	56	...	...	1 ana to 4 anas ...	1,214 12 0	...	...	180 0 0
41	85	34	49	...	..	1 ana to 4 anas ...	1,106 15 0	...	60 0 0	180 0 0
42	70	31	40	...	...	3 pie to 8 anas ...	1,060 6 6	...	...	180 0 0
66	104	...	70	...	12	1 ana to 1 rupee ...	1,049 7 8	...	...	276 0 0
256	473	72	248	..	12	3 pie to 1 rupee ...	5,515 14 11	...	252 8 3	996 0 0
66	102	44	44	...	...	1 ana to 1 rupee ...	1,655 6 0	...	...	132 0 0
58	52	70	24	...	..	6 pie to 1 ana ...	1,294 12 6	...	84 0 0	162 8 0
37	41	50	21	...	...	6 pie to 4 anas ...	449 0 0	...	...	...
95	93	120	45	...	...	6 pie to 4 anas ...	1,743 12 6	...	84 0 0	162 8 0
82	97	20	60	...	...	6 pie to 1 rupee ...	1,817 0 7	...	...	...
81	151	...	52	...	...	1 ana to 1 rupee ...	729 0 0	...	...	636 0 0
72	119	...	38	...	...	1 ana to 1 rupee ...	609 0 0	...	...	660 0 0
71	160	...	45	...	...	6 pie to 4 anas ...	262 0 0	...	...	622 0 0
306	527	20	195	...	...	6 pie to 1 rupee ...	3,417 0 7	...	...	2,118 0 0
62	142	...	30	...	...	6 pie to 5 rupees ...	1,493 13 0	...	60 0 0	...
809	1,403	256	621	...	18	3 pie to 5 rupees ...	14,466 15 0	...	498 8 3	3,558 8 0
58	132	...	37	...	...	1 ana to 8 anas ...	1,417 14 0	...	48 0 0	...
49	98	7	43	...	1	1 ana to 1 rupee ...	1,038 8 0	...	72 0 0	...
50	44	60	14	...	...	1 ana to 8 anas ...	660 0 0	...	...	...
157	274	67	94	...	1	1 ana to 1 rupee ...	3,116 6 0	...	120 0 0	...
56	119	...	42	...	...	1 ana to 1 rupee ...	1,425 0 0	...	...	...
50	94	18	30	...	...	6 pie to 4 anas ...	1, 04 0 0	..	...	...
108	213	18	72	...	...	6 pie to 1 rupee ...	2,529 0 0	...	...	...
67	71	25	23	...	...	6 pie to 1 rupee ...	1,729 9 9	...	...	...
330	558	110	189	...	1	6 pie to 1 rupee ...	7,374 15 9	...	120 0 0	...
1,139	1,961	366	810	...	19	3 pie to 5 rupees ...	21,841 14 9	...	618 8 3	3,558 8 0

APPEN

TABLE No. IIA.—*Government Schools of the Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular*

Locality—zila.	Tahsil.	When established.	Receipts.—(concld.) Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund.	Sale of books.
1.	2.	3.	14.	15.	15a.	16.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow	Kákori ...	1st Feb, 1867 ...	480 0 0	46 1 3	...	...
Bara Banki ...	Daryabad ...	26th April, 1861,	...	92 12 0	...	...
	Rudauli ...	1861 ..	...	115 8 0	...	...
	Haidargarh ...	1st April, 1864,	...	65 9 0	...	...
	Fatehpur ...	1st Jan., 1865 ..	108 0 0	49 10 0	...	...
	Zaidpur ...	20th Dec., 1864,	...	140 3 9	...	...
Total ...	...	...	103 0 0	463 10 9	...	...
Unao	Purwa ...	May, 1862 ...	...	125 14 0	...	...
Sitapur	Biswán ...	15th Feb, 1862,	...	133 2 0	...	...
	Mailanpur ...	April, 1874 ...	568 0 0	39 1 6	...	...
Total ...	...	...	568 0 0	172 3 6	...	...
Hardoi	Shahabad ...	1st Oct., 1860 ...	...	166 4 6	...	...
	Bilgram ...	15th Oct., 1860,	...	153 9 3	...	...
	Sandila ...	1st Feb, 1862...	...	108 0 0	...	...
	Malláwán ...	1st Jan, 1865 ...	...	102 12 9	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	530 10 6	...	...
Kheri	Muhamdi ...	1st Jan., 1861 ...	24 0 0	183 9 0	...	...
Total of W. C. Schools,	14 schools ...	...	1,180 0 0	1,522 1 0	...	...
Fyzabad	Akbarpur ...	1st June, 1864 ..	42 0 0	180 0 0	...	...
	Tanda ...	7th March, 1860	432 0 0	118 1 0	115 0 0	...
	Ajudhia ...	23rd Jan., 1865,	669 0 0	92 4 6	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,143 0 0	390 5 6	115 0 0	...
Gonda	Utraula ...	1st May, 1864 ...	...	117 1 0	...	...
	Colonelganj ...	June, 1864 ...	...	55 3 3	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	172 4 3	...	...
Rae Bareli	Jais ...	18th Jan., 1866,	...	61 7 6	...	...
Total of E. C. Schools...	6 schools ...	...	1,143 0 0	624 1 3	115 0 0	...
Grand Total ...	20 schools ...	...	2,323 0 0	2,146 2 3	115 0 0	...

Office of Inspector of P. I., Oudh Circle: *Lucknow, the 3rd July, 1877.*

DIX.

Town Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1876-77—(concluded).

Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to provincial funds.	Remarks. Number admitted.	Remarks. Number who left.	Remarks. Percentage col. 8 to col. 8a
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22	23.	24.	25.			
Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	1,413 1 3	1,408 1 3	5 0 0	1,413 1 3	...	...	23 2 8	10 6 7	53	62	79
...	1,549 10 0	1 538 13 0	10 13 0	1,549 10 0	...	...	16 7 9	11 8 7	48	36	87
...	1,510 4 0	1,506 8 0	3 12 0	1,510 4 0	...	...	16 1 1	12 14 9	70	68	81
...	1,412 8 0	1,409 9 0	2 15 0	1,412 8 0	...	...	14 4 3	11 2 11	59	59	90
...	1,398 0 6	1,369 10 0	28 6 6	1,398 0 6	...	...	19 6 8	14 11 8	47	71	68
...	1,465 11 5	1,424 12 8	40 14 9	1,465 11 5	...	...	14 15 4	10 11 4	93	41	82
...	7,336 1 11	7,249 4 8	86 13 3	7,336 1 11	...	...	16 0 10	12 1 1	317	275	82
...	1,913 4 0	1,875 14 0	37 6 0	1,913 4 0	...	...	15 13 0	13 10 11	65	59	83
...	1,674 6 6	1,665 2 0	9 4 6	1,674 6 6	...	...	14 8 11	11 4 2	74	60	80
...	1,056 1 6	1,056 1 6	...	1,056 1 6	..	...	11 11 10	4 15 10	23	26	85
...	2,730 8 0	2,721 3 6	9 4 6	2,730 8 0	...	...	13 5 1	8 8 1	97	66	82
...	1,983 5 1	1,983 5 1	...	1,983 5 1	...	...	14 9 4	13 5 9	91	72	87
...	1,518 9 3	1,518 9 3	...	1,518 9 3	...	...	11 10 11	5 9 9	45	43	87
...	1,377 0 0	1,377 0 0	...	1,377 0 0	...	...	13 14 6	6 2 5	54	48	87
6 8 0	1,493 4 9	1,486 12 9	6 8 0	1,193 4 9	...	...	9 4 0	2 0 6	48	31	87
6 8 0	6,072 3 1	6,065 11 1	6 8 0	6,072 3 1	...	...	12 4 8	6 14 8	238	194	87
...	1,767 6 0	1,714 1 6	53 4 6	1,767 6 0	...	...	14 4 0	12 1 6	49	17	87
6 8 0	21,232 8 3	21,034 4 0	198 4 3	21,232 8 3	...	...	14 8 4	9 14 3	819	733	84
...	1,687 14 0	1,590 0 0	97 14 0	1 687 14 0	...	...	14 8 10	12 3 8	77	28	85
...	1,775 9 0	1,769 1 0	6 8 0	1,775 9 0	...	...	23 0 11	13 7 9	53	52	79
...	1,421 4 6	1,421 4 6	...	1,421 4 6	...	...	19 11 10	9 2 8	81	48	80
...	4,884 11 6	4,780 5 6	104 6 0	4,884 11 6	...	...	18 6 11	11 12 2	151	128	82
...	1,542 1 0	1,542 1 0	...	1,542 1 0	...	...	19 12 4	18 4 4	37	26	71
4 0 0	1,163 3 3	1,159 3 3	4 0 0	1,163 3 3	...	...	15 1 8	14 5 5	47	36	76
4 0 0	2,705 4 3	2,701 4 3	4 0 0	2,705 4 3	...	...	17 7 3	16 5 1	84	62	74
...	1,791 1 3	1,789 15 3	1 2 0	1,791 1 3	...	...	21 9 3	20 13 5	60	52	89
4 0 0	9,381 1 0	9,271 9 0	109 8 0	9,381 1 0	...	...	18 10 5	14 10 7	295	242	80
10 8 0	30,613 9 3	30,305 13 0	307 12 3	30,613 9 3	...	...	15 9 3	11 1 10	1,114	975	83

R. A. LLOYD, B.A.,
Offg Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle.

APPEN

TABLE II. B.—*Government Schools of the Middle Class (Vernacular*

Locality, etc.	Tahsíl.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.
			Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.			
1	2	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8	8a.	8b
Lucknow ...	Malihabad ...	1st July, 1864 ...	88	107	...	195	157	189	12
	Mahona ..	1st January, 1868...	96	37	...	1 3	113	139	13
	Amethi ...	1st October, 1864 ...	51	39	...	90	81	92	11
	Model Aminabad ...	1st September, 1870,	39	55	...	94	80	95	13
	Chauk ...	15th July, 1865 ...	64	59	...	123	111	121	13
	Mohanlálganj ...	21st April, 1869 ...	49	7	...	56	42	55	13
	Muftiganj ...	17th October, 1870,	5	55	...	60	49	60	12
	Mabubganj ..	24th October, 1870,	18	48	...	66	56	60	12
	Husainganj ..	19th October, 18 0,	52	23	...	75	59	77	9
	Naubasta ...	20th October, 1870,	51	37	...	88	71	87	12½
	Aliganj ..	1st February, 1867,	60	17	...	77	55	70	11
Total ...	11 Schools ...	...	573	484	...	1,057	874	1,045	12
Bara Banki ...	Rámnagar ...	1st April, 1861 ...	93	11	...	104	89	103	14
	Kursi ...	1st April, 1864 ..	21	59	...	80	70	80	13
Total ...	2 Schools ...	...	114	70	...	184	159	183	14
Unao ...	Chamraulí ...	1st March, 1861 ...	120	5	...	125	96	118	10
	Safipur ...	1st June, 1864 ...	78	52	...	130	103	122	12
	Bihar ...	1st August, 1864 ...	78	4	...	82	70	78	12
	Bhagwantnagar ..	1st August, 1864 ...	90	12	...	102	98	101	12
	Muradabad ...	1st September, 1868	83	2	...	85	79	86	11
	Neotni ...	1st July, 1867 ...	49	52	...	101	80	95	15
	Maurânwan ...	1st September, 1868	90	4	...	94	78	91	13
	Bangarmau ...	1st September, 1865,	59	65	...	124	111	118	14
	Mohan ...	1st April, 1869 ...	87	113	...	200	181	200	10
	Nawalganj ...	1st February, 1867...	92	8	...	100	88	100	12
Total ...	10 Schools ...	...	826	317	...	1,143	984	1,109	12
Sitapur ...	Misrikh ...	1st February, 1862..	94	6	...	100	76	96	13
	Bári ...	22nd March, 1862 ..	24	73	...	97	69	91	13
	Machhrehta ..	8th March, 1865 ...	62	48	...	110	86	103	12
	Tambaur ...	12th March, 1865 ..	43	32	...	75	62	75	11
	Laharpur ...	12th March, 1865 ...	61	64	...	125	101	125	12
	Paintepur ..	6th March, 1865 ...	74	17	...	91	73	84	13
	Hargám ...	23rd January, 1866 .	66	34	...	100	79	100	12
	Nimsar ...	24th January, 1866 .	64	...	...	64	54	64	11
	Qutabnagar ...	17th January, 1866...	64	44	...	108	79	105	10
	Maharájnagar ...	20th January, 1866..	63	6	...	69	55	68	11
	Baragaon ...	25th August, 1868 ..	57	3	...	60	56	60	12
	Khairabad ..	March, 1871 ...	69	14	...	83	64	81	15
Total ...	12 Schools ..	...	741	341	...	1,082	847	1,052	12
Hardoi ...	Barwan ...	1st September, 1868,	76	17	...	93	66	85	13
	Sándi ...	1st January, 1865 ..	63	37	...	100	93	99	15
	Gopamau ...	21st January, 1865..	38	62	...	100	74	93	13
	Pihani ...	1st April, 1865 ...	73	40	...	113	94	109	12
Total ..	4 Schools ...	...	250	156	...	406	327	386	13

DIX A.

Town Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1876-77.

Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year						Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Receipts			
English.	Urdu.	Hindi	Persian	Sanscrit	Arabic		From provincial funds	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.
9.	9a.	9b	9c.	9d.	9e	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.
							Rs. a. p	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
...	139	56	85	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	862 12 0	...	...	204 0 0
...	86	80	82	5	...	Ditto. ...	6 8 0	...	...	648 10 9
...	52	38	32	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna ...	616 12 0	...	...	...
...	86	[illegible]	24	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas ...	706 11 8	...	63 0 0	...
...	116	54	96	8	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	672 0 0	...	..	...
...	36	32	30	29	1	1 anna to 2 annas ...	154 6 0	...	...	...
...	60	9	20	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna ...	84 0 0	...	...	...
...	66	...	21	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	96 0 0	...	...	...
..	49	34	14	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas ...	72 0 0	...	...	...
...	87	18	42	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna ...	84 0 0	...	...	...
...	32	45	10	...	...	Ditto ...	84 0 0	...	...	...
...	809	374	456	42	1	6 pie to 4 annas ...	3,439 1 8	...	63 0 0	852 10 9
...	69	92	24	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	423 10 4	...	65 15 11	...
...	55	25	55	...	5	Ditto ...	504 3 8	...	48 0 0	...
...	124	117	79	...	5	6 pie to 2 annas ...	927 14 0	...	113 15 11	...
...	63	70	25	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna ...	534 1 1	...	134 0 0	...
...	150	30	52	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	713 0 0	...	40 0 0	...
...	67	41	36	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas ...	446 0 0	...	...	...
...	63	68	37	...	..	6 pie to 1 anna ...	390 8 0	...	...	...
...	61	83	14	...	...	Ditto ...	188 2 0	...	120 0 0	...
...	69	51	24	...	...	Ditto ...	170 4 0	...	60 0 0	...
2	24	90	5	14	...	3 pie to 2 annas ...	148 0 0	..	120 0 0	...
...	77	47	44	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	154 0 0	...	112 0 0	...
...	188	12	156	...	..	Ditto ...	740 4 0	...	76 0 0	...
...	45	68	20	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas ...	492 0 0	...	...	...
2	787	580	413	14	...	6 pie to 4 annas ...	3,976 3 1	...	662 0 0	...
...	40	80	16	12	...	6 pie to 4 annas ..	674 14 0	...	.	...
...	97	29	52	...	...	Ditto ...	587 0 0	...	64 0 0	...
...	93	17		...		Ditto to 2 annas ..	283 14 0	...	12 0 0	...
...	66	31	27	...	...	Ditto to 1 anna ...	207 6 0	...	...	...
...	84	41	32	..	...	3 pie to 2 annas ..	287 10 0	...	48 0 0	...
...	43	48	30	..	.	6 pie to 2 annas ...	243 6 0	..	...	...
...	67	44	16	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna ...	227 13 7	...	...	...
...	7	58	1	...	...	6 pie ..	175 0 0	...	...	...
...	50	58	20	...	..	Ditto ...	225 12 0	...	84 0 0	...
...	31	32	7	...	...	Ditto ...	201 9 7	...	...	...
...	25	47	8	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ..	89 11 7	...	147 7 6	.
...	66	65	23	...	...	Ditto ..	15 0 7	...	12 0 0	264 0 0
...	669	550	232	12	...	3 pie to 4 annas ...	3,219 0 9	...	367 7 5	264 0 0
...	30	63	18	6	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	3 2 0	...	15 3 6	312 0 0
...	51	63	24	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna ..	30 0 0	...	60 0 0	375 0 0
...	100	26	43	...	...	Ditto ...	14 1 0	...	...	360 0 0
...	81	69	40	...	..	6 pie to 2 annas ...	36 14 0	...	96 0 0	432 0 0
...	262	221	125	6	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	84 1 0	...	171 3 6	1,482 0 0

TABLE II.B.—*Government Schools of the Middle Class (Vernacular*

Locality, zila.	Tahsil.	When established.	Receipts					
			Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	14.	15.	15a.	16	17.	18.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow ...	Malihabad ...	1st July, 1864 ...	...	35 3 0	...	...	...	1,101 15 0
	Mahona ...	1st Jany., 1868 ...	...	36 0 0	...	...	...	691 2 9
	Amethi ...	1st October, 1864	...	24 12 0	...	...	...	641 8 0
	Model Aminabad	1st Septr., 1870	...	55 8 0	...	...	...	825 3 8
	Chauk ...	15th July, 1865..	...	54 9 6	660 0 0	...	...	1,386 9 6
	Mohanlálganj ...	21st April, 1869	150 0 0	18 0 9	...	...	...	322 6 9
	Muftiganj ...	17th Octr., 1870	...	6 0 0	104 12 0	...	...	194 12 0
	Mabubganj ...	24th „ ...	...	20 7 6	172 0 0	...	...	288 7 6
	Hussinganj ...	13th „ ...	...	26 0 6	165 8 0	...	...	263 10 6
	Naubasta ...	20th „ ...	...	12 2 0	180 8 0	...	...	277 4 0
	Aliganj ...	1st Feby., 1867 ...	...	14 4 0	149 0 0	...	...	247 4 0
Total ...	11 Schools ...	...	150 0 0	303 11 3	1,431 12 0	...	...	6,240 3 8
Bara Banki	Rámnagar ...	1st April, 1861 ...	...	54 3 0	...	...	...	543 13 3
	Kursi ...	„ ...	...	18 0 0	...	...	...	570 3 8
Total ...	2 Schools ...	...	...	72 3 0	...	...	...	1,114 0 11
Unao ...	Chamrauli ...	1st March, 1861	...	36 0 0	...	...	...	704 1 1
	Safipur ...	1st June, 1864 ...	...	54 4 9	...	...	...	807 4 9
	Bihar ...	1st August, 1864	...	36 0 0	...	...	...	482 0 0
	Bhagwantnagar	„ ...	...	36 0 0	...	...	...	426 8 0
	Muradabad ...	1st Septr., 1868...	120 0 0	30 3 0	...	...	...	458 5 0
	Neotni ...	1st July, 1867 ...	...	22 7 0	...	...	...	252 11 0
	Mauráwan ...	1st Septr., 1868 ..	120 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	412 0 0
	Bangarmau ...	1st Septr., 1865...	120 0 0	35 0 0	...	...	...	421 0 0
	Mohan ...	1st April, 1869 ..	...	48 0 0	...	...	...	864 4 0
	Nawalganj ...	1st Feby., 1867 ...	...	37 10 6	...	...	...	569 10 6
Total ...	10 Schools ...	...	360 0 0	359 9 3	...	...	...	5,357 12 4
Sitapur ...	Misrikh ...	1st Feby., 1862 ..	...	36 0 0	...	...	...	710 14 0
	Bari ...	22nd Mar., 1862	...	42 4 0	...	...	...	693 4 0
	Machhrehta ...	8th March, 1865	275 0 0	36 14 6	...	...	...	609 12 6
	Tambaur ...	12th March, 1865	204 0 0	22 8 0	...	...	...	433 14 0
	Laharpur ...	„	284 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	653 10 0
	Paintepur ...	6th March, 1865	231 0 0	24 10 5	...	...	...	499 0 5
	Hargáon ..	23rd Jany., 1866	226 1 7	24 0 0	...	...	...	477 15 2
	Nimsar ...	24th Jany., 1866	175 0 0	21 3 0		...	...	371 3 0
	Qutabnagar ...	17th Jany., 1866	218 4 0	18 12 0	...	...	...	546 12 0
	Maharájnagar ...	20th Jany., 1866	197 1 7	24 0 0	...	...	...	422 11 2
	Baragaon ...	25th Augt., 1868	87 1 8	21 12 0	...	...	...	346 0 8
	Khairabad ...	March, 1871 ...	...	32 0 0	...	...	...	323 0 0
Total ...	12 Schools ...	...	1,895 8 10	341 15 11	...	...	...	6,088 0 11
Hardoi ...	Barwan ..	1st Septr., 1868	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	360 5 6
	Sándi ...	1st Jany., 1865	...	57 4 6	...	...	40 0 0	565 4 6
	Gopamau ...	21st Jany., 1865	...	30 10 0	...	...	...	404 11 0
	Pihání ...	1st April, 1865	...	68 8 0	...	...	...	633 6 0
Total ...	4 Schools ...	...	...	186 6 6	...	...	40 0 0	1,963 11 0

DIX A.

Town Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1876-77—(continued).

Charges.			Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil		Remarks.		
Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.			Total cost.	Cost to provincial funds	Number admitted.	Number who left.	Percentage of columns 8 to 8a
19	20.	21.	22.	23	24	25	26		
Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs	Rs.	Rs a. p	Rs. a p.			
1,067 3 0	34 12 0	1,101 15 0	...	...	7 0 3	5 7 11	63	60	83
684 10 9	6 8 0	691 2 9	...	...	6 1 10	0 0 11	59	65	81
624 12 0	16 12 0	641 8 0	...	...	7 14 8	7 9 10	37	42	88
825 3 8	...	825 3 8	...	...	10 5 0	8 13 4	105	99	84
1,386 9 6	...	1,386 9 6	...	...	12 7 10	6 0 10	69	87	92
318 0 9	4 6 0	322 6 9	...	...	7 10 10	3 10 10	29	29	76
186 12 0	8 0 0	194 12 0	...	...	3 15 7	1 11 5	19	19	82
279 15 6	8 8 0	288 7 6	...	..	5 2 5	1 11 5	48	40	93
255 10 6	8 0 0	263 10 6	...	...	4 7 6	1 3 6	45	45	77
269 4 0	8 0 0	277 4 0	...	...	3 14 6	1 2 11	42	42	82
239 4 0	8 0 0	247 4 0	...	...	4 7 11	1 8 5	72	76	78
6,137 5 8	102 14 0	6,240 3 8	...	...	7 2 3	3 14 11	588	604	84
541 13 3	2 0 0	543 13 3	...	...	6 1 9	4 12 2	43	43	86
564 3 8	6 0 0	570 3 8	...	...	8 2 4	7 3 3	46	50	87
1,106 0 11	8 0 0	1,114 0 11	...	...	7 0 1	5 13 4	89	93	87
700 1 1	4 0 0	704 1 1	...	...	7 5 4	5 9 0	46	39	81
802 4 9	5 0 0	807 4 9	...	...	7 13 5	6 14 9	53	33	84
474 0 0	8 0 0	482 0 0	...	...	6 14 2	6 5 11	47	46	90
416 0 0	10 8 0	426 8 0	...	...	4 5 7	3 15 9	58	57	97
420 3 0	38 2 0	458 5 0	...	...	5 12 10	2 6 1	54	57	92
250 7 0	2 4 0	252 11 0	...	...	3 2 6	2 2 1	35	17	84
408 0 0	4 0 0	412 0 0	...	...	5 4 6	1 14 4	9	6	86
417 0 0	4 0 0	421 0 0	...	...	3 12 8	1 6 2	53	44	94
852 0 0	12 4 0	864 4 0	...	...	4 12 5	4 1 5	38	38	90
529 10 6	...	529 10 6	...	...	6 0 4	5 9 5	39	41	88
5,269 10 4	88 2 0	5,357 12 4		...	5 7 1	4 0 8	427	373	89
708 0 0	2 14 0	710 14 0	...	...	9 5 8	8 14 1	36	33	79
670 4 0	23 0 0	693 4 0	...	...	11 2 1	9 7 6	38	36	68
600 14 6	8 14 0	609 12 6	...	...	7 1 5	3 4 10	39	31	83
430 8 0	3 6 0	433 14 0	..	...	6 15 11	3 5 6	21	21	83
648 0 0	5 10 0	653 10 0	...	...	6 7 6	2 13 7	45	45	81
486 10 5	12 6 0	499 0 5	...	...	6 13 4	3 5 1	29	20	87
476 3 2	1 12 0	477 15 2	...	...	6 0 9	2 14 2	38	38	79
371 3 0	...	371 3 0	...	...	6 14 0	3 3 10	16	14	84
539 4 0	7 8 0	546 12 0	...	...	6 14 9	2 13 9	32	30	75
418 3 2	4 8 0	422 11 2	...	...	7 10 11	3 10 8	8	15	81
343 6 8	2 10 0	346 0 8	..	...	6 2 10	1 9 8	19	19	93
308 0 0	15 0 0	323 0 0	...	...	5 0 9	0 3 9	49	48	79
6,000 8 11	87 8 0	6,088 0 11	...	...	7 3 0	3 12 10	3'0	350	80
354 0 0	6 5 6	360 5 6	...	...	5 7 4	0 0 9	42	31	78
535 4 6	30 0 0	565 4 6	...	...	6 1 3	0 5 2	46	60	94
390 10 0	14 1 0	404 11 0	...	...	5 7 6	0 3 0	66	53	79
596 8 0	36 14 0	633 6 0	...	...	6 11 10	0 6 3	48	47	86
1,876 6 6	87 4 6	1,963 11 0	...	...	6 0 1	0 4 1	202	191	85

APPEN

TABLE II.B. *Government Schools of the Middle Class (Vernacular*

Locality, zila.	Total.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.
			Hindús	Muhammadans	Others.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.		8.	8a.	8b.
Kheri	Gola ...	1st January, 1862 ...	77	33	...	110	85	106	14
	Barwar ..	13th January, 1865...	69	33	...	102	83	94	13
	Nurangabad .	25th January, 1865 ..	70	35	...	105	91	104	12
	Kheri ...	13th August, 1868 ...	91	89	...	180	118	135	15
Total ...	4 Schools ..	...	307	190	...	497	377	439	13
Total of W. C. Schools,	43 Schools ...	...	2,811	1,558	...	4,369	3,568	4,214	13
Fyzabad	Jalálpur ...	1st July, 1864 ...	59	38	...	90	78	95	12
	Bhadrasa ...	10th June, 1876 ...	70	43	...	113	79	104	13
Total ...	2 Schools ...	...	122	81	...	203	157	199	12
Gonda	Paraspur ..	November, 1865 ...	155	20	...	175	148	164	16
	Nawabganj ...	1st October, 1865 ..	98	8	...	106	74	96	9
Total ...	2 Schools ...	...	253	28	...	281	222	260	12
Bahraich	Nanpara ...	October, 1865 ...	40	60	...	100	82	100	11
	Jarwal ...	1st November, 1868,	42	73	...	115	91	113	12
Total ...	2 Schools ...	...	82	133	...	215	173	213	12
Rae Bareli ...	Inhauna ..	3rd June, 1872 ..	62	28	...	90	64	75	13
	Salon ..	1st October, 1864 ..	47	49	...	96	85	95	14
	Dostpur ...	" "	49	45	...	94	73	90	11
Total ...	3 Schools ...	...	158	122	...	280	222	260	12
Sultanpur	Jagdispur ..	8th January, 1865	55	40	...	95	66	80	13
Partabgarh	Patti ...	15th Novr., 1864 ..	75	14	1	90	65	78	12
	Nidura ..	1st January, 1865 ..	12	58	..	70	54	73	13
	Nawábganj ...	1869	42	18	...	60	46	54	13
Total ...	3 Schools ...	...	129	90	1	220	165	205	13
Total of E. C. Schools	13 Schools ...	...	799	494	1	1,294	1,005	1,217	12
GRAND TOTAL ...	56 Schools ...	...	3,610	2,052	1	5,663	4,573	5,431	13

DIX A.

Town Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1876-77—(continued).

Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.	*Receipts.*			
English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.		From provincial funds.	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.
9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	80	50	38	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ..	463 6 0	...	...	...
...	44	58	11	14	...	Ditto ...	143 0 0	...	5 5 0	...
...	92	58	31	...	...	3 pie to 2 annas ...	192 14 0	...	8 0 3	...
...	140	40	53	14	...	Ditto ...	75 0 0	...	...	328 2 8
...	356	206	133	28	...	3 pie to 2 annas ...	874 4 0	...	13 5 3	328 2 8
2	3,007	2,048	1,438	102	6	3 pie to 4 annas ...	12,520 8 6	...	1,391 0 1	2,926 13 5
...	57	51	25	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ..	447 12 0	...	69 0 0	...
...	70	74	35	...	...	1 anna to 4 annas...	268 10 7	...	42 7 3	...
...	127	125	60	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	716 6 7	...	111 7 3	...
...	125	55	98	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas ...	442 8 0	...	426 0 0	...
...	44	52	19	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna ...	397 4 0	...	30 0 0	...
...	169	107	117	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas ...	839 12 0	...	456 0 0	...
...	100	100	42	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas ...	469 5 4	...	59 6 8	...
...	93	22	47	...	...	Ditto ...	492 0 0	...	54 8 0	...
...	193	122	89	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas ...	961 5 4	...	113 14 8	...
...	72	18	41	...	...	6 pie to 1 rupee ...	555 6 0	...	...	89 0 7
...	81	54	76	5	1	6 pie to 4 annas ...	576 0 0	...	...	144 10 10
...	78	51	24	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	334 10 0	...	102 8 3	...
...	231	123	141	5	1	6 pie to 1 rupee ...	1,466 0 0	...	102 8 3	233 11 5
...	78	65	30	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	480 15 6	...	63 8 0	...
...	59	31	30	2	...	1 anna to 4 annas...	436 0 0	...	...	...
...	67	3	17	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna ...	435 0 0	...	...	...
...	49	32	28	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas ...	150 0 0	...	152 8 3	...
...	175	66	75	2	...	6 pie to 4 annas ...	1,021 0 0	...	152 8 3	...
...	973	608	512	7	1	6 pie to 1 rupee ...	5,485 7 5	...	999 14 5	233 11 5
2	3,980	2,656	1,950	109	7	3 pie to 1 rupee ...	18,005 15 11	...	2,390 14 6	3,160 8 10

APPEN

TABLE II. B.—*Government Schools of the Middle Class (Vernacular*

Locality, zila.	Tahsil.	When established.	Receipts. Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	14.	15.	15a.	16.	17.	18.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Kheri ...	Gola ...	1st Jany., 1862...	78 0 0	40 0 6	...	...	...	581 6 6
	Barwar ...	13th Jany., 1865	117 8 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	289 13 0
	Aurangabad ...	28th Jany., 1865	162 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	398 14 3
	Kheri ...	13th Augt., 1868.	60 0 0	70 14 6	...	...	...	534 1 2
Total ...	4 Schools ...	...	417 8 0	170 15 0	...	...	...	1,804 2 11
Total of W. C Schools.	43 Schools ...	...	2,823 0 10	1,434 12 11	1,431 12 0	...	40 0 0	22,567 15 9
Fyzabad ...	Jalálpur ...	1st July, 1864...	...	36 0 0	...	...	...	552 12 0
	Bhadrasa ...	19th June, 1876,	...	53 1 0	...	...	...	364 2 10
Total ...	2 Schools ...	...	...	89 1 0	...	...	...	916 14 10
Gonda ...	Paraspur ...	November, 1865	...	48 0 0	...	...	...	916 8 0
	Nawábganj ...	1st October, 1865,	..	44 4 0	...	...	...	471 8 0
Total ...	2 Schools ...	...	...	92 4 0	...	...	...	1,388 0 0
Bahraich ...	Nanpara ...	October, 1865,	...	48 0 0	...	...	...	576 12 0
	Jarwal ...	1st Novr., 1868,	...	60 0 0	...	...	...	606 8 0
Total ...	2 Schools ...	...	...	108 0 0	...	...	...	1,183 4 0
Rae Bareli	Inhona ...	3rd June, 1872,	...	28 15 0	...	...	...	573 5 7
	Salon ...	1st Octr., 1864,	...	26 0 0	...	...	...	746 10 10
	Dostpur ...	Ditto	...	38 11 6	...	...	..	475 13 9
Total ...	3 Schools ...	...	...	93 10 6	...	...	...	1,895 14 2
Sultanpur ...	Jagdispur ...	8th Jany., 1865,	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	584 7 6
Partabgarh.	Patti ...	15th Nov., 1864,	...	27 9 0	...	...	...	463 9 0
	Nidura ...	1st Jany., 1865,	...	19 8 0	...	...	...	454 8 0
	Nawábganj ...	1869,	150 0 0	27 5 6	...	...	...	479 13 9
Total ...	3 Schools ...	...	150 0 0	74 6 6	...	...	...	1,397 14 9
Total of E. C. Schools. ...	13 Schools ...	...	150 0 0	497 6 0	...	...	...	7,366 7 3
GRAND TOTAL,	56 Schools ...	...	2,973 0 10	1,932 2 11	1,431 12 0	...	40 0 0	29,934 7 0

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PUB. INSTRN., OUDH CIRCLE
Dated Lucknow, the 3rd July, 1877.

DIX A.

Town Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1876-77—(concluded).

Charges.			Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Remarks.		
Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.			Total.	Cost to provincial funds.	Number admitted.	Number who left.	Percentage of columns 8 to 8a.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
562 0 6	19 6 0	581 6 6	...	...	6 13 5	5 7 8	36	38	80
279 8 0	10 5 0	289 13 0	...	...	3 7 10	1 11 7	30	13	88
384 0 0	14 14 3	398 14 3	...	...	4 6 2	2 1 11	19	19	87
525 1 2	9 0 0	534 1 2	...	...	4 8 5	0 10 2	97	35	87
1,750 9 8	53 9 3	1,804 2 11	...	...	4 12 7	2 5 1	182	105	86
22,140 10 0	427 5 9	22,567 15 9	...	...	6 5 2	3 8 2	1,858	1,716	[illegible]
549 0 0	3 12 0	552 12 0	...	...	7 1 5	5 11 10	52	53	82
321 11 7	42 7 3	364 2 10	...	...	4 9 9	3 6 5	68	39	76
870 11 7	46 3 3	916 14 10	...	...	5 3 5	4 9 0	120	92	79
906 0 0	10 8 0	916 8 0	...	...	6 3 1	2 15 0	45	40	90
461 4 0	10 4 0	471 8 0	...	...	6 5 11	5 5 11	41	34	77
1,367 4 0	20 12 0	1,388 0 0	...	...	6 4 0	3 12 6	86	74	85
570 12 0	6 0 0	576 12 0	...	...	7 0 6	5 11 7	81	87	82
606 8 0	...	606 8 0	...	...	6 10 8	5 6 6	60	64	80
1,177 4 0	6 0 0	1,183 4 0	...	...	6 13 5	5 8 11	141	148	81
669 15 7	3 6 0	673 5 7	...	...	10 8 4	8 10 10	48	23	85
746 10 10	...	746 10 10	...	...	8 12 7	6 12 5	55	49	89
425 2 11	50 10 10	475 13 9	...	...	6 8 3	4 9 4	78	32	81
1,841 13 4	54 0 10	1,895 14 2	...	...	8 8 7	6 9 8	181	104	85
545 8 0	38 15 6	584 7 6	...	...	8 13 8	7 4 7	67	65	82
463 9 0	...	463 9 0	...	...	7 2 1	6 11 4	43	18	83
454 8 0	...	454 8 0	...	...	8 6 8	8 0 11	40	43	74
479 13 9	...	479 13 9	...	...	10 6 11	3 4 2	24	21	85
1,397 14 9	...	1,397 14 9	...	...	8 7 7	6 3 0	107	82	80
7,200 7 8	165 15 7	7,366 7 3	...	...	7 5 3	5 7 4	702	565	83
29,341 1 8	593 5 4	29,934 7 0	...	...	6 8 9	3 15 0	2,560	2,281	84

R. A. LLOYD,

Offg. Inspr. of Pub. Instrn., Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE III.—*Government Schools of the Lower Class (Primary Town Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year* 1876-77.

Locality, zila	Number of Branch Schools.	When established.	*Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.*				Average of daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	*Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.*						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	8a.	8b.	9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10.
Lucknow ...	4 Schools ...	1873 & 1874 ...	58	90	...	148	128	154	9	...	148	2	68	...	22	6 pie to 1 anna.
Bara Banki ...	6 ditto ...	1867 to 1871 ...	198	94	...	292	257	307	9	32	186	118	16	...	...	6 pie to 2 annas.
Unao	4 ditto ...	1869 to 1874 ...	165	67	...	232	193	229	11	5	139	95	15	...	...	6 pie to 8 annas.
Sitapur	4 ditto ...	1868 to 1872 ...	87	63	...	150	139	154	10	5	138	12	60	...	...	6 pie to 1 rupee.
Hardoi	17 ditto ...	1860 to 1874 ...	327	324	5	656	585	661	10	...	526	130	82	...	...	6 pie to 1 rupee.
Total ...	35 Schools ...	...	835	638	5	1,478	1,302	1,505	10	42	1137	357	241	...	22	6 pie to 1 rupee.
Fyzabad	6 Schools ...	1860 to 1872 ...	229	167	3	399	335	387	10	61	36	50	20	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna.
Gonda	3 ditto ...	1859 to 1872 ...	222	59	...	281	224	261	9	...	159	123	45	2	...	6 pie to 8 annas.
Bahraich ...	3 ditto ...	1869 to 1873 ...	95	103	...	198	148	182	12	...	118	80	12	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas.
Rae Bareli ...	5 ditto ...	1867 to 1873 ...	60	135	...	195	198	216	9	41	195	2	47	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas.
Sultanpur ...	1 ditto ...	1874 ...	6	24	...	30	22	33	10	...	25	5	...	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna.
Partabgarh ..	4 ditto ...	1871 to 1876 ...	67	88	...	155	117	142	10	...	130	14	19	12	...	6 pie.
Total ...	22 Schools ...	...	679	576	3	1,258	1,044	1,221	10	102	994	274	143	14	...	6 pie to 8 annas.
GRAND TOTAL ...	57 Schools ...	...	1,514	1,214	8	2,736	2,346	2,726	10	144	2,131	631	384	14	22	6 pie to 1 rupee.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE III.—*Government Schools of the Lower Class (Primary Town Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year* 1876-77—(concluded).

Locality, zila.	Number of Branch Schools.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds.	Receipts. Proceeds of endowment.	Receipts. Local rate of assessment.	Receipts. Two-thirds new local cess.	Receipts. Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, fines, &c.	Receipts. Municipal fund.	Receipts. Sale of books.	Receipts. Other sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to provincial funds.	Remarks. Number admitted.	Remarks. Number who left.	Remarks. Percentage of column 8a.
1.	2.	3.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14	15.	15a.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs a.p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a.p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs a.p.	Rs. a. p.			
Lucknow ...	4 Schools...	1873 & 1874,	72 0 0	...	...	306 0 0	...	29 15 6	...	...	58 3 9	466 3 3	466 3 3	...	466 3 3	...	...	3 10 3	0 9 0	79	99	83
Bara Banki ...	5 ditto ...	1867 to 1871,	360 0 0	...	114 8 0	...	...	211 14 6	240 0 0	...	...	926 6 6	926 6 6	...	926 6 6	...	...	3 9 8	1 6 5	236	221	84
Unao ...	4 ditto ...	1869 to 1874,	360 0 0	...	15 0 0	231 0 0	1 0 0	129 1 0	5 0 0	...	...	751 1 0	751 1 0	...	751 1 0	...	...	3 14 3	1 13 10	205	204	84
Sitapur ...	4 ditto ...	1868 to 1872,	228 0 0	...	...	...	...	130 1 6	312 0 0	...	...	670 1 6	670 1 6	...	670 1 6	...	...	4 13 1	1 10 3	121	131	90
Hardoi ...	17 ditto ...	1860 to 1874,	266 0 0	...	1,053 8 0	...	...	345 4 0	402 0 0	...	...	2,066 12 0	2,066 12 0	...	2,066 12 0	...	...	3 8 6	0 7 3	290	315	88
Total ...	35 Schools...	...	1,286 0 0	...	1,083 0 0	537 0 0	11 0 0	846 4 6	959 0 0	...	58 3 9	4,880 8 3	4,880 8 3	...	4,880 8 3	...	...	3 12 0	0 15 10	931	790	86
Fyzabad ...	6 ditto ...	1860 to 1872,	298 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	...	233 5 6	480 0 0	...	...	1,151 5 6	1,151 5 6	...	1,151 5 6	...	...	3 7 0	0 13 9	160	132	86
Gonda ...	3 ditto ...	1859 to 1872,	144 0 0	150 0 0	...	120 0 0	...	184 14 6	150 0 0	...	...	748 14 6	748 14 6	...	748 14 6	...	...	3 5 6	0 10 3	93	78	86
Bahraich ...	3 ditto ...	1869 to 1873,	216 0 0	...	...	...	...	54 15 6	360 0 0	...	...	630 15 6	630 15 6	...	630 15 6	...	...	4 4 2	1 7 4	140	119	81
Rae Bareli ..	5 ditto ...	1867 to 1873,	201 0 0	...	140 6 0	...	...	82 9 6	333 0 0	...	...	756 15 6	750 9 6	6 6 0	756 15 6	...	...	3 13 2	1 0 3	166	198	92
Sultanpur ...	1 ditto ...	1874 ...	...	...	48 0 0	...	...	4 14 0	...	...	...	52 14 0	52 14 0	...	52 14 0	...	...	2 6 5	...	31	40	67
Partabgarh ...	4 ditto ...	1871 to 1876,	36 0 0	...	139 13 6	...	...	41 1 0	...	...	...	216 14 6	216 14 6	...	216 14 6	...	...	1 13 8	0 4 11	131	119	82
Total ...	22 Schools...	...	885 0 0	150 0 0	478 3 6	120 0 0	...	601 12 0	1,323 0 0	...	...	3,557 15 6	3,551 9 6	6 6 0	3,557 15 6	...	...	3 6 6	0 13 7	721	686	85
GRAND TOTAL,	57 Schools...	...	2,171 0 0	150 0 0	1,561 3 6	657 0 0	11 0 0	1,448 0 6	2,282 0 0	...	58 3 9	8,438 7 9	8,432 1 9	6 6 0	8,438 7 9	...	...	3 9 7	0 14 9	1,552	1,456	86

OFFICE OF INSPTR. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, OUDH CIRCLE:
Dated Lucknow, the 3rd July. 1877.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg. Insptr of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE III. A.—*Government schools of the Lower Class (Village Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year* 1876-77.

	District.	Number of schools.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each languag at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
				Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	
1.	2.	2a.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	8a.	8b.	9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10.
Western Circle.	Lucknow, with 10 branches ...	62	1867 to 1877	2,944	535	...	3,479	2,662	3,390	12	...	1,175	2,324	340	...	...	3 pie to 8 annas.
	Bara Banki, with 15 branches ...	115	1866 to 1877	3,802	2,096	10	5,908	4,814	5,715	12	...	3,602	2,205	1,265	36	64	6 pie to 2 annas.
	Unao, with 16 branches ...	94	1865 to 1877	4,602	443	...	5,045	4,023	4,928	11	...	1,621	2,795	343	281	5	6 pie to 2 annas.
	Sitapur, with 25 branches ...	97	1867 to 1877	4,037	838	8	4,883	3,990	4,672	13	...	1,804	3,073	338	6	3	3 pie to 4 annas.
	Hardoi, with 12 branches ...	87	1867 to 1877	3,545	445	1	3,991	3,183	3,778	10	...	973	3,132	107	R. 129	...	6 pie to 1 Re.
	Kheri, with 10 branches ...	62	1867 to 1877	2,681	527	3	3,211	2,586	3,071	10	...	1,156	2,331	266	...	...	3 pie to 4 annas.
	Total	517 with 88 branches.	...	21,611	4,884	22	26,517	21,258	25,464	11	...	10,331	15,860	2,659	452	72	3 pie to 1 Re.
Eastern Circle.	Fyzabad, with 10 branches ...	72	1867 to 1877	2,647	687	...	3,334	2,715	3,496	11	...	1,575	1,834	479	...	...	6 pie to 4 annas.
	Gonda, with 4 branches ...	100	1870 to 1877	3,646	1,042	...	4,688	3,489	4,318	11	...	2,629	2,012	739	26	...	6 pie to 8 annas.
	Bahraich ...	86	1868 to 1877	3,093	800	1	3,894	3,023	3,895	11	...	1,744	2,449	419	...	...	3 pie to 4 annas.
	Rae Bareli, with 17 branches ...	80	1866 to 1877	3,585	549	61	4,195	3,198	4,037	11	...	1,947	2,225	384	R. 239	...	3 pie to 4 annas.
	Sultanpur, with 11 branches ...	81	1866 to 1877	2,936	1,016	...	3,952	3,259	3,959	12	...	2,431	1,399	742	...	...	3 pie to 8 annas.
	Partabgarh, with 4 branches ...	66	1866 to 1877	1,990	545	...	2,535	2,027	2,513	12	...	1,444	1,393	393	...	...	3 pie to 2 annas.
	Total	485 with 46 branches.	...	17,897	4,639	62	22,598	17,711	22,218	11	...	11,770	11,312	3,156	265	...	3 pie to 8 annas.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,002 with 134 branches.	...	39,508	9,523	84	49,115	38,969	47,682	11	...	22,101	27,172	5,815	717	72	3 pie to 1 Re.

APPENDIX A

TABLE III A.—*Government Schools of the Lower Class (Village Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year* 1876-77—(concluded).

	District.	Number of schools.	When established.	Receipts: From provincial funds.	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges: Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil: Total cost.	Cost to provincial fund.	Remarks: Number admitted.	Number who left.	Percentage of column 8 to column 6a.
1.	2.	3.	4.	11.	12.	13.	13a	14.	15.	15a.	16	17	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26		
						Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.		Rs. a. p.				Rs a. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Western Circle.	Lucknow, with 10 branches	62	1867 to 1877	...	...	5,8 0 11 3	849 6 4	...	607 14 0	...	...	...	7,267 15 7	6,957 8 4	310 7 3	7,267 15 7	...	...	2 11 8	...	1,047	710	81
	Bara Banki, with 15 branches	115	1866 to 1877	...	...	13,277 12 8	...	...	1,732 6 6	...	...	...	15,010 3 2	14,3 9 1 2	691 2 0	15,010 3 2	...	...	3 1 11	...	2,377	1,796	84
	Unao, with 16 branches.	94	1865 to 1877	..	...	10,379 10 4	...	...	1,259 9 3	...	...	...	11,639 3 7	10,949 7 10	689 11 9	11,639 8 7	...	...	2 14 3	...	2,027	1,616	82
	Sitapur, with 25 branches.	97	1867 to 1877	..	...	9,965 8 0	...	...	939 9 3	...	...		10,905 1 3	10,455 9 8	449 7 7	10,905 1 3	...	...	2 11 9	...	1,373	890	86
	Hardoi, with 12 branches.	87	1867 to 1877	...	...	8,643 9 2	...	...	1,293 8 0	...	..	...	9,937 1 2	9,577 2 2	359 15 0	9,937 1 2	...	...	3 1 11	...	1,655	1,391	84
	Kheri, with 10 branches.	6	1867 to 1877	162	...	5,784 9 4	...	292	705 8 3	...	...	...	6,944 1 7	6,733 8 7	210 9 0	6,944 1 7	...	...	2 10 11	0 1 0	1,029	609	84
	Total ...	517 with 88 branches	...	162	...	5 ,861 12 9	849 6 4	292	6,538 7 3	...	.	..	61,703 10 4	58,992 5 9	2,711 4 7	61,703 10 4	...	...	2 14 5	0 0 1	9,508	7,012	83
Eastern Circle.	Fyzabad, with 10 branches	72	1867 to 1877	...	..	8,133 1 9	...	...	1,035 0 0	...	...	...	9,168 1 9	8,943 4 9	224 13 0	9,168 1 9	...	...	3 6 0	...	1,648	1,725	78
	Gonda, with 4 branches.	100	1870 to 1877	...	...	10,801 6 7	...	...	1,329 0 3	...	...	..	12,130 6 10	11,323 13 8	806 9 2	12,130 6 10	...	...	3 7 7	...	1,624	804	81
	Bahraich ...	86	1868 to 1877	...	...	9,131 4 2	...	...	1,096 14 9	...	...	...	10,228 2 11	9,887 4 5	340 14 6	10,228 2 11	...	...	3 6 1	...	1,403	1,433	78
	Rae Bareli, with 17 branches	80	866 to 1877	...	...	9,744 7 8	...	...	867 9 6	...	...	...	10,612 1 2	10,367 1 11	244 15 3	10,612 1 2	...	...	3 5 1	...	1,917	1,601	79
	Sultanpur, with 11 branches,	81	1866 to 1877	...	...	9,666 14 6	...	...	927 5 9	...	...	...	10,594 4 3	10,226 7 9	367 12 6	10,594 4 3	...	...	3 4 0	..	1,075	1,295	82
	Partabgarh, with 4 branches.	66	1866 to 1877	...	...	7,808 4 6	...	...	267 15 6	...	...	...	8,076 4 0	7,773 15 6	302 4 6	8,076 4 0	...	...	3 15 9	...	1,139	1,251	81
	Total ...	485 with 46 branches	...	...	...	55,285 7 2	...	...	5,523 13 9	...	...	...	60,809 4 11	58,502 0 0	2,307 4 11	60,809 4 11	...	...	3 6 11	...	8,806	8,109	80
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,002 with 134 branches	...	162	...	1,09,147 3 11	849 6 4	292	12,062 5 0	...	...	...	1,22,512 15 3	1,17,494 5 0	5,018 9 6	1,22,512 15 3	...	...	3 2 4	...	16,314	15,121	82

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR, PUB INSTRN., OUDH CIRCLE :
Dated Lucknow, the 3rd July, 1877.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg Insptr. of Public Instrn, Oudh Circle.

APPEN

TABLE III. B.—*Government Female Schools in*

	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on rolls during the year.	Average age.
				Hindus	Muhammadans	Others	Total.			
	1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	8a.	8b.
Western Circle.	Lucknow ...	20, including 2 closed	1867—1876	125	371	...	496	413	540	12
	Bara Banki ...	3	1868—1877	16	45	...	61	49	59	11
	Unao ...	1	1871	...	22	...	22	19	22	9
	Sitapur ...	6	1868—1874	132	1	...	133	115	145	10
	Hardoi ...	16	1868—1877	255	127	...	382	358	437	9
	Kheri ...	8	1871—1873	105	117	...	222	164	214	10
	Total ...	54, including 2 closed.	...	633	683	...	1,316	1,118	1,417	10
Eastern Circle.	Fyzabad ...	2	1870—1877	...	47	...	47	41	49	9
	Gonda ...	6	1875—1877	96	53	...	149	111	144	8
	Bahraich ...	1	1871	...	20	...	20	15	20	8
	Rai Bareli ...	1	1873	20	...	...	20	16	21	10
	Sultanpur ...	5	1867—1876	17	82	...	99	78	98	9
	Partabgarh ...	7	1871—1875	16	103	...	119	100	117	9
	Total ...	22	...	149	305	...	454	361	449	9
	Grand Total ...	76, including 2 closed	...	782	988	...	1,770	1,479	1,866	10

DIX A.

the Province of Oudh for the year 1876-77.

Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.	*Receipts.*									
English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.		From provincial funds.	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.
9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14	15.	15a.	16.	17.	18.
							Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
...	363	132	19	...	...	...	2,906 3 11	...	404 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,310 3 11
...	45	16	...	...	...	...	158 8 6	...	132 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	291 3 6
...	22	...	...	...	...	...	118 10 0	...	51 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 0 0
...	...	133	...	...	...	...	384 0 0	...	181 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	565 12 0
...	111	271	7	...	...	...	345 0 0	...	1,299 14 5	...	35	...	...	...	0 9 0	1,680 7 5
...	118	104	...	...	...	3 pie.	210 0 0	...	113 10 3	...	300	...	...	...	7 1 3	630 11 6
...	659	656	26	...	...	3 pie.	4,122 6 5	...	2,183 5 8	...	335	...	..	...	7 10 3	6,648 6 4
...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 7 0
...	53	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	381 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	383 13 0
...	20	...	...	...	...	6 pie.	...	...	108 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	109 14 0
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0
...	82	17	...	...	...	...	292 0 0	...	135 10 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	427 10 0
...	100	19	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	227 9 0	...	...	...	240	...	...	707 9 0
...	302	152	...	...	...	6 pie.	532 0 0	...	1,015 7 0	...	...	...	240	...	3 14 0	1,791 5 0
...	961	808	26	...	...	3 pie to 6 pie.	4,654 6 5	...	3,198 12 8	...	335	...	240	...	11 8 3	8,439 11 4

APPENDIX A.

TABLE III. B.—*Government Female Schools in the Province of Oudh for the year* 1876-77.

	Name of Institution.	Number of schools.	When established.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total Cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to Provincial Funds.	Remarks. Number admitted.	Remarks. Number who left.	Remarks. Percentage of Col. 8 to Col. 8A.
	1.	2.	3.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.			
Western Circle.	Lucknow ...	20, including 2 closed.	1867—1876	3,168 9 5	141 10 6	3,310 3 11	...	...	8 0 3	7 0 7	171	197	76
	Bara Banki ...	3	1868—1877	290 8 6	0 11 0	291 3 6	...	...	5 15 1	3 3 9	19	19	83
	Unao ...	1	1871	170 0 0	...	170 0 0	...	...	8 15 2	6 3 11	9	11	86
	Sitapur ..	6	1868—1874	565 12 0	...	565 12 0	...	...	4 14 8	3 5 5	22	45	79
	Hardoi ..	16	1868—1877	1,668 2 5	12 5 0	1,680 7 5	...	...	4 11 1	0 15 5	104	122	82
	Kheri ..	8	1871—1873	619 1 3	11 10 3	630 11 6	...	...	3 13 6	1 4 6	80	81	77
	Total ...	54, including 2 closed.	...	6,482 1 7	166 4 9	6,648 6 4	...	...	5 15 2	3 11 0	405	475	79
Eastern Circle.	Fyzabad ..	2	1870—1877	113 0 0	1 7 0	114 7 0	...	...	2 12 8	...	50	46	84
	Gonda ...	6	1875—1877	383 13 0	...	383 13 0	...	...	3 7 4	...	23	21	77
	Bahraich ...	1	1871	109 14 0	...	109 14 0	...	...	7 5 2	...	11	11	75
	Rai Bareli ...	1	1873	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	3 0 0	...	7	8	76
	Sultanpur ...	5	1867—1876	422 0 0	5 10 0	427 0 0	...	...	5 7 9	3 11 11	17	23	79
	Partabgarh ...	7	1871—1875	707 9 0	...	707 9 0	...	...	7 1 2	2 6 5	70	65	85
	Total ...	22	...	1,784 4 0	1 1 0	1,791 5 0	...	...	4 15 5	1 7 7	178	174	80
	Grand Total ...	67, including 2 closed.	...	8,266 5 7	173 5 9	8,439 11 4	...	...	5 11 4	3 2 4	583	649	79

R. A. LLOYD,

Offg. Inspector of P. I., Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE IV. AND IVA.—*Private Colleges and Collegiate Institutions in the Province of Oudh open to Government Inspection for* 1876-77—(*aided by Government*).

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Receipts.				
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.		From Provincial Funds.	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	8a.	8b.	9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.
																	Table IV. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.			
Canning College.—College Department,	Lucknow ...	Jan, 1866 ...	76	8	1	85	61	69	20	85	...	...	43	13	...	8 annas to 5 rupees.	10,500 3 0	14,720 13 9	...	...	...
																	Table IVA.				
Canning College { Oriental Department,	Lucknow ...	1st Apl., '64	73	79	...	152	86	152	16	...	38	23	19	16	56	8 annas to 5 rupees.	3,375 5 3	4,732 5 2	...	...	...
Canning College { Law Department ...	Ditto ...	March, 1870.	(70)*	(7)*	(1)*	(78)*	(43)*	(63)*	(20)*	(78)*	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	1,519 7 1	2,130 5 8	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	73	79	...	152	86	152	16	...	38	23	19	16	56	8 annas to 5 rupees.	4,894 12 4	6,862 10 10	...	...	...
Total ...	3 schools ...	...	149	87	1	237	147	221	18	85	38	23	62	29	56	8 annas to 5 rupees.	15,394 15 4	21,583 8 7	...	...	...

* In these 8 totals the corresponding numbers relating to the Law Department, have not been included, because all the Students attending this Department belong also to one or other of the other Departments, where they have been already counted.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE IV. AND IV.A.—*Private Colleges and Collegiate Institutions in the Province of Oudh open to Government Inspection for* 1876-77—(*aided by Government.*)—(concld.)

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Municipal Fund	Receipts. Sale of books.	Receipts. Other sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total Cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to Provincial Funds.	Remarks. Number admitted.	Remarks. Number who left.	Remarks. Percentage of col. 8 to col. 25.
1	2.	3.	15	15a	16	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
			Rs a. p.			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p		Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p			
Canning College.—College Department	Lucknow	Jan, 1866,	271 11 0	...	...	2,711 5 8	28,204 1 5	24,876 14 8	974 3 2	25,851 1 10	2,352 15 7	...	423 12 7	172 2 2	50	42	88
Canning College— Oriental Department	Lucknow	1st April, 1864.	53 9 0	...	...	871 9 5	9,032 12 10	7,996 15 0	...	7,996 15 0	1,035 13 10	...	92 15 9	39 3 11	85	99	56
Canning College— Law Department ...	Ditto...	Mch, '70	30 0 0	...	...	392 5 10	4,072 2 7	3,600 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	472 2 7	...	83. 11 6	35 5 4	(56)*	(42)*	(68)*
Total ...	2	...	83 9 9	...	...	1,263 15 3	13,104 15 5	11,596 15 0	...	11,596 15 0	1,508 0 5	...	134 13 7	56 14 8	85	99	56
Total ...	3 schools	...	355 4 0	...	...	3,975 4 11	41,309 0 10	36,473 13 8	974 3 2	37,448 0 10	3,861 0 0	...	254 12 0	104 11 8	135	141	66

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF P. I., OUDH CIRCLE,
LUCKNOW:
The 3rd July, 1877.

* In these 3 totals the corresponding numbers relating to the Law Department have not been included, because all the Students attending this Department belong also to one or other of the other Departments, where they have been already counted.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE V.—*Private Schools of the Higher Class in the Province of Oudh open to Government Inspection for the year* 1876-77—(*aided and unaided by Government*).

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year: Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year: English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Receipts: From Provincial Funds.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new Local Cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	8a.	8b.	9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.
																AIDED SCHOOLS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p
CANNING COLLEGE. Higher and middle departments.	Lucknow,	April, 1864	296	63	19	378	242	290	16	378	290	...	329	38	3	8 annas to 5 Rs	7,890 9 4	11,062 13 7	...	...	...
CANNING COLLEGE. Primary Department,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	172	41	8	221	195	230	12	221	221	...	...	...	...	Ditto ..	1,714 7 4	2,403 12 5	...	...	...
Total ...	1 school...	...	468	104	27	599	437	520	14	599	511	...	329	38	3	8 annas to 5 Rs.	9,605 0 8	13,466 10 0	...	..	...
Raja-ka-bazar, C. M. School.	Lucknow,	1859 ...	208	85	7	300	241	298	13	230	198	120	114	15	9	6 pie to 8 annas	1,800 0 0	1,440 0 0	...	...	1,600 0 0
Balrampur School ...	Balrampur,	1864 ...	153	13	...	166	99	147	12	83	107	112	48	...	...	1 anna to 2 Rs.	1,560 0 0	...	...	...	1,650 6 0
Total of aided schools,	3 schools,	...	829	202	34	1,065	777	965	13	912	816	232	491	53	12	6 pie to 5 Rs.	12,965 0 8	14,906 10 0	...	...	3,250 6 0
																UNAIDED SCHOOL.					
*La Martiniere College, European department.	Lucknow,	1844 ...	...	...	213	213	213	213	12	313	213	213	...	...	...	Various rates	...	26,787 2 0	...	...	...
Total of aided and unaided schools.	4 schools,	...	829	202	247	1,278	990	1,178	13	1,125	1,029	445	491	53	12	6 pie to 5 Rs.	12,965 0 8	41,693 12 0	...	...	3,250 6 0

* The Martiniere College is not inspected or managed by the Educational Department, but by a Local Committee.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE V.—*Private Schools of the Higher Class in the Province of Oudh open to Government Inspection for the year* 1876-77—(*aided and unaided by Government*).—(concld.)

Name of institution.	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Municipal Fund.	Receipts. Sale of books.	Receipts. Other sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total Cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to Provincial Funds.	Remarks. Number admitted.	Remarks. Number who left.	Remarks. Percentage of col. 8 to col. 8a.
1.	2.	3.	15.	15a.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
CANNING COLLEGE: Higher and Middle Departments.	Lucknow	April, 1864	2,303 3 0	...	...	2,037 7 1	23,294 1 0	18,693 13 4	...	18,693 13 4	4,600 3 8	...	77 3 11	32 9 8	244	144	83
CANNING COLLEGE: Primary Department	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,822 8 0	...	...	442 12 0	6,383 7 9	4,062 0 8	...	4,062 0 8	2,321 7 1	...	25 8 9	8 12 8	75	78	85
Total ...	1 school ...	...	4,125 11 0	...	...	2,480 3 1	29,677 8 9	22,755 14 0	...	22,755 14 0	6,921 10 9	...	52 1 2	21 15 8	319	222	84
Raja-ka-bazar, C. M. School	Lucknow	1859 ...	366 0 0	...	...	...	5,206 0 0	5,206 0 0	...	5,206 0 0	...	...	21 9 7	7 7 6	185	205	81
Balrampur school ...	Balrampur	1864 ...	145 12 0	...	...	...	3,356 2 0	3,195 11 9	...	3,195 11 9	160 6 3	...	32 4 6	15 12 1	69	56	67
Total of aided schools	3 schools	...	4,637 7 0	...	...	2,480 3 1	38,239 10 9	31,157 9 9	...	31,157 9 9	7,082 1 0	...	40 1 7	16 11 0	573	483	80
La Martiniere College, European department	Lucknow	1844 ...	1,927 14 0	...	...	...	28,715 0 0	28,715 0 0	...	28,715 0 0	...	...	134 13 0	...	...	...	100
Total of aided and unaided schools.	4 schools	...	6,565 5 0	...	...	2,480 3 1	66,954 10 9	59,872 9 9	...	59,872 9 9	7,082 1 0	...	60 7 8	13 1 6	573	483	84

*The Martiniere College is not inspected or managed by the Educational Department, but by a Local Committee.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF P. I., OUDH CIRCLE,
LUCKNOW:
The 3rd July, 1877.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg. Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE V.A.—*Private Schools of the Middle Class in the Province of Oudh open to Government Inspection for the year 1876-77—(aided and unaided by Government.)*

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	8a.	8b.	9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10.
Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.																
Nakhas A. M. School ...	Lucknow City ...	1858	138	46	5	189	151	189	16	119	153	25	86	7	1	6 pie to 12 annas.
Saadatganj Do. ...	Saadatganj ...	1865	84	28	...	112	76	103	12	60	75	31	8	5	...	6 pie to 4 annas.
Sadar Bazár Do. ...	Sadar Bazár ...	June 1863	84	36	2	122	93	130	12	95	62	18	22	...	2	1 anna to 8 annas.
Tikaitganj Do. ...	Tikaitganj ...	1875	31	11	...	42	30	42	11	15	38	4	4	4	...	3 pie to 1 anna.
Cashmiri Mohalla Do. ...	Cashmiri Mohalla...	1866	62	22	10	94	65	102	10	60	85	10	42	...	...	1 anna to 8 annas.
Victoria Street C. M. School ...	Victoria Street ...	1867	83	22	...	105	85	127	12	50	78	12	20	4	3	3 pie to 4 annas.
Ranikatra Do. ...	Ranikatra ...	1869	98	9	...	107	85	113	14	45	59	57	34	10	7	6 pie to 1 anna.
Mahmudabad	Mahmudabad ...	1st June 1868	58	74	...	132	176	246	10	35	57	43	55	...	6	1 anna to 1 Re.
Khairabad A. M. School ...	Khairabad ...	20th June 1862	57	53	2	112	91	124	12	35	71	35	20	5	...	1 anna.
Lucknow Christ Church School...	Lucknow ...	1869	2	2	40	44	40	46	13	44	44	...	...	...	...	8 annas to 4 Rs.
Total ...	10 Schools ...	...	697	303	59	1,059	892	1,222	12	558	722	265	291	35	19	3 pie to 4 Rs.
Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.																
Bhinga	Bhinga ...	April 1869	68	12	...	80	57	72	10	41	56	32	32	1	...	...
Total of aided and unaided Schools.	11 Schools. ...	...	765	315	59	1,139	949	1,294	11	599	778	297	323	36	19	3 pie to 4 Rs.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE V.A.—*Private Schools of the Middle Class in the Province of Oudh open to Government Inspection for the year* 1876-77—(*aided and unaided by Government*).—(concld.)

Names of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds.	Proceeds of endowments.	Local rate of assessment.	Two-thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal fund.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to provincial funds.	Remarks. Number admitted.	Number who left.	Percentage of col. 8 to col. 8a.
1.	2.	3.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.	15.	15a.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Nakhas A. M. School. ...	Lucknow City,	1858 ...	1,500	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	221 2 9	...	37 9 6	...	2,958 12 3	2,817 12 6	95	2,912 12 6	45 15 9	...	19 4 8	9 14 11	122	104	80
Saadatganj school ...	Saadatganj ...	1865 ...	420	...	...	...	340 0 0	56 10 0	...	18 10 0	...	835 4 0	771 10 0	36	807 10 0	27 10 0	...	10 10 0	5 8 5	111	75	74
Sadar bazár ditto ...	Sadar bazar ...	June 1868,	480	...	...	...	305 2 0	133 2 0	...	45 0 0	...	963 4 0	912 0 0	25	937 0 0	26 4 0	...	10 1 2	5 2 7	94	88	71
Tikaitganj ditto ...	Tikaitganj ...	1875 ...	96	...	...	...	100 0 0	14 14 9	...	24 5 0	...	235 3 9	242 1 3	20	262 1 3	...	26 13 6	8 11 9	3 3 2	44	52	71
Cashmiri mohalla school ...	Cashmiri mohalla	1866 ...	540	...	...	...	456 0 0	48 4 0	...	25 0 0	...	1,069 4 0	1,007 5 6	40	1,047 5 6	21 14 6	..	16 1 10	8 4 11	30	36	64
Victoria Street, C M. School	Victoria Street.	1867 ...	600	240	...	...	300 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	...	1,220 0 0	1,190 0 0	...	1,190 0 0	30 0 0	...	14 0 0	7 0 11	75	100	67
Ranikatra ditto ...	Ranikatra ...	1869 ...	600	240	...	...	300 0 0	92 0 0	...	...	...	1,232 0 0	1,135 0 0	...	1,135 0 0	97 0 0	...	13 5 8	7 0 11	98	127	75
Mahmudabad ...	Mahmudabad,	1st June, 1868	1,167	...	...	...	1,002 0 0	49 8 0	...	...	15 11 6	2,234 3 6	2,231 1 3	...	2,231 1 3	3 2 3	...	12 10 10	6 10 1	49	59	71
Khairabad A. M. School...	Khairabad ...	20th June, 1862.	420	...	...	...	490 0 0	62 0 0	70	...	...	1,042 0 0	1,042 0 0	75	1,117 0 0	...	75 0 0	12 4 5	4 9 10	13	47	73
Lucknow Christ Church School.	Lucknow ...	1869 ...	520	...	...	...	275 0 0	840 0 0	...	...	480 0 0	2,115 0 0	1,540 0 0	509	2,049 0 0	66 0 0	...	51 3 7	13 0 0	14	12	87
Total ...	10 Schools ...	...	6,343	480	...	...	4,768 2 0	1,597 9 6	70	150 8 6	495 11 6	13,904 15 6	12,888 14 6	800	13,688 14 6	317 14 6	101 13 6	15 5 6	7 1 9	650	700	73
Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.																						
Bhinga	Bhinga ...	April 1869,	...	...	...	...	599 0 0	...	...	150 8 6	...	599 0 0	579 0 0	20	599 0 0	...	...	10 8 2	...	25	7	79
Total of aided and unaided Schools.	11 Schools ...	...	6,343	480	...	...	5,367 2 0	1,597 9 6	70	...	495 11 6	14,503 15 6	13,467 14 6	820	14,287 14 6	317 14 6	101 13 6	15 0 11	6 10 11	675	707	73

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF P. I., OUDH CIRCLE, LUCKNOW:
The 3rd July, 1877.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg. Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A

TABLE VI. AND VIA.—*Private Schools of the Lower Class in the Province of Oudh, open to Government Inspection, for the year 1876-77, (Aided and Unaided by Government).*

Name of Institution.	Number of schools.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	8a.	8b.	9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10.
TABLE VI.																
Aided Town Schools.																
Lucknow	2 Schools...	...	106	19	4	129	87	123	9	54	50	41	5	1	...	3 pie to 1 anna.
Sitapur	1 School ...	October, 1869 ...	21	17	...	38	42	57	7	...	17	21	...	...	...	...
Gonda	4 Schools...	...	175	56	2	233	175	233	10	...	...	253	...	...	...	3 pie to 1 anna.
Bahraich	4 Ditto ...	1871 to 1875 ...	179	77	...	256	204	256	9	...	...	256	...	...	...	3 pie to 1 anna.
Total of aided Town Schools ...	11 Schools...	...	481	169	6	656	508	669	9	54	67	551	5	1	...	3 pie to 1 anna.
Unaided Town Schools.																
Lucknow	3 Schools...	...	117	24	...	141	104	143	14	7	58	30	28	52	...	3 pie to 2 annas.
Sitapur	3 Ditto ...	1872 to 1877 ...	51	22	10	83	62	80	10	...	73	10	1	...	...	6 pie
Total of unaided Town Schools ...	6 Schools...	...	168	46	10	224	166	223	12	7	131	40	29	52	...	3 pie to 2 annas.
Total of aided and unaided Town Schools ...	17 Schools ...	...	649	215	16	880	674	892	11	61	198	591	34	53	...	3 pie to 2 annas.
TABLE VIA.																
Aided Village Schools.																
Kheri	1 School ...	1869 ...	...	...	24	24	17	17	9	4	10	24	...	...	...	...
Gonda	3 Schools...	1873 to 1875 ...	76	9	...	85	61	85	9	...	...	85	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	1 School ...	10th September, 1868 ...	61	7	...	68	41	65	13	...	61	17	24	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna.
Total of aided Village Schools ...	5 Schools ...	...	137	16	24	177	126	167	11	4	71	126	24	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna.
Unaided Village Schools.																
Gonda	5 Schools ...	...	136	17	5	158	116	158	12	...	10	148	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	2 Ditto ...	...	79	10	...	89	57	79	9	...	32	57	...	...	...	...
Total of unaided Village Schools ...	7 Schools ...	...	215	27	5	247	173	237	11	...	42	205	...	...	...	...
Total of aided and unaided Village Schools ...	12 Schools ...	...	352	43	29	424	299	404	11	4	113	331	24	...	...	6 pie to 1 anna.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE VI. AND VIA.—*Private Schools of the Lower Class in the Province of Oudh, open to Government Inspection, for the year 1876-77, (Aided and Unaided by Government).*—concluded.

Name of Institution.	Number of schools.	When established.	Receipts. From Provincial funds.	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate of assessment.	Two thirds new local cess.	Subscriptions, donations &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Municipal funds.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to provincial funds.	Remarks. Number admitted.	Number who left.	Percentage of column 8 to col 8a.
1.	2.	3.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.	15.	15a.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs.a.p			
TABLE VI																						
Aided Town Schools.																						
Lucknow	2 Schools,	...	420	174	...	...	208 0 0	74 0 0	...	...	...	876 0 0	890 0 0	...	890 0 0	...	14 0 0	10 3 8	4 13 3	116	88	71
Sitapur	1 Shool ...	October 1869.	48	...	...	...	48 0 0	13 6 0	...	...	...	109 6 0	96 0 0	...	90 6 0	13 6 0	...	2 4 7	1 2 3	3	3	74
Gonda	4 Shools...	...	324	..	...	...	506 0 0	42 0 0	...	...	...	872 0 0	872 0 0	...	872 0 0	...	...	4 15 9	1 13 7	54	58	75
Bahraich	4 Ditto ...	1871 to 1875,	234	...	...	...	474 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	732 0 0	732 0 0	...	732 0 0	...	...	3 9 5	1 2 4	135	111	79
Total of aided Town Schools.	11 Schools	...	1,026	174	...	...	1,236 0 0	153 0 0	...	...	...	2,589 6 0	2,590 0 0	...	2,590 0 0	13 6 0	14 0 0	5 1 7	2 0 4	308	260	76
Unaided Town Schools.																						
Lucknow	3 Schools,	...	...	...	...	...	131 8 0	...	...	...	...	131 8 0	146 7 6	3 7 9	149 15 3	...	18 7 3	1 7 1	...	113	116	73
Sitapur	3 Ditto ...	1871 to 1877,	...	...	...	...	168 0 0	16 2 0	...	...	...	184 2 0	168 0 0	42 10 0	210 10 0	...	26 8 0	3 6 4	...	49	21	77
Total of unaided Town Schools.	6 Schools,	...	...	...	...	...	299 8 0	16 2 0	...	...	...	315 10 0	314 7 6	46 1 9	360 9 3	...	44 15 3	2 2 9	...	162	137	74
Total of aided and unaided Town Schools.	17 Schools,	...	1,026	174	...	...	1,533 8 0	169 8 0	...	...	...	2,905 0 0	2,904 7 6	46 1 9	2,950 9 3	13 6 0	58 15 3	4 6 0	1 8 4	470	397	75
TABLE VIA.																						
Aided Village Schools.																						
Kheri	1 Schools,	1869 ...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	...	225 0 0	...	...	13 3 9	4 6 7	4	2	100
Gonda, ...	3 Ditto ...	1873 to 1875,	...	...	...	100 13 4	100 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	206 13 4	206 13 4	...	206 13 4	...	...	3 6 3	...	15	20	72
Bahraich	1 Ditto ...	10th September, 1868	132	...	...	...	240 0 0	3 5 0	...	...	4 14 6	380 3 6	363 5 6	12 7 6	375 13 0	4 6 6	...	7 13 3	2 12 0	31	30	74
Total of aided Village Schools.	5 Schools,	...	207	...	...	100 13 0	340 0 0	9 5 0	...	...	154 14 6	812 0 10	795 2 10	12 7 6	807 10 4	4 6 6	...	6 6 7	1 10 3	50	52	75
Unaided Village Schools																						
Gonda	5 Schools,	...	...	...	...	...	276 2 0	...	...	...	...	276 2 0	276 2 0	...	276 2 0	...	...	2 6 1	...	58	21	73
Bahraich	2 Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	373 0 0	...	...	...	...	373 0 0	348 0 0	25 0 0	373 0 0	...	...	6 8 8	...	21	7	72
Total of Unaided village Schools.	7 Schools,	...	...	...	...	...	649 2 0	...	...	...	...	649 2 0	624 2 0	25 0 0	649 2 0	...	...	3 12 0	...	79	28	73
Total of Aided and Unaided Village Schools.	12 Schools,	...	207	...	...	100 13 4	989 2 0	9 5 0	...	...	154 14 6	1,461 2 10	1,419 4 10	37 7 6	1,456 12 4	4 6 6	...	1 8 5	0 11 1	129	80	74

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF P. I. OUDH CIRCLE, LUCKNOW:
The 3rd July, 1877.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg. Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE VIB.—*Private Female Schools in the Province of Oudh, open to Government Inspection, for the year 1876-77, (Aided and Unaided by Government).*

Name of Institution	Locality.	When established	Number of pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of Schooling fee.
			Hindus	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	8a.	8b.	9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d.	9e.	10.
Middle Class Schools, aided.																
La Martiniere Girls' School ...	Lucknow City ...	1859	...	...	56	56	45	50	11	56	13	...	...	...	...	1 Re to 8 Rs.]]
Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School,	Lal Bagh in Lucknow City.	18th April, 1870	...	...	97	97	81	107	13	97	86	52	7	13 B	...	4 as. to 8 annas.
Total ...	2 Schools	...	...	...	153	153	126	157	12	153	99	52	7	13 B	...	4 annas to 8 Rs.
Lower Class Schools, aided																
Church Mission Girls' School, Lucknow.	6	1860 to 1875	11	129	40	180	124	181	10	25	175	...	...	...	...	2 as. to 4 annas.
American Mission Girls' School, Lucknow.	7	1865 to 1874	48	141	...	189	142	162	9	...	141	48	...	...	...	...
Zenana Mission Agency, Lucknow,	2	1868 to 1875	88	156	...	244	49	230	...	29	154	12	...	75 B	...	8 annas to 2 Rs.
American Mission School, Pannahpur.	1	1869	...	...	24	24	16	16	9	4	10	24	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16 Schools ...	...	147	426	64	637	331	589	9	58	480	84	...	75 B	...	2 annas to 2 Rs.
Lower Class Schools, unaided.																
Bahraich American Mission Girls' School	2	1873 to 1874	40	...	...	40	33	40	8	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
Colonelganj ditto ...	2	...	..	45	...	45	36	45	8	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4 Schools ...	...	40	45	...	85	69	85	8	...	...	85	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	22 Schools ..	...	187	471	217	875	526	831	10	211	579	221	7	88	...	2 annas to 8 Rs

APPENDIX A.

TABLE VIB.—*Private Female Schools in the Province of Oudh, open to Government Inspection, for the year* 1876-77, (*Aided and Unaided by Government*)—(concluded.)

Name of Institution	Locality.	When established.	Receipts. From provincial funds.	Receipts. Proceeds of endowment.	Receipts. Local rate of assessment.	Receipts. Two-thirds new local cess	Receipts. Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, fines, &c.	Receipts. Municipal fund.	Receipts. Sale of books.	Receipts. Other source.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary	Charges. Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to provincial funds.	Remarks. Number admitted.	Remarks. Number who left.	Remarks. Percentage of column 8 to column 8a.
1.	2.	3.	11.	12	13	13a	14.	15.	15a.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Middle Class Schools, aided.																						
La Martiniere Girls' School,	Lucknow City.	1859 ...	2,144	1,343	...	...	720 0 0	754 15 0	...	15 5 0	290 6 0	5,267 10 0	4,294 0 0	701 0 0	4,995 0 0	272 10 0	...	111 0 0	47 10 4	24	17	90
Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School.	Lal Bagh in Lucknow City.	18th April, 1870.	720	...	...	...	...	51 7 6	...	57 6 6	1,260 0 0	2,088 14 0	1,920 0 0	313 7 6	2,233 7 6	...	144 9 6	27 9 2	8 14 3	42	40	76
Total ...	2 Schools ...	...	2,864	1,343	...	...	720 0 0	806 6 6	...	72 11 6	1,550 6 0	7,356 8 0	6,214 0 0	1,014 7 6	7,228 7 6	272 10 0	144 9 6	57 5 11	22 11 8	66	57	80
Lower Class Schools, aided.																						
Church Mission Girls' School, Lucknow.	6	1860 to 1875,	864	...	...	...	1,760 0 0	33 5 9	...	...	...	2,657 5 9	2,597 0 0	...	2,597 0 0	60 5 9	...	20 15 1	6 15 6	22	30	68
American Mission Girls' School, Lucknow.	7	1865 to 1874,	900	...	...	...	950 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,850 0 0	1,690 0 0	160 0 0	1,850 0 0	...	...	13 0 5	6 5 5	65	46	88
Zanana Mission Agency, Lucknow.	2	1868 to 1875,	840	...	...	...	2,538 11 6	89 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	4,472 11 6	4,383 12 0	61 10 0	4,445 6 0	27 5 6	...	90 11 7	17 2 3	42	35	21
American Mission School, Pannahpur.	1	1869	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	...	225 0 0	...	...	14 1 0	4 11 0	4	2	100
Total ...	16 Schools ...	...	2,679	...	...	...	6,248 11 6	122 5 9	...	5 0 0	150 0 0	9,205 1 3	8,895 12 0	221 10 0	9,117 6 0	87 11 3	...	27 8 9	8 1 6	133	113	56
Lower Class Schools, unaided.																						
Bahraich American Mission Girls' School	2	1873 to 1874,	...	...	...	...	108 0 0	...	...	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	...	108 0 0	...	...	3 4 4	...	25	2	82
Colonelganj ditto ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	174 0 0	...	...	...	...	174 0 0	174 0 0	...	174 0 0	...	...	4 13 4	...	9	6	80
Total ...	4 Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	282 0 0	...	..	...	...	282 0 0	282 0 0	...	282 0 0	...	...	4 1 5	...	34	8	81
GRAND TOTAL ...	22 Schools ..	...	5,543	1,343	...	...	7,250 11 6	928 12 3	...	77 11 6	1,700 6 0	16,843 9 3	15,391 12 0	1,236 1 6	16,627 13 6	360 5 3	144 96	31 9 9	10 8 7	233	178	63

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF P. I., OUDH CIRCLE, LUCKNOW
The 3rd July, 1877.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg. Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE VII.—*Government Institutions for Special or Professional Education (including Normal Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year* 1876-77.

Name of Institution.	Locality	When established.	Number of pupils on the Rolls at the close of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls during the year.	Average age.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Hindus	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.				English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
1.	2.	3	4	5.	6.	7.	8	8a.	8b.	9.	9a.	9b.	9c.	9d	9e	10
Male Normal School.																
Male Normal School, Lucknow...	Lucknow ...	1st Septr., 1864,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male Normal Classes.																
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	1875	9	1	...	10	10	10	19	...	6	1	2	1	...	...
Bara Banki ...	Bara Banki ...	May, 1876 ...	9	5	...	14	14	14	19	...	14	14	14	...	...	...
Unao ...	Unao ...	1st Jany., 1876,	6	4	...	10	10	10	19	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	May, 1876 ...	9	7	...	16	16	16	19	...	12	4	12	...	...	...
Hardoi ...	Hardoi ...	April, 1876 ...	9	1	...	10	10	10	20	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Kheri ...	Kheri ...	Ditto	7	...	...	7	7	7	17	...	7	7	7	...	...	1 anna to 2 annas.
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	20th July, 1876,	6	5	...	11	11	11	19	...	6	6	6	...	...	3 annas to 4 annas
Gonda ...	Gonda ...	1st Jany, 1876,	22	2	...	24	24	24	17	...	24	24	24	...	...	...
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	April, 1876 ...	14	5	...	19	18	19	18	...	19	19	9	...	...	...
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	June, 1876 ...	5	3	...	8	8	8	19	...	8	8	8	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur ...	7th April, 1876	11	1	...	12	12	12	19	...	12	12	6	...	...	...
Partabgarh ...	Partabgarh ...	April, 1876 ...	4	4	...	8	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Male Normal Classes ...	12 Schools ...	...	111	38	...	149	148	149	19	...	136	115	88	1	...	1 anna to 4 annas.
Female Normal Classes.																
Female Normal Class, Niwazganj,	Niwazganj ...	2nd Septr, 1867,	...	2	...	2	2	2	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Muhammadan Female Normal Class, Mirzaganj.	Mirzaganj ...	1st Octr., 1871,	...	14	...	14	14	15	28	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Female Normal Class, Pihání ...	Pihání ...	August, 1871...	2	...	...	2	3	3	18	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto, Misrikh ...	Misrikh ...	April, 1876 ...	4	...	...	4	4	4	33	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total of Female Normal Classes,	4 Schools ...	...	6	16	...	22	23	24	27	...	16	6	...	...	...	...
Patwári Schools																
Gonda ...	Gonda ...	21st May, 1875,	102	...	...	102	83	114	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...
Utraula ...	Utraula ...	1st Feby, 1876,	109	...	...	109	49	117	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...
Balrúmpur ...	Balrámpur ...	1st May, 1876,	170	...	...	170	84	138	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...
Begamganj ...	Begamganj ...	1st Feby., 1876,	101	...	...	101	85	101	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...
Total of Patwári Schools ...	4 Schools ...	...	482	...	...	482	301	470	...	...	...	482	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL. ...	21 Schools including 1 closed.	...	593	54	...	653	472	643	23	...	152	603	88	1	...	1 anna to 4 annas.

APPENDIX A

TABLE VII.—*Government Institutions for Special or Professional Education (including Normal Schools) in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1876-77.*—(Concluded.)

Name of Institution	Locality.	When estab-lished	Receipts: From provincial funds.	Receipts: Proceeds of endowment.	Receipts: Local rate of assessment.	Receipts: Two-thirds new local cess.	Receipts: Subscriptions donations, &c.	Receipts: Fees, fines, &c.	Receipts: Municipal fund	Receipts: Sale of books	Receipts: Other sources.	Receipts: Total	Charges: Current	Charges: Extraordinary	Charges: Total	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil: Total cost	Annual cost of educating each pupil: Cost to provincial funds	Remarks: Number admitted	Remarks: Number who left	Remarks: Percentage of columns 8 to 8a.
1.	2.	3	11.	12.	13	13a.	14	15	15a.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20	21.	22.	23	24.	25.	26		
Male Normal School.			Rs a p.		Rs. a. p	Rs a p					Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p			Rs. a. p	Rs. a p			
Male Normal School Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	1st Septr, 1864,	295 5 3	..	445 3 5	...	...	...	..	...	...	740 8 8	629 5 5	111 3 5	740 8 8	...	...	..	...	..	...	
Male Normal Classes																						
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	1876 ..	...	...	142 0 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	142 0 0	142 0 0	...	142 0 0	...		14 3 2	...	...	..	100
Bára Banki ...	Bára Banki ..	May, 1876 ...	...	...	235 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	235 0 0	235 0 0	...	235 0 0	...	...	16 12 7	...	15	1	100
Unao ...	Unao ..	1st Jany, 1876,	...	...	126 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 0 0	126 0 0	...	126 0 0	...	...	12 9 7	...	10	...	100
Sitapur ...	Sitapur ..	May, 1876 ...	...	..	230 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	230 0 0	230 0 0	...	230 0 0	...	...	14 6 0	...	6	...	100
Hardoi ..	Hardoi .	April, 1876 ..	...	...	251 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	251 0 0	251 0 0	...	251 0 0	...	.	25 1 7	...	11	1	100
Kheri ...	Kheri ...	Ditto	...	...	212 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	212 0 0	212 0 0	...	212 0 0	...	...	30 4 7	...	...	...	100
Fyzabad .	Fyzabad ..	20th July, 1876,	...	..	250 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0 11	250 0 11	...	250 0 11	...	...	22 11 8	..	11	1	100
Gonda .	Gonda ..	1st Jany, 1876,	...	..	416 0 0	..	.	...	...	...	..	416 0 0	416 0 0	...	416 0 0	...	...	17 5 4	...	12	...	100
Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	April, 1876 ...	...	...	311 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	311 0 0	311 0 0	...	311 0 0	...	...	17 4 5	...	19	...	95
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ..	June, 1876 ..	...	...	133 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	133 4 4	133 4 4	...	133 4 4	...	...	16 10 6	...	...	...	100
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur ...	7th April, 1876,	...	...	290 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	290 0 0	290 0 0	...	290 0 0	...	...	24 2 8	...	1	1	100
Partabgarh ...	Partabgarh ..	April, 1876 ...	...	...	130 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	...	130 0 0	...	...	16 4 0	...	...	...	100
Total of Male Normal Classes.	12 Schools ...	...	...	...	2,726 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,726 5 3	2,726 5 3	...	2,726 5 3	...	...	18 6 9	...	95	4	99
Female Normal Classes.																						
Female Normal Class, Niwazganj.	Niwazganj ...	2nd September, 1867.	...	...	78 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	78 15 0	78 15 0	...	78 15 0	...	...	39 7 6	...	...	2	100
Muhammadan Female Normal Class, Mirzaganj	Mirzaganj ..	1st Octr, 1871,	707 14 3	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	731 14 3	731 14 3	...	731 14 3	...	...	52 4 5	50 9 0	6	7	93
Female Normal Class, Pihání	Pihání ...	August, 1871 ..	113 8 8	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	233 8 8	233 8 5	...	233 8 8	..	...	77 13 7	37 13 7	1	4	100
Ditto ditto Misrikh,	Misrikh ...	April, 1876 ...	...	...	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	...	32 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	...	5	1	100
Total of Female of Normal Classes.	4 Schools ...	...	821 6 11	...	236 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	1,076 5 11	1,076 5 11	...	1,076 5 11	...	...	46 12 9	35 11 5	12	14	96
Patwári Schools																						
Gonda ...	Gonda ...	21st May, 1875,	...	...	...															9	32	73
Utraula ...	Utraula ..	1st Febr, 1876,	...	...	...															125	16	42
Balrámpur ...	Balrampur ...	1st May, 1876,	...	...	...	370 10 8	...	...	...	...	795 1 4	1,165 12 0	1,163 12 0	...	1,165 12 0	...	...	3 13 11	...	181	11	61
Begamganj ..	Begamganj ...	1st Feby, 1876	...	...	...															110	9	84
Total of Patwari Schools,	4 Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795 1 4	1,165 12 0	1,165 12 0	...	1,165 12 0	...	...	3 13 11	...	425	68	64
GRAND TOTAL ...	21 Schools including 1 closed.	...	1,116 12 2	...	3,408 7 8	370 10 8	...	...	...	...	813 1 4	5,708 15 10	5,597 12 7	111 3 3	5,708 15 10	...	...	12 1 6	2 5 10	532	26	73

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg Inspector of Public Instruction Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE IX.—*Abstract of attendance at the above institutions during the year* 1876-77.

		Number attending colleges	Number attending higher class schools.	Number attending middle class schools.	Number attending lower class schools.	Total.	*Remarks.*
General education	Government	...	1,819	8,104	53,621	63,544	
	Private	85	1,278	1,292	2,026	4,681	
Special education	Government	...	...	...	653	653	
	Private	152	...	...	...	152	
	Total	237	3,097	9,396	56,300	69,030	

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF P. I., OUDH CIRCLE, LUCKNOW :
The 3rd July, 1877.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg. Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE X.—*Abstract of receipts and charges at the above Institutions for the year* 1876-77.

		Receipts.					Charges.					Remarks.
		Colleges.	Higher class schools.	Middle class schools.	Lower class schools.	Total.	Colleges.	Higher class schools.	Middle class schools.	Lower class schools.	Total.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
General education.	Government,	...	56,786 0 8	60,548 0 3	1,39,391 2 4	2,56,725 3 3	...	56,786 0 8	60,548 0 3	1,39,891 2 4	2,56,725 3 3	
	Private.	28,204 1 5	66,954 10 9	21,860 7 6	13,853 4 1	1,30,872 7 9	25,851 1 10	59,872 9 9	21,516 6 0	13,806 11 7	1,21,046 13 2	
Special education.	Government,	...		740 8 8	4,968 7 2	5,708 15 10	...	...	740 8 8	4,968 7 2	5,708 15 10	
	Private,	13,104 15 5	...	...	...	13,104 15 5	11,596 15 0	...	...	...	11,596 15 0	
Total ...		41,309 0 10	1,23,740 11 5	83,149 0 5	1,58,212 13 7	4,06,411 10 3	37,448 0 10	1,16,658 10 5	82,804 14 11	1,58,166 5 1	3,95,077 15 3	

The following items have been omitted from the receipts and charges:—

(1) Books &c. purchased from Provincial Funds ...	5,347 12 9
(2) Do. do. Rural Cess,	10,119 3 9
(3) Prizes given to pupils from Provincial Funds ...	1,500 1 0
(4) Do. do. Rural Cess	3,462 4 3
(5) Scholarships paid from Provincial Funds ...	7,217 11 2
(6) Do. do. Rural Cess	3,952 8 5
(7) Do. do. Endowment Funds ...	540 0 0
(8) Buildings and repairs executed from Provincial Funds,	1,304 4 10
(9) Do. do. Rural Cess	16,916 6 8
(10) Do. do. Voluntary subscriptions ...	5,301 14 5
(11) Do do. Endowment Funds ...	329 12 8
(12) Do. do. new Local Rate ...	4,426 0 0
(13) Grant for encouragement of Literature ...	3,031 5 3
Total ...	63,449 5 2

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF P. I, OUDH CIRCLE, LUCKNOW
The 3rd July, 1877.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg. Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. XI.—*Abstract of grants-in-aid received by Private Institutions during the year* 1876-77.

	Colleges.	Higher Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Total	Remarks.
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	
General Education	10,500 3 0	12,965 0 8	9,207 0 0	3,912 0 0	36,584 3 8	
Special Education	4 894 12 4	...	...	...	4,894 12 4	
Total ...	15,394 15 4	12,965 0 8	9,207 0 0	3,912 0 0	41,479 0 0	

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF P. I., OUDH CIRCLE, LUCKNOW,
The 3rd July, 1877.

F. A. LLOYD,
Offg Inspector of P. I., Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. XVII.—*General statement of amount expended by Government and Education in the Province of Oudh during the year* 1876-77.

			Salary.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Contingencies and Books.	Grants-in-aid.	Total
			Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p
		General establishment	66,562 2 2	...	...	40,988 3 6	...	1,07,550 5 8
		Government Colleges and Schools.						
GENERAL EDUCATION		Higher Class Schools,	53,288 11 0	6,518 2 9	5,841 10 11	3,497 5 8	...	69,145 14 4
	Middle Class Schools	Anglo Vernacular Town Schools	26,817 13 0	161 5 11	2,152 13 2	1,831 12 3	1,964 0 0	32,927 12 4
		Vernacular Town Schools	23,350 8 11	1,147 5 11	453 4 1	2,546 5 4	4,037 8 9	31,535 1 0
	Lower Class Schools.	Primary Town Schools.	6,611 6 0	...	3,063 3 9	171 1 9	1,656 0 0	11,501 11 6
		Village Schools ...	1,16,722 11 3	...	16,737 6 8	5,628 4 0	162 0 0	1,39,250 5 11
		Female Schools ..	7,781 5 4	...	30 0 0	298 6 0	360 0 0	8,469 11 4
SELF EDU		Normal Schools ..	5,597 12 7	...	...	111 3-3	...	5,708 15 10
		Private Colleges and Schools,						
GENERAL EDUCATION.	Private Colleges.	College Department Canning College.	...	3,384 4 5	...	...	25,851 1 10	29,235 6 3
		Special Department (Oriental and Law) College	...	...		...	11,596 15 0	11,596 15 0
	Higher Class Schools	Aided Schools ...	...	437 0 7	...	...	31,157 9 9	31,594 10 4
		Unaided Schools ...	...	32 0 0	...	...	28,715 0 0	28,747 0 8
	Middle Class Schools	Aided Anglo Vernacular Schools, (town)	...	30 0 0	...	...	13,688 14 6	13,718 14 6
		Unaided Anglo Vernacular Schools, (town)		...	...	...	599 0 0	599 0 0
	Lower Class Schools	Aided Town Schools, (primary)	...	...	...	...	2,590 0 0	2,590 0 0
		Unaided Town Schools (primary).	...	...	...	...	360 9 3	360 9 3
		Aided Village Schools,	...	...	...	...	807 10 4	807 10 4
		Unaided Village Schools.	...	...	...		649 2 0	649 2 0
	Female Schools.	Middle Class Schools (aided)	..	...	...	...	7,228 7 6	7,228 7 6
		Lower Class Schools (aided).	.	...	...	...	9,117 6 0	9,117 6 0
		Lower Class Schools (Unaided)	...	...	...	...	282 0 0	282 0 0
		Total Rs. ...	3,06,732 6 3	11,710 3 7	28,278 6 7	55,072 9 9	1,40,823 4 11	5,42,616 15 1

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, OUDH CIRCLE
Dated Lucknow, the 3rd July, 1877.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circel.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE No. I.—*Results of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning 1st April, 1876, ending 31st March, 1877.*

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or National classification of passed Candidates					Europeans.	Remarks
												Natives of India.						
	Government institutions	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.				
1.	2.	3.	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10.	11.	12.	13.	14	15	16.	17.	18.	19.
Entrance or matriculation	11	5	16	61	44	...	105	34	26	...	60	...	41	7	...	...	12	
Arts: First Arts	...	1	1	...	18	...	18	...	12	...	12	1	11	...	...	...	...	
Arts: Bachelor of Arts	...	1	1	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Arts: Master of Arts	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Law: Licentiate of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law: Bachelor of Law	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Law: Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine: First L. M. S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine: L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine: First B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine: B. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine: M. D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering: First L C E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering: L C E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering: B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering: M C E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	11	9	20	61	76	.	137	34	49	...	83	1	63	7	...	...	12	

Office of Inspector of P I, Oudh Circle, Lucknow,
The 3rd July, 1877.

R A LLOYD,
Offg Inspector of P Instruction, Oudh Circle

APPENDIX B.

TABLE No. II.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the official year beginning 1st April, 1876, ending 31st March, 1877.*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.											Aided Institutions.										
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March, 1877*						Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March, 1877.*					
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
Colleges or Department of Colleges affiliated to the university in																						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	85	61	85	...	1	76	8	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(78)	(43)	(78)	...	(1)	(70)	(7)	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the university.																						
Madrasas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	152	86	...	61	...	73	79	...	...	...
Medical schools (vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.																						
For Masters	12	149	148	...	251	...	111	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses	4	22	23	...	22	...	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools	4	482	301	...	482	...	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.																						
Higher Schools (English)	11	1,819	1,429	1,559	1,741	18	1,371	429	...	...	1	3	1,065	777	912	1,048	33	829	202	...	...	1
Middle Schools teaching through. English ...	20	2,441	1,965	1,139	2,327	1	1,599	841	...	...	...	10	1,059	892	558	987	49	697	308	...	...	10
Middle Schools teaching through. Vernacular ...	56	5,663	4,573	2	6,636	...	3,610	2,052	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower and Primary Schools	1,193	51,851	41,315	144	52,035	4	41,022	10,737	...	...	88	16	833	634	58	815	30	618	185	...	...	...
Schools for Girls.																						
For Natives of India	74	1,770	1,479	...	1,769	...	782	988	...	...	...	16	637	331	58	564	64	147	426	...	...	...
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	153	126	153	151	153	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,374	64,197	51,233	2,844	65,263	23	48,983	15,101	...	...	90	50	3,984	2,907	1,624	3,626	330	2,440	1,203	...	...	11

APPENDIX B.

TABLE II.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the official year beginning 1st April, 1876, ending 31st March, 1877*—(concluded.)

Class of Institution	Unaided Institutions under inspection.											Grand total of Institutions	Grand total of scholars on 31st March, 1877.	Grand Total of					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average daily attendance	*Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through*		*Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March, 1877.*													
				English	Vernacular only	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.			Christians.	Hindus	Muhammadans.			Others.
1	24	25.	26.	27.	28	29	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36	37.	38	39.	40	41.	42.
Colleges or department of Colleges affiliated to the university in																			
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	85	1	76	8	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(78)	(1)	(70)	(7)	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the university.																			
Madrasas	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	152	...	73	79	...	...	...
Medical schools (vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.																			
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	149	...	111	38	...	...	...
For Mistresses	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	...	6	16	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	482	...	482	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys																			
Higher Schools (English)	1	213	213	213	426	213	...	..	...	...	...	15	3,097	264	2,200	631	...	...	2
Middle Schools teaching through. { English ...	1	80	57	41	88	...	68	12	...	...	...	31	3,580	50	2,364	1,156	...	...	10
Middle Schools teaching through. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	56	5,663	...	3,610	2,052	...	...	1
Lower and Primary Schools	13	471	339	7	418	2	383	73	...	...	13	1,212	53,155	36	42,023	10,995	...	...	101
Schools for Girls																			
For Natives of India	4	85	69	...	85	...	40	45	...	...	...	94	2,492	64	969	1,459	...	..	...
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	153	153	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	849	678	261	1,017	215	491	130	...	...	13	1,443	69,030	568	51,914	16,4 4	...	...	114

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, OUDH

Dated Lucknow, the 3rd July, 1877

R. A. LLOYD,

Offg. Inspector of Pub Instrn., Oudh Circle.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE No III.—*Receipts and Expenditure of Educational establishments in the Province of Oudh for the official year beginning 1st April, 1876, ending 31st March, 1877.*

Nature of establishment.	Received.									Expended.
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grants.	From Revenue or Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing heading.	Total.	Total.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs as. p.	Rs, as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p	Rs. as. p	Rs. as. p
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	24,996 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,996 15 8	24,996 15 8
Inspection	53,345 14 9	5,746 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,092 11 0	59,092 11 0
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.										
Arts — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts — Aided	10,500 3 0	...	14,720 13 9	...	...	...	271 11 0	2,711 5 8	28,204 1 5	25,851 1 10
Law	1,519 7 1	...	2,130 5 8	...	...	...	30 0 0	392 5 10	4,072 2 7	3,600 0 0
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.										
Madrassas	3,375 5 3	...	4,732 5 2	...	...	...	53 9 0	871 9 5	9,032 12 10	7,996 15 0
Medical Schools, (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.										
For Masters — Government	295 5 3	3,171 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,466 13 11	3,466 13 11
For Masters — Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses — Government	821 6 11	224 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	1,064 5 11	1,064 5 11
For Mistresses — Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts.										
Other Technical Schools — Government	...	370 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	795 1 4	1,165 12 0	1,165 12 0
Other Technical Schools — Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Schools for boys.													
Higher Class English	Government	49,596 7 9	183 0 0	292 0 0	945 4 0	...	...	5,719 7 0	49 13 11	56,756 0 8	56,786 0 8
	Aided	12,965 0 8	...	14,906 10 0	3,250 6 0	...	...	4,637 7 0	2,480 3 1	38,239 10 9	31,157 9 9
	Unaided	...	...	26,787 2 0	...	...	...	1,927 14 0	...	28,715 0 0	28,715 0 0
Middle Class English	Government	21,841 14 9	4,177 0 3	..	2,323 0 0	115 0 0	...	2,146 2 3	10 8 0	30,613 9 3	30,613 9 3
	Aided	6,343 0 0	...	480 0 0	4,768 2 0	70 0 0	...	1,597 9 6	646 4 0	13,904 15 6	13,688 14 6
	Unaided	...	...	...	599 0 0	...	...	...	...	599 0 0	599 0 0
Middle Class Vernacular	Government	18,005 15 11	5,551 7 4	...	2,973 0 10	1,431 12 0	...	1,932 2 11	40 0 0	29,934 7 0	29,934 7 0
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Class and Primary	Government	2,333 0 0	1,12,314 13 9	150 0 0	303 0 0	2,282 0 0	...	13,510 5 6	58 3 9	1,30,951 7 0	1,30,951 7 0
	Aided	1,233 0 0	100 13 4	174 0 0	1,576 0 0	...	...	162 11 0	154 14 6	3,401 6 10	3,397 10 4
	Unaided	...	...	...	948 10 0	...	...	16 2 0	...	964 12 0	1,009 11 3
Schools for Girls.											
For Natives of India	Government	4,654 6 5	3,198 12 8	...	335 0 0	240 0 0	...	...	11 8 3	8,439 11 4	8,439 11 4
	Aided	2,679 0 0	...	...	6,248 11 6	...	...	122 5 9	155 0 0	9,205 1 3	9,117 6 0
	Unaided	...	...	...	282 0 0	...	...	...	...	282 0 0	282 0 0
For Europeans and others	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	2,864 0 0	...	1,343 0 0	720 0 0	...		806 6 6	1,623 1 6	7,356 8 0	7,228 7 6
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls)	Government	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Aided	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships.											
In Colleges	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Endowed	3,204 4 5	...	180 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,384 4 5	3,384 4 5
In Schools	Government	3,804 14 2	3,952 8 5	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	8,117 6 7	8,117 6 7
	Endowed	208 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208 8 7	208 8 7
Buildings		1,304 4 10	21,342 6 8	329 12 8	5,301 14 5	...	...	...	...	28,278 6 7	28,278 6 7
Miscellaneous		9,877 3 0	13,581 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,460 11 0	23,460 11 0
Total		2,35,771 10 5	1,73,928 5 0	66,536 1 3	30,574 0 9	4,138 12 0	...	32,933 13 5	10,017 15 3	5,53,950 10 1	5,42,616 15 1

Office of Inspector of Public Instruction,
Oudh Circle,
Dated Lucknow, the 3rd July, 1877

R. A. LLOYD,

Offg Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle

APPENDIX B.

TABLE IV.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges, aided and inspected by Government, in the several districts under the Government of Oudh; and in states subject to administrative supervision.*

Names of districts and Native states.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1877.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Lucknow	Urdu & Hindi...	1,392	1,010,640	145	8,480	9	0·8	
Bara Banki	Ditto ...	1,348	938,521	148	7,155	9	0·8	
Unao	Ditto ...	1,349	777,243	128	6,793	10	0·9	
Sitapur	Ditto ...	2,250	997,326	155	7,002	14	0·7	
Hardoi	Ditto ...	2,292	998,133	143	6,157	16	0·6	
Kheri	Ditto ...	3,046	799,948	89	4,265	34	0·5	
Fyzabad	Ditto ...	2,332	1,540,668	97	4,613	24	0·3	
Gonda	Ditto ...	2,629	1,252,055	138	6,986	19	0·5	
Bahraich	Ditto ...	2,710	830,801	104	5,061	26	0·6	
Rae Bareli	Ditto ...	1,350	839,346	109	4,998	12	0·6	
Sultanpur	Ditto ...	1,570	997,110	101	4,355	15	0·4	
Partabgarh	Ditto ...	1,724	1,003,575	86	3,165	20	0·3	
Total of all districts and states ...	...	23,992	12,005,867	1,443	69,030	17	0·6	

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OUDH CIRCLE,
Lucknow, 3rd July, 1877.

R. A. LLOYD,
Offg. Inspector of Public Instruction, Oudh Circle.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 391A. OF 1877.

FROM

C. ROBERTSON, ESQ.,

Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh,

To

M. KEMPSON, ESQ., M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 28TH NOVEMBER, 1877.

SIR,

EDUCATIONAL DEPT.

I HAVE received and laid before the Lieutenant-Governor your letter No. 732G., dated 21st August last, forwarding your Educational Report for 1876-77, and enclosing, in original, Mr. Nesfield's Report on Oudh Education for the same year.

2. It is to be regretted that, as the Oudh schools did not come under your administration till almost the close of the year under review, you devoted so large a portion of the report to an analysis of the figures in Oudh, and to a comparison of results in the two Provinces, where the systems in operation differ in several important respects. It would have been more convenient had you submitted for the orders of Government (1) separate reports on the working of the Department in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh for the year in question, and (2) a special report on points in regard to which there are differences that it is desirable to remove, with proposals for assimilating more closely the two systems. Had this been done, orders might by this time have issued which would have greatly facilitated the preparation of a joint report on the United Provinces for the current year. No time should now be lost in bringing to the notice of Government such points of system and account as seem to require attention. Meanwhile the orders of Government in this letter will be confined to the work of the year in the North-Western Provinces. The results in Oudh will be dealt with separately in due course.

Financial.

3. The financial position of the Educational Department is not clearly stated in your report; and it is difficult, in the absence of fuller explanation, to ascertain precisely the net cost to the State of the educational operations of the year. In your 4th para. the expenditure (provincial and local) on direction, inspection, and instruction (which last item includes miscellaneous outlay of various kinds) is put at Rs. 15,12,724, as against Rs. 16,03,457 of the previous year; while in appendix B. III. the total expended is put at Rs. 17,80,704, and in table XXI. the cost to Government is shown to be Rs. 14,63,348 (that is provincial only). It is not very clear which of the receipts shown in Form B. III. are included as provincial or local expenditure in the summary statement in para. 4. I am to ask that in future a special paragraph be devoted to showing the net cost to the State of the operations of the year, as under :—

(*a.*)—Grand total expended.

(*b.*)—Contributions other than from Government.

(*c.*)—Net Government expenditure.

In this way a clear view will be obtained of the financial results of the year. Meanwhile, excluding the special schools of Law, Medicine and Engineering, as in para. 3 of last year's review, the following figures may be taken to represent approximately the comparative receipts and charges :—

Receipts from	1875-76.	1876-77.	Expenditure on	1875-76.	1876-77
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Municipal grants	58,058	49,595	Direction ...	45,339	35,967
Subscriptions and donations ...	3,642	2,945	Inspection ...	1,73,119	1 76,709
Fees	38,751	33,114	Instruction ...	9 89,878	9,35,857
Interest on endowment... ...	12,628	10,001	Grant-in-aid ..	1,90,034	1,52,693
Miscellaneous	1,279	884	Building grants ...	5,680	1,750
			Miscellaneous ...	22,646	29,653
Total ...	1,14,358	96,539	Total ...	14,26,666	13,32,629

While receipts were thus less by Rs. 17,819, charges have fallen on the basis of this comparative calculation by Rs. 94,037.

4. The cost of inspection will in time be materially lessened when the proposed reduction in the number of subordinate inspecting officers has been carried out. The Deputy Inspector, under the system lately introduced, will work under the immediate supervision of the District Committee ; there will be one Inspector for each division instead of for each circle ; and it is to be hoped that the result, notwithstanding the reduction of the inspecting staff in the lowest grade of Sub-Deputy Inspector, will be increased activity in inspection and more effective supervision of schools. In regard to the receipt items, it is true, as remarked by you, that Municipal assignments show a falling off this year in almost every district ; but His Honour considers that generally they are still as large as can be given consistently with a due regard to the other objects which have a prior claim on Municipal revenues. The financial responsibilities of Municipal Committees have been increased of late, and necessitate economy in the expenditure of the public money. The figures showing receipts from fees seem to require explanation. I am to point out that those for 1875-76, given in para. 12 and in para. 15, do not agree, and that the College fees (for that year) are put at Rs. 5,527 in para. 15, while they appear as Rs. 11,899 in para. 8 of last year's Report ; such discrepancies should invariably be explained. The general question of fees has lately been under the consideration of Government. In last year's Review it was laid down that the principle of insisting on the payment of fees for the higher education was one which Government was resolved to enforce ; and in pursuance of this policy, the scale of fees has been revised and slightly enhanced. The number of scholarships offered by Government to the best students will however be sufficient to afford poor but deserving youths the means of carrying on their education to the highest available point without difficulty. The question of fees, as regards the Lower Schools in the North-Western Provinces, is one that deserves attention. Committees were authorized to introduce tentatively a system of small fees in halkabandi (village) schools, to be taken from children not belonging to the agricultural classes ; but from the reports submitted, it seems advisable that the levy of fees in these schools should be discontinued. Orders on this point will be issued separately.

The cost per pupil in Government schools (including Colleges, general and special) fell at Rs. 7-8-0, much the same as last year ; while in aided schools the cost was Rs. 11-7-0 per head. This apparent anomaly is to be explained by the enormous number of primary Government schools, while the schools to which the State contributes aid are mostly of a higher and more expensive class.

5. The total number of schools, Government and aided (omitting private institutions, concerning which the information is incomplete), was 4,771, and the average attendance 148,021. The financial circumstances of the Provinces rendered necessary certain reductions (chiefly in the female Government schools and the Anglo-vernacular aided schools) which will be noticed under the several headings, resulting in a decrease of 375* schools as compared with the previous year.

* Government 250
Aided 125

The following table summarizes in brief detail the leading statistics of the year for all the classes of schools with which your Report deals :—

		Number.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.
(1) Government schools,	Colleges ...	5	4
	High schools ...	15	13
	Middle schools ...	258	258
	Lower schools ...	4,467	4,223
	Special schools ...	10	7
	Total ...	4,755	4,505
(2) Aided schools ...	High	25	22
	Middle	141	67
	Lower	218	174
	Special	7	3
	Total ...	391	226
(3) Private and indigenous schools		4,923	4,792
Total number of schools		10,069	9,563
Total average attendance		207,158	196,537
Total cost to provincial funds (for instruction) ...		Rs. 13,07,272	Rs. 12,19,369

6. *University Examinations.*—The general results of the University Examination are creditable so far as Government institutions proper are concerned. They may be summarized as under for the four great tests :—

Educational. (Government schools.)

Examination.	Number of candidates.	Number passed	Successful percentage.
Entrance	116	79	68·1
F. A.	54	17	31·9
B. A.	23	18	82·6
M. A.	5	5	100
Total 1876-77 ...	198	119	60·
Total 1875-76 ...	220	127	55 5

It is interesting to observe that a female student from an aided Native Christian school at Dehra matriculated this year, the first instance of the kind on record in these Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that all the five candidates for the M. A. degree (two from Allahabad and three from Benares) were successful; and the fact that three of the five were Muhammadans would seem to indicate an increasing willingness on their part to profit by the means of obtaining the higher education afforded by the State Institutions of the country. It is

to be hoped that the career of these young men will be such as to justify the large outlay (estimated at about Rs. 5,000) incurred by the State from the beginning to the close of the scholastic course.

7. *Government Colleges.*—The Bareilly College was closed on the 31st December, 1876. It is needless to advert at present to the considerations which induced the Government after full discussion and enquiry to take this step: it is sufficient to say that Sir George Couper sees no reason to doubt the propriety of the measure, and is convinced that the three remaining Colleges are amply sufficient for the needs of the Provinces. The roll of these three institutions stood at 192, against 176 in the previous year*. With regard to the special Colleges of Medicine and Engineering, I am to observe that the expenditure at Agra and Roorkee has increased by about Rs. 15,600, while the combined numbers in attendance show a decrease: but no details of this are given. Such points as these merit attention. The results of the F. A. Examination, as regards all the four Colleges which sent up candidates, are very unsatisfactory. Of the 54 candidates who presented themselves, only 17, or less than one-third, were successful; and the distribution of the successful candidates into the three classes† shows that in the great majority of cases the test was barely passed. Your explanation of these results amounts to this: that, owing to constant absenteeism on the part of the students and to the severity of the examination, as well as to the comparatively short time allowed for preparation, only unusually clever boys can hope to succeed. As regards irregularity in attendance, I am to point out that the remedy rests with the Principals and their staff. The other grounds advanced by you point to the expediency of so revising the curriculum as to allow of a three years' course between the Entrance and F. A. Examinations; or if this be not feasible, of so raising the standard of the Entrance test as to necessitate a longer attendance on the part of candidates at the High Schools. Any suggestions you may have to make on this point should be submitted separately. The successful percentage in the B. A. Examination was good—78·3, as against 72·7 in the preceding year. All the candidates from Allahabad were successful in passing; and it is noteworthy that both in this and the F. A. test Bareilly was greatly distanced by the three other Colleges. The departmental examinations of the first and third classes call for no remarks. They are preparatory only, and have been recently abolished, as formal examinations by an independent examining staff; the duty of testing progress having been made over to the Principals of the various Colleges.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Agra	31	32
Allahabad	89	83
Benares	56	77

	†I.	II.	III.
	1	4	12
Total			17

8. *Law Class and Anglo-Sanskrit Department.*—The Law Class attached to the Muir Central College closed on 31st December, 1876, but orders have since issued reconstituting it temporarily on a more satisfactory basis than formerly. The permanency of the class, as re-established, must depend mainly on the support it receives, and on the results which it produces. It has also been found advisable, on your suggestion, to abolish the Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College, the results of which after a prolonged trial of nearly thirty years have been most disappointing, and quite disproportionate to the heavy expenditure incurred. Every student

was the holder of a State scholarship, the withdrawal of which was tantamount to cessation of attendance. The end aimed at, *viz.*, the production of a body of vernacular literature fitted to communicate the results of European research to the people of the country in a familiar vehicle has never been attained. The costly experiment has proved an utter failure; and under present circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor felt that it was his duty to act on your suggestion and abolish the department.

9. *High Schools.*—There were 13 schools (three collegiate and ten higher zila schools) of this class, educating up to the standard of the Entrance Examination, in 1876-77—against 15 the previous year, the Budaun and Gorakhpur schools having been reduced to an inferior status. The average attendance rose, however, from 2,543 to 2,684, while the cost to the State per head fell from Rs. 68 to Rs. 57. The number of candidates for matriculation was above the average,* though lower than last year; the results were on the whole satisfactory in quantity (68 per cent. of the candidates were successful), but the quality was deficient, only two boys having passed in the first class out of the 79. Muttra was the only total failure, while Aligarh, Cawnpore, Farukhabad and Budaun passed all their candidates. The majority of failures seem to have been in English and Mathematics: that the students should fail in English—a foreign language—is not very surprising; but failure in Mathematics is strange, considering the general aptitude of native boys for this branch of study. The only possible conclusion is—unless the tests were unduly severe—that the teaching in both subjects was defective. It is satisfactory to observe the increased popularity of the boarding-houses attached to the high schools, as the marginal figures testify. The advantages of the boarding-house system—sustained discipline, constant supervision, and enforced regularity of attendance—are apparently beginning to be appreciated. The class examinations call for no remarks.

* Candidates	Passed.	Successful percentage.
1875-76 ... 135	81	68·7
1876-77 ... 116	79	68 1

1872-73 ...	734	743	756	767
1873-74 ...	241	257	295	333

10. *Middle Schools.*—Middle schools are of three classes—inferior zila (middle A), oriental, and vernacular (middle B). There were 14 of the 1st class, with an attendance of 1,490, against 13 in the preceding year, and with about the same attendance. The cost per school was Rs. 13,742, and per head about Rs. 35. The results of the departmental examination of the highest classes were not satisfactory, only 24 of the 60 candidates (or 40 per cent.) being successful, and not one of the 24 attaining to the 1st class. It is true that these results are very similar to those of last year, but this is no justification. Meerut, Hamírpur and Lalitpur are conspicuous failures: the Jhánsi school was the only one which passed all its candidates.

Of oriental (middle B) schools, teaching the classical and vernacular languages of the country, there are at present 12. The figures for the two years may be thus compared (the 1875-76 return excluded Gorakhpur and included Saháranpur):—

	Schools.	Roll.	Cost Rs
1875-76 ...	12	1,234	17,609
1876-77 ...	12	1,104	17,545

Many of these schools were instituted experimentally (in 1873) for the special benefit of Muhammadans, but 490 of the 1,104 boys now on the roll are recorded as Hindus (*i. e.*, 44·5 per cent.) The idea was to induce Muhammadan boys, through the medium of carefully selected Maulvis, to get an inkling of western ideas by means of proper class books and systematic study on a good curriculum. It is matter of regret to find that the experiment has thus far proved a failure. Proposals have been made in a separate reference for the abolition of the most unsatisfactory of these schools; so nothing further need be said at present.

The tahsíli and pargana schools (the last of the middle class) supply, for little or nothing, a sound middle class education in the vernacular languages, Urdu and Hindi. From the departmental stand-point of efficiency, as determined by the inspecting staff on the basis of the rules lately prescribed for their guidance, the results of the year may thus be compared with those of 1875-76:—

	Efficient.	Non-efficient.	Total.	Percentage of efficiency.
1875-76 ...	91	142	233	39·
1876-77 ...	89	141	230	39·

The provincial percentage is vitiated by the small percentage of the 1st circle, where 14 schools only out of a total of 74 attained the standard —a very poor result. The average attendance stands at 14,162 against 12,980 for 1875-76, although the total number now on the roll has fallen since last year by 41. These schools are henceforth to be under the management and control of the District Committees, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this measure will be productive of good. The system of Divisional Inspectors soon to be introduced should help Committees materially in improvinig efficiency. The results of the middle class vernacular examination, in which these schools took a prominent part, and which is perhaps the best criterion of their actual efficiency, will be separately noticed.

11. *Lower Schools.*—The greater as well as the most interesting and important part of the lower schools (as they are technically termed) consists of those known as halkabandi or village schools. These form the backbone of the educational system as at present constituted. Their statistics for the year under review and that preceding it are as under:—

	Number.	Average attendance.	Total cost. Rs.	Cost per pupil.		Efficient.	Non-efficient.	Total examined.*	Percentage of efficiency.
1875-76 ...	3,974	110,474	4,16,075	3 8	1875-76 ...	1,116	2,694	3,810	29 2
1876-77 ...	3,981	108,368	4,33,045	3·9	1876-77 ...	1,115	2,546	3,661	30 4

While there were thus seven more of these schools than last year, the attendance shows a slight falling off, which you account for on three grounds: the result of the standard of "efficiency" lately introduced, vigilance in striking off pupils not regular in attendance, and enforced limitation (in a few cases) of numbers attending, on the ground of the teacher's incapacity to attend to more. The tendency indicated by the first of these causes ought to be strictly checked; the second is a legitimate ground of decrease; the third is a measure of very doubtful propriety, and His Honour can hardly believe that it has been seriously attempted. There is no class of schools where effective supervision and inspection are more required, or are more productive (when discreetly exercised) of real improvement. The weak point in the system hitherto has been the want

* It is not understood why all the schools were not tested.

of really good teachers. The normal schools cannot supply in proportion to the demand, and the teaching staff is lamentably weak in the great majority of schools. Still the year's results are hopeful: the examination seems to have been fairly searching, and a creditable appearance was made by the pupils. The Lieutenant Governor attaches much importance to the improvement of these schools as the means of eventually raising the masses from a condition of densest ignorance to a stand-point (however low, as compared to western ideas) from which progress is rendered possible, and trusts that District Officers and Committees will spare no pains to make them efficient and successful.

12. *Girls' Schools.*—The largest reductions during the year were made in girls' schools. The figures quoted in your Report do not tally on this subject: in the table at para. 7 the decrease in schools is put at 229, and in average attendance at 3,706; whereas in para. 124 the corresponding figures given are 212 and 4,362. These reductions were made in the manner and direction believed to be least likely to be prejudicial to the cause of education. Of the importance of educating girls there can be no question. The tone of native society cannot be really improved while the women are left in ignorance, and while the home influences exerted on the young of both sexes must be, from the nature of things, unfavourable to a high standard of morality and just views of life. In this view the Government was most anxious to assist the movement, and much expenditure was incurred by the State in founding and supporting these schools. But the results have been painfully disappointing: and when the financial position of the Government became such as to render economy essential, it was possible to retain only such of these schools as were really promising, and as showed signs of vitality. Those which were inefficient and for which there was no genuine demand had to be abandoned. The schools retained will form a nucleus for further increase, as the desire (on the part of the people) to educate their girls increases, and as the resources for aid become larger. Female education in these Provinces is an exotic of very tender growth; but the Lieutenant-Governor is willing and anxious to stimulate its advance so long and as far as the means are available. These considerations should be borne in mind, and action should be taken in accordance with them as opportunity occurs.

13. *Municipal Schools.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret the falling off in the number of municipal free schools. There are 39 less, and 841 fewer scholars, than there were last year; while the expenditure has only fallen by Rs. 510. The numerous claims devolving on Municipalities have already been noticed in connection with the diminished assignments; but it was understood that the decrease fell rather on the aided schools and scholarship grants than on the free schools. I am to point out that the teaching in these schools, which supply a real want in the towns under Municipal government, and which should be reserved for the poorest classes, should be purely elementary, so that they may not come into competition with schools of a higher status intended for the better classes, and requiring a small tuition fee. The discipline and teaching hitherto found in these free schools appear to have been of a very poor order, and much good would result from a fuller and more

	Schools.	Scholars.
1875-76 ...	177 ..	7,240
1876-77 ...	138 ...	6,399

cordial co-operation on the part of the Municipal bodies on the one hand, and the departmental inspecting staff on the other.

14. *Normal Schools.*—These are five in number, four male and one female. Under the new system now under consideration, there will be one normal school for each division, instead of (as heretofore) one for each circle only. This will involve increased expenditure, but the money will be well spent if the result be, as it is hoped it may, the certainty of a fair supply of really good teachers eligible for employment on the halkabandi staff. Of the 229 in attendance at the four schools, 227 went up for the certificate examination, and 138 passed. The Almora school was the only total failure. It would be interesting to know what becomes of the 138 successful candidates : were all or any of them absorbed into the provincial teaching staff ? I am to request that in future some account may be given in your Annual Report as to this.

15. *Population percentages.*—The following table gives the proportion of Muhammadans attending each of the great classes of schools for the last three years :—

	Percentage of Muhammadan on total attendance.		
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Village schools	16·9	14 7	13·9
Tahsili and pargana	22·7	21·9	19·9
Middle Anglo-vernacular	18·5	17·5	18·3
High	18·3	18 2	17·7
Government Colleges, omitting Anglo-Sanskrit Dept., at Benares	8 9	9·	6 5
Special Colleges (Agra and Roorkee)	29·0	37 2	36·4

These percentages have not varied much during the years quoted. Taking the table of purely Government schools (of all kinds) given at para. 42 of your Report, it appears that the attendance of Muhammadans was 25,678 out of a total of 167,926, *i.e.*, a percentage of 15·3. As the percentage of Muhammadans on total population in the North-Western Provinces is about 14, these figures are what would naturally be expected. It is perhaps true that the Muhammadan population is both more able to obtain and more willing to secure the advantages of education than the poorer classes of Hindus, and that the educational percentage should therefore be higher than that of population. But it must be borne in mind that there are a large number of private and indigenous schools which suit—more than the Government schools do—the line of culture favoured by their religious system, and that private home teaching is frequently resorted to in Muhammadan families where means are available. On the whole, therefore, Sir George Couper is of opinion that the percentage found to exist in the Government schools is not abnormally small, and that it points, as do other facts of a similar nature, to a decreasing prejudice on the part of Muhammadans generally in regard to the system of education afforded by the State.

Aided chools

16. In no branch of the Educational Department could retrenchment have been more justly made than in the large class of institutions known as aided schools. It was notorious that many of the (so-called) Anglo-vernacular schools of this class in the interior of the various districts, were not receiving anything

like the local support which had been the basis as well as the condition on which the Government grant was made; while the smattering of English which they imparted was worse than useless from an educational standpoint. Institutions with vigorous life in them, or which supply an English education in quarters where Government schools of the same class do not exist, have not lost State support; and there is not a district in which a sound English education cannot easily be obtained by those who desire it, and are likely to profit by it. But not a few schools that did not answer to this character have disappeared. The changes rendered necessary in the interest of economy sufficiently explain the figures of the present as compared with those of the past year, given below:—

High	22
Middle	67
Low, boys' ...	37
Do., girls' ...	137
Special	3
	266

	No. of aided schools.	Attendance.	Grant.
			Rs.
1875-76	391 ...	18,216 ...	1,95,684
1876-77	266 ...	13,011 ...	1,52,134

As it was, Government contributed 38 per cent. of the total cost incurred in maintaining these Institutions. It is observed that no less than 137 girls' schools were subsidized during the year. This is certainly a good feature in the returns, for it must be admitted that the Government schools of this class are less likely to be successful than those started and carried on under local management.

17. With regard to the educational results of the year, the Entrance Examination test shows the following figures for the aided high schools:—

	No. of schools sending candidates.	Candidates.	Passed.	Successful.
1875-76	18 ...	86	37 ...	43·0 percentage.
1876-77	16 ...	93	55 ...	59·9 „

The corresponding percentage of Government schools of this class for the year is 68·1. With regard to your remarks in para. 146 as to the disproportionate grant to the Roman Catholic European high schools at Mussooree and Agra, I am to say that this point should be brought to notice when proposals are submitted regarding grants for the next year. Managers of schools should be required to distinguish, in giving returns, between amounts paid for board and amounts paid for tuition, so as to allow of fair apportionment. The character of each school for efficiency, vigour, and teaching power should also be taken into consideration when making proposals for grants-in-aid. Of middle aided schools (European, Anglo-vernacular, and vernacular) there were 67, costing the State between Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 43,000 in grants; while assistance was given to 174 schools of the lower class, 137 of which were for the education of native girls. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that while as much has been done in this direction as was possible, the aid given, judging by the results, has been well bestowed. On some grounds it might be thought desirable that the better class of Government schools should be gradually superseded by Institutions raised by local subscription, supported by local patronage, and only looking to Government for such assistance as might be necessary to supplement local funds. This system would have the double advantage of economy and State supervision, securing sound and energetic work. But Sir George Couper fears that

the time for adopting it generally is yet distant; and meanwhile every care should be taken that so long as Government schools are available, aid should only be given where it is really needed, and where there is no suspicion of insufficient or unwilling lo al support.

18. *Unaided Schools* (private and indigenous).—The section of your Report which deals with unaided schools is valuable, as completing the picture of what is being done by all available agencies towards the promotion of education in these Provinces. In this view it is matter of regret that the statistics on this branch of the subject are so incomplete; and as the District Committees have ample opportunity and means of collecting information, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that they will lay themselves out to make the returns as full and accurate as possible. The number of these schools (private and indigenous) is put at 4,792, with an average attendance of over 48,500; against 4,923 in the preceding year, and an attendance of 48,294. These figures are taken from the statement given in para. 7 of your Report; but in the section (para. 177 *et seq.*) treating specially of this subject, the figures are different: 21 being shown as private and 4,792 as indigenous—a total of 4,813, with an average attendance of 49,217. Several of these schools are devoted, not unsuccessfully, to female education. Muhammadans, as was to be expected, monopolize over 30 per cent. of the total attendance.

19. *Scholarships.*—The question of Government scholarships has lately been separately discussed and settled. The opportunity afforded by the administrative necessity of revision was taken advantage of to reduce the actual number of scholarships, but to extend the term for which they are tenable. In this way a diligent and meritorious pupil will be more able than formerly to continue his studies to the close of the academic course, aided by the State both in money and education. It was found necessary, too, to make the criterion of award thoroughly public and impartial; and to constitute the departmental examinations, in the various stages, the test of merit, instead of leaving the matter to be decided by the selection of the local officers. It remains to be seen how the new system will work, and the Lieutenant-Governor looks to the head of the Department for a careful and well-considered report of the results of the measure.

20. *Education as leading to Government employment.*—In para. 22 of last year's Review it was said that a scheme should be prepared under which a certain educational qualification should be made a necessary condition of Government employment. The subject has since been exhaustively discussed, and orders have issued. After full consideration Sir George Couper was convinced that the system proposed of holding special examinations of candidates for employment in the public service and of granting certificates to successful examinees was faulty and unsound, as tending to increase the already excessive number of office-seekers, and to encourage expectations which, in the majority of instances, must necessarily be doomed to disappointment. But His Honour fully recognizes the propriety of insisting on the possession of a fair educational training by all persons admitted to the public service, the more so as the means of obtaining the necessary training are now within the reach of all. With this

object, the possession of a certificate to the effect that the candidate has passed satisfactorily a departmental examination (which is open to all students, whether educated at Government schools or not) has been made* a *sine quâ non* for employment in duties requiring intelligence in their performance. It is hoped that this measure will have the double advantage of giving a healthy stimulus to the desire for a sound education, and of securing for the Government a staff of well-trained subordinate officers.

Resolution No. dated

21. *Poor Europeans and Eurasians.*—Your Report is wholly silent on the important subject of education of poor European and Eurasian children. Under recent instructions, district and divisional officers have been authorized, in communication with you, to provide from the public money for the requirements of an elementary education in the case of children of this kind whose parents are too poor to allow of their paying for these advantages themselves. Quarterly returns showing numbers thus treated, expenditure incurred, circumstances of parents, &c., were prescribed, and are submitted. But I am to request that in future you will reserve a section of your Annual Report for an exposition of the working and an abstract of the results of the system.

22. *Reports by District Committees.*—The *resumé* of District School Committee reports given by you is interesting and encouraging. It shows that the Committees generally are taking an active interest in the progress of the schools under their care. In very few cases are special remarks called for.

Saháranpur.—I am to point out that the yearly report should have been drawn up by the Secretary, and not by the Head Master of the zila school, unless the latter was acting as Secretary.

Aligarh.—His Honour is glad to receive the testimony offered to the good promise of success with regard to the Anglo-Muhammadan College recently instituted at Aligarh.

Farukhabad.—The rules for guidance of teachers in regard to absenteeism, based on the general principle that leave must be obtained, not merely applied for, are a step in the right direction, and might with advantage be introduced generally.

Etáwah.—The Committee made a mistake in supposing that expenditure in halkabandi schools would be curtailed. Committees should fully utilize the annual grants.

Moradabad.—The impolicy of raising the character of municipal free schools, so that they compete with middle class schools, should be strongly impressed on the Municipal Committee.

Cawnpore.—It is not understood why a separate clerk for educational work is said to be needed here. The local funds clerk ought to be equal to all the work connected with the Committee's duties.

Fatehpur.—The Lieutenant-Governor has read with great pleasure the abstract (with quotations) of Mr. Carter's report. It evidences a careful and intelligent appreciation of the subject, and an amount of attention and zeal which are highly commendable. The plan followed by Mr.

Carter, of maintaining a register of all schools, and entering all occurrences connected with each in English, for record and reference, is an excellent one, and might with advantage be adopted elsewhere.

Gházipur.—The Secretary's proposal to utilize halkabandi funds for strengthening the staff of the middle schools (tahsíli and pargana) does not commend itself to His Honour, more especially as the halkabandi schools are said to be in a fair condition.

Gorakhpur.—Sir George Couper concurs in the views expressed by you in regard to text-books in use.

23. In conclusion I am to say that, while the past year has not been a fortunate one for the Educational Department, the results are on the whole encouraging. Expenditure on educational objects in these Provinces had largely increased of late years, resulting in a severe annual strain on the revenues of the Local Government. When, therefore, pressing financial necessities, arising from a variety of causes, compelled the Government to retrench in all departments, it was absolutely necessary to abandon or curtail some of the most costly and least successful educational experiments that had been undertaken, and generally to cut down expenditure to the lowest point consistent with efficiency. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the unpleasant policy of retrenchment has been carried out judiciously. One College, with a small attendance and a large staff, was reduced; but there remain the large and flourishing Central College at Allahabad, and the sister institutions at Benares and Agra, amply sufficient for the needs of the Province. On the aided Anglo-vernacular schools much public money was thrown away, the results being most disappointing, and the *raison d'être* of the schools being in many cases non-existent: here retrenchment naturally and justly followed. So, too, in regard to female schools: where the policy of Government is rather to foster and supplement local private effort than to organize a system of State schools for which in the present state of native society no adequate demand exists. The great class of village schools—open to all classes, free of charge, and supplying a sound elementary education at convenient and accessible local centres all through the Province—has been left untouched, has indeed been strengthened. These reductions have not resulted in any great diminution of total attendance, and there is good ground for hoping that what diminution has taken place will soon be more than counterbalanced by increased attendance at the schools retained.

24. Finally, I am to convey to you His Honour's cordial thanks for your zeal and labour in the cause of Education. Under your management much progress has already been made, and the seeds of much future advancement have been widely sown.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.